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THE
EPISCOPAL SUCCESSION

IN
ENGLAND SCOTLAND AND IRELAND

A. D. 1400 TO 1875

WITH
APPOINTMENTS TO MONASTERIES AND EXTRACTS
FROM CONSISTORIAL ACTS
TAKEN FROM MSS. IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE LIBRARIES IN ROME,
FLORENCE, BOLOGNA, RAVENNA AND PARIS

BY
W. MAZIERE BRADY

VOL. II.

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1876

CASHEL

CASSELEN.

1406. Richard O'Hedian was consecrated archbishop of Cashel in 1406, and received the temporalities September 14, 1408. He died on the 21st of July, 1440, and after his death the see lay vacant for ten years, the temporalities being usurped by the Earl of Ormond. *Ware.*

1452. John Cantwell. On 24th May, 1452, "R. P. D. Johannes, Archiepiscopus Cassellen., obtulit personaliter, etc., 3,640 florenos auri de Camera, et quinque servitia consueta." The tax was reduced to "400 florenos, intellecta paupertate ecclesiæ." *Obligazioni.*

Cantwell died in 1482.

1483. David Creagh. He was consecrated in Rome, in June, 1484. The following is the record of his consecration:—

"Universis etc. Raphael etc. Salutem etc. R. P. D^{nus} Pe: (Petrus) Dei gratia episcopus Nazarien. (Mazarien. in Sicily?) etc., assistantibus sibi Rev^{dis} patribus Dominis A. (Alesius) Civitaten. et S. Oloren. (Sancio de Casenewe, bishop of Oleron in France) episcopis, Rev. P. D^{no} Davit, archiepiscopo Casellen., in ecclesia S. Jacobi Ispanorum, munus consecrationis episcopis impendi solitum, impendit etc. In quorum etc. Dat. etc., 14^o Junii, 1484. Anno 13.^o B. de Spello." *Ex libro Formatarum in Archivio de Stato.*

Creagh died on the 5th of September, 1503.

1504. **Maurice Fitzgerald.** He is named in the Provision of his successor.

Fitzgerald died in 1523.

"Die 21^o Octobris, 1524, R^{mus} D^{nus} Card^{lis} de Cesis fecit verbum de annata ecclesiæ Caselen. in Hibernia, petendo eam reduci propter exiguitatem redditum. Fuit conclusum quod expediretur prout ultimo loco fuit expedita, videlicet ab hinc triennium." *Barberini.*

1524. *October 21.* **Edmund Butler.** "Die 21^o Oct" 1524, referente Card. de Cesis, providit ecclesiæ Casselen., vacanti per obitum Mauricii, Episcopi, extra Romanam Curiam defuncti tempore Adriani, de persona Edmundi Butler, cum dispensatione super defectu natalium. Taxa 4,000 floren. "*Barberini.* On 19th Dec., 1524," postulante D^{no} Joanne Baptista de Senis, Advocato, procuratore Dⁿⁱ Edmundi Butler, archiepiscopi Caselen., concessit pallium D^{no} Edmondo, electo Caselen. in Hib., pro ecclesia Caselen. Metrop., et causa commissa fuit R. D. Card. de Cesis." *Barberini.*

On 3rd January, 1525, "Edmundus, electus Cassellen.,

etc., (per Bullas 12 Kal. Nov. anno primo Clement VII.) obtulit, etc., 300 florenos auri etc." *Obligazioni*.

Butler died in 1550.

1553. Roland Baron, alias Fitzgerald. He was appointed by Queen Mary in the first year of her reign, and held the see until his death on 28th October, 1561. But his appointment seems not to have been confirmed by the Pope, and in the provision of his successor the see was considered as vacant during the whole time of his (Baron's) incumbency.

1567. June 4. Maurice Mac Gibbon. "Die 4^o Junii, 1567, referente, etc., Morono, S. D. N. providit ecclesiæ Metrop. Casselen. in Hib., a sexdecim annis et ultra vacanti, de persona R. D. Mauritii Macgibon, abbatis Ord. Cisterc., idonei, etc., licet non habeat gradum in aliqua facultate, præsentis in Urbe, cum dispensatione super defectu natalium quem patitur etc.; et cum retentione Monasterii, quod obtinebat ad annum et in commendam, et cum absolutione." *Corsini*. The Barberini entry of this provision is as follows:—"Die 4^o Junii, 1567, referente, etc., Morono, providit Metrop. ecclesiæ Casselensi in Regno Hiberniæ, vacanti per obitum N. extra Romanam Curiam defuncti, de persona Mauritii Macgibon, ord. Cisterc., abbatis Monasterii S^{te} Mariæ de Maio. Ipsumque etc., Cum retentione p^{ti} Monasterii in Commendam ad unum annum tantum, a die adeptæ possessionis ecclesiæ Casselen., et cum clausulis etc., Absolvens etc., *Barberini*. Mac Gibbon was consecrated in Rome.

"Die 19^o Septembris 1567, concessit cum solitis ceremonii pallium, etc., R. Mauritio, archiepiscopo Casselen., pro sua Metrop. ecclesia Casselen. etc.," *Barberini*. An-

other account of the giving of the Pallium is as follows:—
 “Die 10^o. Septembris, 1567, Archiepiscopus Casselensis in Hibernia, per suum procuratorem et unum ex advocatis consistorialibus, petivit a Sanctitate Sua tradi sibi pallium sumptum de corpore Beati Petri Principis Apostolorum ad plenitudinem potestatis; et sua sanctitas mandavit Rev^{mo} D^{no} Cardinali Simoncello tanquam Archidiacono, ut illud ei cum solitis et consuetis ceremoniis traderet.”

The “election” of Mac Gibbon is thus recorded in the Rawlinson MSS. (484) in the Bodleian at Oxford:—
 “Mauritius Gibbon, Abbas de Magio (S. Mary de Mayo) electus archiepus Cassel. 1567, die 23 Maii.”

It is said that Mac Gibbon, on his arrival in Ireland, committed an outrage on the protestant occupant of his see. The affair is thus recorded by the Loftus MS. in Marsh’s library, Dublin:— “1567. This year complaint was made to y^e State at Dublin, how Morris Reiaigh (or M’Gibbon), an Irishman, having lately been at Rome, and there consecrated by y^e Pope’s Bull Arch B^p of Cashel, arrived in Ireland and made challenge to y^e same See, w^{ch} being denied unto him by y^e Arch B^p w^{ch} was there placed by his (sic) Majesty, y^e said pretended B^p suddenly with an Irish skayne wounded y^e B^p and put him in danger of his life.”

There is another version of this alleged violent conduct of the Catholic archbishop: — Lancaster, Archbishop of Armagh, writing to the Queen on 12th November 1568, says that “Morish Rioghe M’Gebbon, who came from the Pope, has taken the Archbishop of Cashel traitorously out of his own house and carried him into Spain.” (Calendar of State Papers, Elizabeth, p. 394.) Lynch, De Præsulibus, in his MS., folio 394. gives an

account which differs from either of the former ones, and says the only violence to which M'Caghwell, the protestant prelate, was subjected, consisted in his having been brought to the Cathedral and compelled to assist in choir while Mass was said by the Catholic archbishop. And with this latter version of the occurrence the State Papers agree. Miler Magrath, in a statement forwarded to the English Government in October, 1582, says that his predecessor, M'Cagwell, "being captive, was brought out of his own house within a mile of Cashel by one Morris Reogh, then from the Pope appointed archbishop there, (when) the said Morris was admitted and conducted by the said townsmen of Cashel to say a Mass in the Cathedral Church of Cashel." Again, in July, 1584, Magrath, petitioning for a body guard to protect him, mentions that M'Cagwell, "his next predecessor, for want of a sufficient guard, was taken prisoner by a pretended bishop, created archbishop of Cashel by the Pope, who being hardly intreated during the said imprisonment, died shortly after his enlargement." (State Papers. Rolls Office. London.)

In a petition prepared in January or February, 1569, the Irish archbishops and eight bishops appear as solicitors of Philip of Spain and the Pope to save them from England and heresy, and to give them a king of the family of the King of Spain. (Froude x. 495.) Of this petition Mac Gibbon was the bearer, and he was escorted to his ship with solemn pomp by James Fitzmaurice and other Irish chieftains in February, 1569.

Two years later Mac Gibbon was in Paris, and sought an interview with the English ambassador. "The twenty-fourth of this month," wrote Walsingham to

Burghley in March, 1571, from Paris, "the archbishop of Cassels sent unto me two of his servants," to request an audience, and "the next day, being the 25th, he repaired unto me." The archbishop justified himself, before Walsingham, "for departing out of Ireland without her Majesty's leave, saying that being deprived from his living, and another substitute in his place, whom he confessed to have outraged before his departure, necessitie enforced him to depart, to seek maintenance some other where; and the rather for that in respect of the said outrage he had justly incurred the Lord Deputy's displeasure." Archbishop Mac Gibbon then told Walsingham that he left Ireland "about two years past," and offers information to the Queen if she will restore him to his bishopric. "If it might please her Majesty" — so said Mac Gibbon to Walsingham — "as for that my successor is dead, to restore me to my country and place, I will then give in writing, to you, her ambassador here, both the manner of the conspiracy as also the remedy."

The subsequent career of Mac Gibbon forbids the supposition that he was at all sincere in making this proposal to the Queen's minister. Her Majesty returned to it a cautious reply which exhibits her doubts of the archbishop's good faith, and her desire to get the archbishop's person into her power. On the 8th of April, 1571, she thus wrote to Walsingham about Mac Gibbon, whom she calls "an Irishman naming himself the archbishop of Cassels": — "If you shall find it likely," observes Elizabeth, "that he meaneth dutifully to ask pardon, as he pretendeth by his speech, then you shall give him comfort to continue with the same dutifulness and loyal meaning, and provoke him to make repair

hither into England, where you may assure him he shall not find lack of grace, if he humbly desire it, and by his truth hereafter deserve it." But if these general words should not avail to entice the archbishop into England, then Walsingham is to assure him of a safe conduct, and to promise him as good a living as Cashel, which, on the 3rd of February preceding, had been given to Miler Magrath. "As ye have power from us to warrant him to come into this our realm safely, and to make his means unto us for our favour; if he shall shew himself repentant of his former fault, and disposed to live hereafter dutiful, he shall be provided of as good a living as heretofore he hath had." (The Compleat Ambassador, as comprised in "Letters of Sir F. Walsingham, her Majesty's resident in France, etc.," collected by Sir Dudley Digges, Knight, late Master of the Rolls, London, 1655, pp. 58 and 76.)

The archbishop, in the year following, was in prison in Scotland. On the 26th of June, 1572, as the State Papers (Domestic — Elizabeth) record, Robert Hogan writes from Milk-street to the Earl of Leicester of the "treasonable dealings in Spain of Maurice, archbishop of Cashel, now prisoner in Scotland." In 1573, Mac Gibbon is found endeavouring to stir up the Duke of Alva to assist the Irish, and, in 1575, he writes to the Pope, "*ex civitate Portuensi*," alleging his toils and imprisonments, and the consequent injury to his health as an excuse for not visiting the Pontiff at Rome ("*debilitas corporis post creberrima vincula et labores*"). He may have returned to his see, for on the 8th of April, 1575, special faculties were granted from Rome: — "*Mauritio, Episcopo Cassellensi, absolvendi ab heresi*," etc., "*per totam provinciam Cassellensem*." Bruodinus

asserts that Mac Gibbon was many years confined in the prison of Cork, and died on the 6th of May, 1578. De Burgo, Hib. Dom. 601, says that he died in exile in that year "apud civitatem Portuensem." Ware also says that he died at Oporto in 1578.

1581. *September 11. Dermot O'Hurley.* "Die 11 Septembris, 1581, referente Senonen., S. D. N. providit ecclesiæ Cassellen. in Hibernia, vacanti per obitum Mauritii (Mac Gibbon), de persona Dermisii Hurrici (Darby O' Hurley); ipsumque etc" *Barberini.*

"Die 27^e Novembris, 1581. Tunc Card. Senon. dixit pallium pro archiepiscopo Cassellen. in Hibernia, et facto signo reseratae sunt fores et intromissi Magister Cere-
moniarum ac idem Archiepiscopus præsens, cum advocato Horatio Burgesio qui illud pro eo postulavit et iis egressis, omnes D. D. Card^{les} annuerunt ut daretur, et S. conversus ad Card. Carafa, illud ei mandavit dari." *Paris, Latin. 12, 563.*

Dermot Hurley, was a "resident in the University of Louvain for fifteen years and in that of Rheims for four years. In Rheims he was Professor of Laws under the authority of the archbishop Cardinal de Guise. When he repaired to Rome his singular piety and virtue became known to Gregory XIII, who created him archbishop of Cashel, in Ireland his native country, whither he made haste to return in order to collect together, if he could, his scattered flock. He escaped the perils of the sea, and on arriving in Ireland was met by a small number of faithful Christians. He made known his episcopal character as became a true pastor, but was accused of administering the Sacrament of confirmation, and was arrested, and impris-

oned. At first, the best conditions were offered to him, provided he would apostatize and renounce the faith of Jesus Christ. But the bishop could not be swayed by promises of that kind, and tried to induce his tempters to converse quietly with him concerning the faith, to shew them their errors and bring them to the truth. Struck with rage and fury they put him to the torture. They placed on his feet boots filled with oil, bound him and placed him opposite a huge fire, so that his legs were roasted in the flames. They then pulled off the boots and with them the flesh up to his knees, leaving the bones bare. The bishop was unmoved by these terrible tortures, and at last, upon a certain day, at 3 or 4 O'Clock in the morning, they hanged him with a withen rope to protract his agony. There is a tradition that in the place where he suffered, a lady of rank was set free from an evil spirit with which she had been long plagued". Such is the narrative written by the author of "*Theatrum crudelitatum Hereticorum*" (Vallicellian MSS.), nor does it differ in the main from other accounts.

O'Sullivan and Rothe give an account of the tortures inflicted on O'Hurley, which are described also by an Irish missionary in Scotland, named M'Geoghegan, and by the letters of the Roman Catholic bishop of Killaloe. The archbishop, according to these authorities, was tied to a block, and his legs were forced into long boots, filled with oil, pitch, and turpentine. His feet were then placed on an iron grate, under which a fire was kindled, causing a terrible agony. The further details of this torture are too sickening to repeat, and the whole story has been recklessly pronounced, by protestant Church historians, to be a

fiction. The Rev. Robert King, in his "Primer of the Church History of Ireland," (iii. 1367), calls it a "most apocryphal narrative, retailed with all solemnity by Mr. Brennan, but passed over, with all its kindred, in expressive silence, by another historian of the Roman Church, and one of at least equal respectability to this our author; viz., Mr T. Moore." Archdeacon E. Stopford, referring to the cases of O'Hurley and O'Hely, as related by O'Daly and De Burgo, observes, "What credit can be given to writers who make such statements? And, as far as I can find, the particulars of these executions were first written by De Burgo, long after the event. Is this historical evidence?" (Stopford's Reply to Sergeant Shee, p. 89.) A similar tone of incredulity respecting the veracity of Catholic authors, was adopted by the Rev. C. R. Elrington, D.D., Regius Professor of Divinity in Trinity College, Dublin. In his valuable Life of Usher (page 35, footnote), Dr. Elrington thus alludes to the sufferings of Hurley and another Papal prelate, Creagh;—

"The deaths of these two martyrs, put forward by Stanihurst, and embellished by the author of the *Analecta*, has formed a fruitful source of declamation for Roman Catholic writers from that period to the time of Dr Milner. That Bishop Hurley was guilty of treason, and was hanged for that crime, and not for his religion, can admit of no doubt. That he was tortured previous to his execution, in direct violation of the law, must require stronger evidence than the testimony of two witnesses, who contradict each other, as to the mode in which the torture was inflicted, in such a manner as would invalidate their testimony in any court of justice."

But the testimonies to the substantial truth of the Roman Catholic tradition are not two, but many. Dr Lynch's MS. in the Bodleian, at folio 397, confirms that tradition:— "*Atrocissimum tormenti genus excogitarunt (says Lynch) adipe, pice, resina liquatis ebullientibus crura pedesque nudos induunt, luculento foco admovent, torrent, ossant, ustulant; carnibus ad ipsa ossa diffluentibus, in ipsis ossibus medulla coquitur.*"

The State Papers afford irresistible evidence of the truth of Catholic historians. In August, 1583, one Christopher Barnewell gave evidence at Dundalk, before the Lords Justices, the protestant archbishop Loftus and Sir Henry Wallop, which was supposed to connect O'Hurley with plots against the English government. Barnewell had seen O'Hurley at Rome and had been brought by the archbishop to the Pope's Secretary, Cardinal Comensis. The Cardinal had produced letters from the Earl of Kildare and a writing subscribed by most of the lords and gentlemen of Ulster, Munster and Connaught. On the 8th of October, 1583, Loftus and Wallop thus write to "Robert Beale, supplying the place of her Majesty's Chief Secretary:" "Sir,—By our last letters we gave you some inkling of the arrival here of one Dr Hurley, upon intelligence whereof we caused so narrow search to be made after him, as we found he had been entertained in the house of the Baron of Slane—and (in the houses of) some others of good account within the Pale—and from thence was departed (in company with Mr Perse Butler, base son to the Earl of Ormond) into Munster. Whereupon, sending for the Baron of Slane, we so dealt with him as he travelled presently to the Earl for the apprehension of the said Hurley, and returning again yesterday, brought

him unto us, but as yet our leisure hath not served to examine him. What shall fall out upon his examination, we will by the next advertise the Lords at large. In the meantime it is most certain that he had been a leidger at Rome for a long time, soliciting all matters that hath been there attempted to the prejudice of her Majesty's proceedings here in this realm, and the perturbing of this State. He is nominated by the Pope to be archbishop of Cashel."

On the 20th of October, Loftus and Wallop write to Walsingham, saying that "in Barnewell's confession there is one Dr Hurley, by creation of the Pope, archbishop of Cashel, named to have been a practiser at Rome about the rebels here, and to have had access to Cardinal Comensis, the Pope's Secretary, as in the confession at large appeareth. This Hurley, having received letters from Rome to divers persons in Ireland, landed at Drogheda, about six weeks past (*i. e.* about the 8th of September, 1583), and immediately grew familiar with the Baron of Slane, and resorted to his house under pretence of acquaintance with a base son of the Earl of Ormond's, who married the Baron's daughter. And passing some time there, from thence went into Oreylie's country, to seek some priests of his foreign acquaintance, and so into Munster to the Lord General, being a borne man under his Lordship, and craving protection at his hands. Which being revealed unto us, we so dealt with the Baron of Slane that he travelled to the Earl, and brought the said Hurley hither unto us, where we have committed him close prisoner to the Castle. At his first apprehension he uttered some words to the Baron of Slane as though certain persons were to be charged with these late stirs and

foreign practices, and so the Baron gave it forth in secret. But before his coming to us, he had been so well schooled as now he pretendeth ignorance in all things saving that he confesseth that the Viscount of Baltinglas, his brother Richard Eustace, Barnewell and he, were together with Cardinal Comensis, but denieth that he saw any such letters as Barnewell in his confession allegeth, nor heard any matter of such importance. The other justifieth his former confession, and addeth that the Doctor was one of the House of Inquisition, which he denieth not. And further the Doctor confesseth that he had letters from Cardinal Sans (Sens) (who is called Protector of Ireland) to the Earl of Desmond and others, which letters he saith he left in France, and would not meddle with them." We therefore desire to be directed "touching the confession of the said Barnewell, how we shall either proceed in it or suppress it, and also what course we are to hold with the Popish Archbishop," etc. Signed "Ad. Dublin, Canc.—H. Wallop."

And on the 10th of December, in a letter to Walsingham, Loftus and Wallop say:—"Among other letters directed to us and brought by this last passage, we received one from your Honour, declaring her Majesty's pleasure for the proceeding with Dr Hurley by torture, or any other severe manner of proceeding, to gain his knowledge of all foreign practices against her Majesty's States. Wherein we partly forebore to deal till now, because that Mr Waterhouse, whom we used only in the former examinations, was employed in Connaught, with Sir Nicholas Malbie, in searching out the manner of the death of the Baron of Leitrim, and being now returned, we will enter into the matters again, by ex-

amination of all such as transported Hurley, and such as hosted and entertained him after his landing, and will also deal with himself by the best means we may. But for that we want here either racke or other engine of torture to terrify him, and doubt but at the time of his apprehension he was schooled to be silent in all causes of weight, we thought that in a matter of so great importance, and to a person so inward with the Pope and his Cardinals, and preferred by them to the dignity of an archbishop, the tower of London should be a better school than the Castle of Dublin; where being out of hope of his Irish patrons and favourers he might be made more apt to tell the truth, and therefore do wish that we had direction to send him thither. Which, we think, may be secretly done (so) as his departure hence should not be known, neither be discovered, till he came thither. And in the mean season we would not only inform ourselves of all that may be gained here out of the examination of him and others, but also prepare that Barnewell, his accuser, may repair to the Court to justify his former deposition, and other matters against Hurley, wherein we pray your Honour to be speedily informed, if her Majesty please, and so do commit you to the Lord." Signed "Ad. Dublin, Canc.—H. Wallop."

Again, on the 7th of March, 1584, they write to Walsingham:—"May it please your Honour—Since the last term which the other general affairs here would give us leave, we have, at several times, examined Dr Hurley, with whom albeit we dealt by all the good means we could, to draw him to confess his knowledge, not only of any practice of disturbance pretended against the land in particular, but also of any other foreign con-

spiracy whatsoever against her Majesty, for England or any other part of her dominions. And in that point we omitted not to give him a taste that so far forth as he would sincerely and liberally discover all that he knew of others, her Majesty's mercy might be extended to repair such faults as himself had committed. Yet he retaining his former obstinacy and evasions, we found himself far off from that truth which we expected, and are not ignorant that he can declare, if he list. Yea, he would not confess that he brought from Rome the Pope's letters of comfort, addressed to the Earl of Desmond, Viscount of Baltinglas, and other rebels, till he knew by us that we had intercepted said letters, with other testimonials of his consecration, and were already possessed of them. So, as not finding that easy manner of examination to do any good, we made commissions to Mr Waterhouse and Mr Secretary Fenton, to put him to the torture, such as your Honour advised us, which was to toast his feet against the fire with hot boots. His confessions, as well upon the torture as at sundry times before, we have extracted and sent herewith to your Honour, together with all other declarations, both of the lord of Slane and others, which have any community with Hurley's cases, and which we have at several times drawn from the parties themselves by way of examination. By which, as we doubt not but your Honour will discern how many ways Hurley is to be overtaken with treason in his own person, and with what bad mind he came into Ireland, instructed from Rome, to poison the hearts of the people with disobedience to her Majesty's government, which was not unlike to

put the realm in danger of a new revolt, if he had not been intercepted in time, even so we desire your Honour to consider how he may speedily receive his deserts so as not only his own evil may die with himself, and thereby the realm be delivered of a perilous member, but also his punishment to serve for an example ad terrorem to many others, who we find by his own confessions are prepared at Rome to run the same course both here and for England. And herein we thought good to remember your Honour by way of our opinion, that considering how obstinate and wilful we find him every way, if he should be referred to a public trial, his impudent and clamorous denial might do great harm to the ill-effected here, who in troth have no small admiration of him. And yet, having had conference with some of the best lawyers in the land, we find that they make a scruple to arraign him here, for that his treasons were committed in foreign parts, the statute in that behalf being not here as it is in England. And therefore we think it not amiss (if it be allowed there) to have him executed by Martial Law, against which he can have no just challenge, for that he hath neither lands nor goods; and as by that way may be avoided many harms which by his presence—standing at ordinary trial and retaining still his former impudence and negative protestations—he may do to the people. So also it may be a mean to prevent danger to us and the said Waterhouse and Mr Secretary, that have from the beginning interposed ourselves not only in his apprehension, but also in all his examinations, if (as it is most likely) he should break out and exclaim to the people that he was troubled for some noblemen of his

country, whom your Honour may find, by the extracts now sent, chargeable with more than suspicion of confederacy in the late rebellion. Whereof we humbly pray your Honour to be careful in our behalf, considering in how little safety we live here, for the like services we have already done to her Majesty, and so eftsoons desiring your Honour's speedy resolution whether he shall be passed to Martial Law or not, for which purpose we have sent this bearer Mr Randall (Randolph), and to return with your answer with all the diligence he may." Signed "Ad. Dublin. Canc.—H. Wallop."

They write again to Walsingham, on the 8th of March, 1584:—"It may please your Honour—As, in our other letter to your Honour of the 7th of this present, we have declared our proceedings by torture with Dr Hurley, having sent you the abstract of his examination, together with the Baron of Slane's, John Dillon's, and others', to be considered of by your Honour, and used in such sort as shall seem good unto you, so also have we herewith sent the copies of such letters, as, since the writing of our former letters, we have intercepted, being written since his torture—the one to the Earl of Ormond and the other to a kinsman of his own, in this town (serving Dr Forth) who should have practised for him. Which letters were brought to our hands by the fidelity of Sylvester Cooley, the constable, and the good handling of one of the warders, who hath the keeping of Hurley. By these letters your Honour may discover what favour these Romish Runagates have with our great Potentate here. They that will not see, let them be blind still, and it shall suffice us to have discharged our duties herein, as

before in Barnewell's examination formerly sent unto the Lord Treasurer and your Honour, concerning the Earl of Kildare and the Baron of Delvin, confirmed now by Hurley's own speech to the Baron of Slane, as in the Baron's confession appeareth. Whereof, nevertheless, we never had any answer, which maketh us somewhat doubtful how to proceed in those causes, not knowing how our doings in that behalf are there thought of. We beseech your Honour to let us understand how both these and the former also are there taken, and (to let us) be directed what course we shall hold therein. Or otherwise, if your Honour find but small accompt to be made thereof, that it will please you to yield us your good advice for the staying of our hand, and not further to stir those coals to scorch ourselves, knowing how dangerous it is for us to busy ourselves in this sort, with setting these matters abroad here, if when we have, according to our duties, presented the same unto your Honours there,—in lieu of backing and good countenance from thence, our doings shall be discovered. And so, craving by the next despatch to be satisfied from your Honour herein, we humbly take our leave." Signed "Ad. Dublin, Canc. —H. Wallop."

They write again, to hasten Walsingham, on the 14th of April, and at last, the Queen's Secretary, Walsingham, conveys her Majesty's instructions for the execution of Archbishop Hurley, by ordinary trial if possible, if not, by Martial Law, and notifying her Majesty's approval of their conduct towards the papal archbishop. This letter is dated April 28, 1584, and contains the following passages:—"After my hearty commendations to your Lordships—your late letters of the 7th and 8th

of last month by Mr Alverie Randolph, together with the extracts of the examinations of Hurley and of others, being of some length, and the time otherwise here full of great causes, I could not, before now, so impart to her Majesty, as I might withal know her mind touching the same, for your Lordships' further direction. Wherefore she having at length resolved, I have accordingly, by her commandment, to signify her Majesty's pleasure unto you touching Hurley, which is this:—That the man being so notorious and ill a subject (as appeareth by all the circumstances of his cause he is) you do proceed, it if may be, to his execution by ordinary trial of him for it. Howbeit—in case you shall find the effect of this course doubtful, by reason of the affections of such as shall be of his jury, and for the supposal conceived by the lawyers of that country that he can hardly be found guilty for his treasons committed in foreign parts against her Majesty—then her pleasure is you take a shorter way with him by Martial Law. So as you may see, it is referred to your discretion whether of these two ways your Lordships will take with him. And—the man being so resolute to reveal no more matter—it is thought meet to have no further tortures used against him, but that you proceed forthwith to his execution in manner aforesaid. As for her Majesty's good acceptance of your careful travail in this matter of Hurley, you need nothing to doubt; and for your better assurance thereof, she has commanded me to let your Lordship understand that as well in all other the like, as in this case of Hurley, she cannot but greatly allow and commend your doings."

Archbishop Hurley's execution took place privately, at an early hour on the 19th of June, 1584, and he was

buried in the old churchyard of S. Kevin's, Dublin.
(O'Sullivan.)

1584 to 1603. The see was governed by Vicars.

1603. *May 21. David Kearney.* "Die 21^o Maii 1603, referente Card. Matteio, providit Metrop. ecclesiæ Cassellensi in Hibernia, vacanti per obitum bonæ memoriæ Demetrii (Darby O'Hurley), illius ultimi archiepiscopi, de persona R. P. D. Davidis Scarnei (Kearney); ipsumque etc." *Cor-sini* and *Barberini*.

"Die 13^o Augusti, 1603, S. D. N. concessit pallium R. P. D. Davidi, archiepiscopo Cassellensi in Hibernia, petitum per advocatum et procuratorem, prout moris est." *Barberini*.

Kearney died in Rome in 1625.

1626. *April 27. Thomas Walsh.* "Die 27^o Aprilis, 1626, referente Card. Francisco Barberino, Hib. protectore, providit ecclesiæ Casselen., vac. per obitum bonæ memoriæ David Carnei, (Kearney) ultimi archiepiscopi, in Romana Curia defuncti, de persona R. D. Thomæ Valesii (Walsh), presbyteri Waterfordien., omnia requisita habentis. Ipsumque etc., cum retentione compatibilium, ac dispensatione super eo quod non suscepit doctoratus gradum. Absolvens etc." *Barberini*.

Walsh was præconized in the Consistory of the 19th of January, 1626. *Barberini*. He was consecrated June 7, 1626, in Belgium. He arrived in London, on his way to his diocese, in October 1628. (Wadding MSS.)

On the 3rd of May, 1632, archbishop Walsh wrote an interesting letter, e loco refugii nostri, to the Propaganda. In Munster, and the other provinces of Ireland,

the profession of the Catholic religion was attended with confiscation of property and other serious penalties. Catholics received no favours, honours or offices from the King, and consequently many, and those chiefly of the aristocratic classes, disobeyed the precepts of the Catholic religion and fell away from the faith, for the sake of temporal benefits and the privileges of the Court. But of those who thus apostatized, many were brought back, sooner or later, by the exertions of the Clergy. The great bulk of the people remained Catholic. The Catholic clergymen had no fixed income or regular supply of alms, nor any fixed domiciles, to reside in, in communities or singly. They went from house to house among the faithful, from whom they received frugal and scanty fare and, occasionally, presents of money.

In the province of Cashel were one archbishop and six bishops, those namely of Cork and Cloyne; Limerick; Emly; Waterford and Lismore; and Ross. The bishop of Ross was a Spaniard, who lived in Spain and governed his see through his Vicar General, who was an Irishman. There was a Vicar General in Ardfert and Aghadoe, who assumed the title of Vicar Apostolic. There was also a Vicar General in Kilfenora diocese whom he, the archbishop, had placed there. The archbishop was of opinion that at present there were more bishops in Cashel province than it could conveniently support. The diocese of Kilfenora was never able to maintain a bishop. As long as the present wretched condition of affairs in Ireland, continued, one archbishop and at most two bishops would be enough for Munster.

We have, said the archbishop, a great number of priests, regular and secular, who are very learned and

pious, and who work earnestly for the Kingdom of Christ. Even those clergymen whose abilities are inferior, labour in proportion to their talents, for the good of souls. The secular priests attend to the several parishes. The regulars, in consequence of recent arrangements, do not interfere with the parochial clergymen. In Cashel diocese is a Cistercian monastery of the Holy Cross, which possesses a portion of the true Cross, which is exposed to the devotion of the faithful. Luke Archer presides as Abbat over this monastery, and sometimes disputes arose between the bishops and the monks of the Monastery, when the latter without episcopal permission, carried their precious relic for veneration to other dioceses and even outside the province. But a good understanding in this delicate point of jurisdiction had been lately arrived at. Archbishop Walsh signed the decrees of the Kilkenny Convention in 1642, and in 1644 signed a letter of the Supreme Council at Kilkenny in 1644. He wrote to the Holy See in 1649, from Kilkenny, in commendation of the Capuchins. From a letter written by the archbishop in December, 1650, "*e refugio nostro*," it appears the troops of the Baron of Inchequin, that bitter foe to religion, three times plundered the Cathedral and the archbishop's house at Cashel. After the capture of Limerick, the archbishop was compelled to go into exile and was carried from his bed, to which he had been confined by age and sickness, from Clonmel to Waterford, and inhumanly was put on board a ship bound for Spain, without providing for him proper food and the appliances necessary for his condition. His persecutors thought in this way to rid themselves of

the archbishop without giving him the glory of martyrdom. *Propaganda*.

Walsh died May, 5, 1654.

1654 to 1669. The see was governed by Vicars.

In 1666, John De Burgo was Vicar Apostolic of Cashel and Killaloe, and held that office until 1669. He received a high character for learning, zeal and ability from archbishop Burgat in July 1669.

1669. *January 11. William Burgat.* He was appointed by decree of the Propaganda, on 11th of January, 1669. He was consecrated in France and that before the 12th of October, 1669. He wrote from Paris to the Propaganda, on the 5th of July in that year, and said that immediately on arriving in Paris he found letters from the bishop of Ferns containing instructions from the Belgian Internuntio to seek consecration in France, not in Belgium, in as much as almost all the Belgian bishops were suffering from sickness or infirmity of age. Dr Burgat went to the Nuncio at Paris, who at first consented to consecrate him, but afterwards hesitated, on the ground that his doing so without asking the license of the archbishop of Paris might give offence to that prelate. That the Nuncio should ask the archbishop's licence would be unbecoming the dignity of his position as representative of the Holy See. Dr Burgat then determined to apply elsewhere. He subscribed this letter as "Guill., elect. Casshellen." On the 24th of July, 1669, the bishop of Ferns, writing from Ham, informs the Propaganda that Dr Burgat was soon to be consecrated in Paris. The Wadding Manuscripts at S. Isidore's, Rome, contain a letter from Dr Burgat, dated October

12, 1669, from Nantes, in which he subscribed himself "W. Cashel." In the following year the Pallium was granted:—"Die 28^o Julii, 1670, postulante D^{no} Eusebio, Advocato Consistoriali, S. D. N. concessit pallium, etc., moderno episcopo Casselen. etc." *Barberini*.

It was stated before the Propaganda that Burgat "besides his experience gained in Rome for the space of five years, during which time he proved himself a man of great learning, zeal and prudence, devoted to the Holy See and averse to innovations, was beloved and esteemed in his own country beyond all others."

Burgat died in 1674.

1676. John Brennan. He was elected by the Propaganda on the 4th of May, 1676. He was then bishop of Waterford and doubts were entertained whether he would accept Cashel. He was again nominated to this see in the Propaganda Congregation of January 29, 1677, and he received a Brief dated the 8th of March, 1677, appointing him archbishop of Cashel and administrator of Waterford. Brennan had served with singular merit the office of Lector in Philosophy and Theology in the College of the Propaganda. He did not receive the Pallium until 1680.

1695. Edward Comerford. He was nominated by the Propaganda on the 30th of August, 1695. "Die 19^o Septembris, 1695, in proximo Consistorio ego Palutius, Card. de Alteriis, præconium faciam ecclesiæ Metrop. Casselen. in Hibernia, vacantis per obitum bo: me: Joannis Brennan, ultimi illius archiepiscopi, extra Rom. Curiam defuncti, ac in sequenti referam illius statum, et qualitates R. Edwardi Comerford, presbyteri, ad illam ad nomi-

nationem Jacobi, Angliæ Scotiæ et Hiberniæ regis, promovendi.

Civitas Casselen. sita in provincia Momoniæ 300 circiter domibus constans, ac a 600 circiter incolis (quorum major pars fidem Catholicam profitetur) inhabitata, novem sub se suffraganeas habens paret in temporalibus Regi Angliæ.

Illius ecclesiæ Metrop., sub titulo S^{ti} Patritii, status potius est deplorandus quam recensendus, quippe quia unacum dependentiis ab hereticis occupatur, et ideo dignitates et Canonici apud illam residere non possunt, et cura animarum per presbyteros in domibus privatis exercetur.

In dicta Civitate aderant quatuor conventus seu Virorum Monasteria, sed ab hereticis occupata vel destructa fuerunt, et *desunt sacrarium, Hospitale et Mons Pietatis.*

Fructus dictæ ecclesiæ ab hereticis præcipiuntur, et archiepiscopus Catholicus a Catholicis illarum partium sustentatur.

Diocesis est ampla, multa loca complectens.

Promovendus ex legitimo matrimonio, ac Catholicis et honestis parentibus in Diocesi Casselen. natus, in 45^o vel circiter suæ ætatis anno constitutus, a 20 circiter annis Presbyter, in S. Theologia facultatis Parisien. magister, vir gravis et prudens, dignus videtur qui dictæ ecclesiæ in archiepiscopum præficiatur." *Barberini.*

"Die 20^o Februarii, 1696, Fagnano advocato Consistoriali petente, fuit datum pallium moderno archiepiscopo Casselensi in Hibernia." *Barberini.*

Archbishop Comerford, in 1699, applied to Propaganda to give him Emly and Kilfenora in administration. He received faculties in 1705. In the Congregation of 28th

of April, 1710, the archbishop was described as in great poverty, and left in his old age in extreme indigence, through the persecutions he had suffered from the heretics. The Propaganda sent him aid through the Internuntio at Brussels, but the Internuntio, in a letter, dated 12th of June, 1710, informed the Propaganda that the archbishop had died some time previously, so that he had no occasion to remit the sum sent by their Eminences. His death occurred on the 21st of February, 1710.

1711. Christopher Butler. The clergy of Cashel postulated to have Christopher Butler for archbishop, on the 1st of August, 1710. Butler was then in Paris, and in August, 1711, was at Rome in the house of the Missions at Montę Citorio. The Propaganda nominated Butler on the 9th of August, 1711, and the Pope approved in audience of September 1, 1711. The Brief bears date August 20, 1711. He was consecrated in Rome. The Brief to perform archiepiscopal acts without the Pallium was dated October 13, 1711.

Christopher Butler, who had been a priest in Ossory diocese, endeavoured to avoid this promotion by forwarding a memorial of four closely written pages, containing his reasons for declining the mitre, and personally entreated the Pope to make another selection. But His Holiness and the Cardinals to whom the matter was deferred, did not consider Butler's reasons to be satisfactory.

In Congregation of December 17, 1715, the Propaganda sent thanks to the archbishop of Narbonne for the continuance of the annual pension of 600 lire, given by the archbishop and clergy of Narbonne to the present

archbishop of Cashel and formerly given to his predecessor.

In May, 1718, the archbishop of Cashel received a Brief to hold Emly in administration.

On the 15th of July, 1723, the Pope gave archbishop Butler six months leave of absence from his diocese, to enable him to consult the doctors in Paris for his health and drink the waters of Plombien.

In September, 1730, the archbishop resigned the administration of Ross.

Christopher Butler died September 4, 1757.

1757. James Butler. I. He was Vicar General of this see, and was recommended for coadjutor to archbishop Christopher, by letters of King James, dated November 16, 1749. His Brief for the coadjutorship and see of Tloan in partibus was dated January 16, 1750. He was consecrated in May, 1750.

Archbishop Butler died May 17, 1774, in the 83rd year of his age.

1774. James Butler. II. He had been educated at Douay, St Omer, and Paris. He succeeded on death of James Butler, his predecessor. The Propaganda named him coadjutor with succession Feb. 8, 1773. The Pope approved Feb. 14, and the decree was dated, March 2, 1773. He had the see of Germanicopoli *in partibus*, by Brief dated March 15, 1773, and was consecrated July 4, 1773. He died July 29, 1791, aged 50 years.

1792. Thomas Bray. He was elected June 17, 1792 (*Cracas*). He was appointed by Brief, dated July 20, 1792, and received faculties on 9th of December as bishop, and

received the Pallium December 23, 1792. He was born in Cashel diocese March 5, 1759.

D^r Bray died in 1820.

1820. Patrick Everard. He succeeded on death of Bray. The Propaganda elected Everard coadjutor with succession Sept. 19, 1814. The Pope approved the choice on the 29th of Sept., and the decree of Propaganda was dated October 1, 1814. He was made archbishop of Mitilene *in partibus* October 4, 1814.

Patrick Everard made his studies at Salamanca, and obtained his degree of Doctor in Divinity at Bourdeaux, where he became President or Rector of the Irish College and Vicar General of the archbishop of Bourdeaux. The insurrection drove him out of France and he spent some time in England. He subsequently became President of the College of Maynooth.

D^r Everard died in 1822.

1823. Robert Laffan. His appointment was made by Propaganda and approved by the Pope on the 17th of February, 1823. The decree was dated March 1, 1823. The Brief to Cashel, with Emly in administration, was dated March 18, 1823.

D^r Laffan died in 1833.

1833. Michael Slattery. He was elected by Propaganda November 26. The Pope approved Dec. 5, and the decree was dated Dec. 7, 1833. His Brief was dated December 22, 1833. He was consecrated February 24, 1834. He was a Master of Arts of Trinity College, Dublin, Professor of Moral Theology in Carlow College, and President of Maynooth College.

1857. Patrick Leahy. He was Vicar Capitular, and was elected by Propaganda April 27; approved by the Pope May 3; and decreed May 5, 1857. He was consecrated June 29, 1857.

Dr Leahy died January 26, 1857, aged 69 years, of disease of the heart. His death caused much excitement in Ireland, where his virtues and talents had gained him extensive popularity among all classes and denominations. His funeral took place at Thurles and was attended by immense numbers of clergy and laity, including 13 bishops, 300 priests, and representatives of the Catholic University, Maynooth and other Colleges. The protestant clergymen in Thurles attended the funeral and the bells of the protestant church were tolled on the occasion. Dr Leahy was an eloquent preacher and an accomplished scholar. He was Vice Rector of the Catholic University, where he had been Professor of Sacred Scripture, from its foundation until his elevation to the see of Cashel.

1875. Thomas Croke. He was appointed by the Propaganda June 22, and approved by the Pope June 24, 1875. By special desire of His Holiness, Dr Croke personally attended in Rome to demand the Pallium, which was granted in Consistory July 5, 1875.

Dr Croke was born in Cloyne diocese, and commenced his studies at the Irish College in Paris and completed them in the Irish College, Rome. He was P. P. Doneraile in Cloyne, and was distinguished as an eloquent preacher and able administrator. He was Professor and President of the Theological Seminary of S. Coleman's. On the 23rd of June, 1870, he was appointed bishop of Auckland, New Zealand, where he laboured

assiduonsly in discharge of his episcopal duties, until his health broke down and he was compelled to return to Ireland. Immediately after the Consistory at which the Pallium was granted to him, he set out for Dublin and preached the sermon at the O'Connell centenary.

Dr Croke said his first mass as Priest in the church of S^t Agatha, the church of the Irish College in Rome, and he said his first mass as bishop, and his first mass as archbishop, in the same church. He was consecrated for the see of Auckland on the 10th of July, 1870, in the church of S. Agatha, Rome, by His Eminence Cardinal Cullen, assisted by Dr James Murphy, bishop of Hobartown, and Dr James Quin, bishop of Brisbane.

EMLY

IMELACEN.

1406. **Nicholas Ball.** On 5 January, 1406, "Dominus Nicolaus, Episcopus Imelacen. in Ybernia, promisit Cameræ et Collegio, pro suo com. servitio, 120 florenos auri, et 5 servitia consueta. Idem D. Nicholaus, 5 Januarii, 1406, solvit pro parte partis sui com. servitii 9 florenos auri, 32 solidos, et 11 denarios. Et pro parte partis suorum quatuor minutorum servitiorum, 4 flor. auri, 27 solidos et 4 denarios." *Obligazioni.*

1422. *April 21. John Rishberry.* "Undecimo Kal. Maii, 1422, provisum est ecc^a Imelacen. in Hib., vac. per mortem, de persona Fratris Johannis Rissbhrii, Ord. S. Ben., Licentiatii in Theologia." *Vatican.*

1422. December 14. Robert Wilidell, or Windel. "Die 19 Kal. Januarii, 1423, D. N. providit ecclesiæ Imelacen. in provincia Cassellen. in Hyb., ex eo adhuc quia Frater Johannes Ryschber, Ord. Fratrum Eremitarum S. Augⁿⁱ, ad dictam ecclesiam, tunc vacantem per obitum Nicholai Ball, ultimi Episcopi, non fecit literas promotionis suæ infra tempus debitum expediri, de persona Fratris Roberti Wilidell, Presbyteri professi ord. S. Francisci." *Vatican.*

1425. December 19. Thomas de Burgo. "Die 14 Kal, Januarii, 1426, provisum est ecclesiæ Imelacen. in Hibernia, vacanti per mortem; de persona Fratris Thomæ de Burgo, Canonici Reg. electi." *Vatican.* On 23 Feb., 1428, "Magister Wilhelmus Oduuhy, Archidiaconus Imelacen.," paid 120 flor. on behalf of "R. P. D. Thomæ, Electi Imelacen." *Obligazioni.*

1429. February 1. Robert Portland. This Provision is recorded by Ware.

1431. Thomas. He was consecrated in 1431, and died in 1443. *Ware.*

1444. Robert. A Franciscan Friar, named Robert of England, was appointed in 1444. He was translated same year to the see of Tiberias in Gallilee. *Wadding.*

1445. October 6. Cornelius O'Cunlis. This Provision is recorded by Ware. On the 8th of January, 1445, "R. P. D. Cornelius Ocunlis, electus Imelacen., obtulit, etc., 120 florenos auri de Camera" *Obligazioni.* He was translated to Clonfert in 1448, and to Elphin in 1449.

1448. August 29. Cornelius O'Mullaye, or O'Mulledy. On 7th October, 1448, "R. P. D. Cornelius Omullaye, translatus de ecclesia Clonferten. ad ecclesiam Imelacen., ut principalis, obtulit, etc., 20 florenos auri" *Obligazioni*. The Bull of translation was dated 29th August, 1448.

1449. William O'Etegan, or O'Hedian. On 7th November, 1449, "Ven. vir D. Ricardus O'ffyan, procurator, etc., R. P. D. Gulielmi, translati de ecclesia Elphinen. ad ecclesiam Imelacen., obtulit, etc., 120 florenos auri." *Obligazioni*.

1477. Philip. On 24th November, 1477, "R. P. D. Philippus, Episcopus Imelacen., solvit 32 florenos auri de Camera et 7 solidos et 2 denarios, per manus Nicolai de Rabatis et Rayneri de Ricasolis." *Quietanze*. In another volume, this payment is thus entered, under date of 21st Nov., 1477:—"R. P. D. Philippus, Dei et Apostolica gratia Episcopus Ymelacen., solvit pro parte com. servitii, 30 floren. auri, etc., et pro uno min. servitio 2 flor. et 7 solidos, et pro tribus, etc., 6 flor. et 21 solidos et 8 denarios." *Quietanze*.

He died in 1494.

1494. November 10. Donat O'Brien. He was provided 10th Nov., 1494. On the 26th November, 1494, "Thomas, presbyter Imelacen. dioc., ut principalis, etc., nomine R. P. D. Donati, electi Imelacen., obtulit, etc., ratione provisionis, etc., sub dat. quarto Idus Novembris, anno tertio pontificatus Alex. VI factæ, florenos auri de Camera 120, etc., et quinque minuta servitia" *Obligazioni*.

1495. April 30. Charles Mac Brien. "Die 30^o Aprilis, 1498, Card. Senen. referente, S. D. N. providit de persona

Dⁿⁱ Caroli, ecclesiæ Imelacen. in Hib., vac. per obitum Dⁿⁱ N., illius ultimi Episcopi, extra Romanam Curiam defuncti." *Vatican.*

On the 24 August, 1498, "R. P. D. Carolus Mac Brien, electus Imelacen., principalis, etc., obtulit, etc., ratione provisionis factæ per Bullas Alex. VI sub dat. Romæ, pridie Kal. Maii, anno sexto etc. factæ, florenos auri, etc., 120." *Obligazioni.*

1507. **Thomas Hurley.** He was consecrated in 1507, according to Ware, and is named in the Provision of his successor.

Hurley died in 1542.

1551. *January 19.* **Raymund De Burgo.** "Die 19 Januarii, 1551, referente R^{mo} Carpeni, providit ecclesiæ Imelacensi in Hibernia, per obitum bon. mem. Thomæ Yorulli, (Hurley.), olim Episcopi Imilicen., als. Imelacen., extra Romanam Curiam defuncti, vacanti, de persona Religiosi viri Raymundi De Burgo, ordinis fratrum minorum de observantia nuncupat. professoris. Redditus floren. MCC. Taxa floren CXX." *Barberini.* In this Provision Æneas O'Hiffernan, who was appointed by Henry VIII, in 1543, is ignored.

De Burgo died 28th July, 1562, and was buried at Adare. *Ware.*

1567. *January 24.* **Maurice Mac Brien.** "Die 24 Januarii, 1567, referente Johanne Cardinale Morono, S. D. N. providit ecclesiæ Imolacen. in regno Hiberniæ, et provincia Casselensi, sub invocatione S^{ti} Helbei, vacanti a quatuor annis citra (sic) per obitum bo: mem: Redmundi a Burgo extra Romanam Curiam defuncti, de persona

Mauritii Mam Brien (Mac Brien), presbyteri Hiberni, dictæ ecclesiæ Archidiaconi, nobilis et honeste eruditi in jure canonico et sacris literis. Commendatus literis Dⁿⁱ David Wolfe de Soc. Jesu, et testimonio aliquot Episcoporum Hiberniæ, et debet facere profess^{nem} fidei in partibus et cum absolutione etc." *Corsini*. The bishop of Emly was one of those sent over in 1568 "to the King of Spain and the Pope, by Desmond and his confederates in Munster, to implore their aid in securing their religion and country from oppression." (Ware's Annals of Elizabeth, p. 12). On the 10th of April, 1575, special faculties were granted by the Pope to Bishop Maurice: — "Mauritio Episcopo Imolacensi pro Diocesi Imolacensi." (Secretaria Brevium. Rome.) On the 26th of March 1578, President Drury writes from Waterford, to Walsingham, to inform him that a vessel of Liverpool has brought from Calais some "Papistical garments" belonging to Murrough M'Brien, the pretended bishop of Emly, who has landed at Galway. Drury encloses an inventory of the two budgets belonging to the bishop. (State Papers. Rolls MSS., London.) This Maurice, or Murtagh, was imprisoned in Dublin Castle in 1584. The Roman Catholic bishop of Killaloe, in a letter to the Cardinal de Como, dated 29th of October, 1584, asserts that the boots (ocreas plumbeas) employed for the torturing of D^r O'Hurley were in preparation for Murtagh of Emly. (Vatican Archives. I. E. R., i. 476.) Maurice, or "Moriartus" O'Brien, bishop of Emly, died in prison in 1586. (Hib. Dom. 602, footnote.)

1586 to 1620. The see was governed by Vicars.

1620. *June 1.* Maurice Hurley. "Die 1^o Junii, 1620, referente

Verallo, providit Imilicen. etc., vac. per obitum bo. mem. Mauritii, de persona R. D. Mauritii Hurlei, presbiteri Limiricen. dioc., et Sac. Theol. magistri." *Barberini*. The following "processus", made upon the occasion of the Provision of Maurice Hurley, is taken from the private library of the Marchese Gino Capponi in Florence: —

"Illus^{ms} et Rev^{ms} D^{ns}. In proximo futuro Consistorio, Ego, Fabricius, Card^{lis} Verallus, Regni Hiberniæ Protector, proponam ecc. Imilicen. in dicto regno, vacantem per obitum bonæ memoriæ Morasii, als Mauritii, Obrien, illius ultimi Catholici episcopi, in carceribus Dublinens., causa fidei Catholicæ a pluribus annis defuncti, in personam R. D. Mauritii Hurlei, presbiteri Limericen. diocesis.

Civitas Imilicen. est in provincia Momoniæ, subjecta in temporalibus Regi Angliæ, modica quia fuit olim destructa causa bellorum, et habet ecclesias parochiales et monasteria, quæ sunt desolata propter persecutionem hereticorum.

Diocesis non est valde ampla, sed habet plura castra, cum suis Parochialibus ecclesiis, et multos nobiles illam inhabitantes, et fructus dictarum ecclesiarum occupantur ab hereticis.

Ecclesia est S^{to} Elisio dicata, prophanata et hactenus destructa, sed postea per Catholicos tecta pro usu hereticorum (the last three words are crossed out in original) habet chorum, sacristiam, campanile, campanas, cœmeterium, sed non exercetur in illa cultus divinus propter metum hereticorum, habet dignitates, canonicatus, et præbendas, sed illarum fructus sunt ab hereticis occupati.

Fructus dic. ecc. reperiuntur taxati in libris Camerae

Apostolicæ ad florenos CXX, sed secundum communem estimationem possunt ascendere ad mille scuta. Illi tamen sunt occupati per pseudo-archiepiscopum Casselen.

Dicta ecclesia est suffraganea archiepiscopi Casselen.

R. D. promovendus est ætatis 40 ad minus annorum, presbyter a multis annis, de legitimo matrimonio ac Catholicis et p'ntibus (præsentibus?) parentibus natus, optimis moribus imbutus, ac pius ac prudens, Magister in Theologia, ac officium Vicarii Generalis dictæ ecclesiæ per plures annos probe et laudabiliter exercuit, estque dignus ut dictæ ecclesiæ in episcopum præficiatur" etc. *Capponi*.

Bishop Moran (*Spicil. Ossor.* p. 132) states that Dr O'Hurley was appointed bishop July 25, 1620, but his bulls being destroyed by pirates, were re-expedited in 1622. He was consecrated by Dr Rothe, bishop of Ossory, in Kilkenny, September 7, 1623. He died *circa* 1649.

1647. March 11. Terence Albert O'Brien, O. S. D.. "Die 11 Martii, 1647, referente etc. Esten. providit ecclesiæ Calamensi per translationem Edmundi Duyer ad ecclesiam Limericen. vacanti, de fratrîs Terentii, O'Brien Ord. Præd. expresse professi, ipsumque etc.; et insuper S. S. eundem fratrem Terentium deputavit in coadjutorem cum futura successionem Episcopo Imolacensi seu Emiliensi etc." *Corsini*. Dr O'Brien "was consecrated by the Nuncio, Rinnuccini, in 1647. Bishop Moran, (*Spicil. Ossor.*) has published three letters addressed to the Propaganda by "Fr. Terentius, Imolacensis." The first bears date Feb. 10, 1649, and the other two were dated from Galway, in March, 1651. The bishop of Emly, on the capture of Limerick, was taken prisoner and sentenced to death in Limerick, by Ireton, on the 31st of October,

EMLY	IRELAND.	IMELACEN.
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1651. When led to the scaffold he summoned that arch-enemy of Irish Catholics to appear within a month to answer for his crimes at the tribunal of God. Ireton, before he could take his departure from Limerick, was seized with the plague, and expired on the 26th of November, 1651." Moran's *Spicil. Ossor.* p. 331.

1651 to 1695. The see was under Vicars.

On the death of bishop Terence O'Brien, Demetrius O'Brien was made Vicar Apostolic.

In 1656, it was reported that Nicholas O'Hea, Precentor of Emly and Prothonotary Apostolic, was nominated Vicar Apostolic by the Propaganda.

1695. *August 30. James Stretch.* He was nominated bishop of Emly by the Propaganda on the 30th of August, 1695. It is doubtful whether he ever took possession of this see, for in 1718, it was stated in Propaganda, that Emly, since 1651, had been always administered by the archbishops of Cashel. On the 10th of May, 1718, the Pope confirmed the union of the sees of Cashel and Emly. From the year 1718, the archbishops of Cashel have been also administrators of Emly.

LIMERICK.

LIMERIGEN.

1400. **Cornelius O'Dea.** He appears in the Provision of his successor.

O'Dea resigned in 1426.

1426. October 7. John Mothill, or Mothel. "Nonas Octobris, 1426, provisum est ecclesiæ Limericen. in Hibernia, (vac. per renuntiationem Corneli, ultimi Episcopi, in manibus D. N. P. P., per medium Card. S. Marci, factam per procurationem, et per eundem D. N. Papam admissam.) de persona Johannis Mothill, Ord. S. Augⁿⁱ." *Vatican.*
Mothill resigned in 1456.

1456. Thomas Legger. On 9th June, 1456, "R. P. D. Thomas Legger, electus Limericen., obtulit personaliter, etc., 160 florenos auri de Camera et quinque minuta servitia." *Obligazioni.*

1458. William Creagh. On 12th May, 1458, "R. P. D. Gulielmus, electus Limericen., personaliter obtulit, etc., 160 florenos auri etc." *Obligazioni.*

1468. July 14. Thomas Arthur. He was appointed "per Bullas Pauli II, sub dat. pridie Idus Julii, anno quarto." In 1468, "Thomas, electus Limericen., personaliter constitutus obtulit, etc., 160 florenos auri etc." *Obligazioni.* He was consecrated at Rome in the church of S. Maria sopra Minerva on the 10th of September, 1469, by the bishop of Antivari, assisted by the ex-bishop of Clonfert and the bishop of Elphin. The following is a copy of his consecration certificate:—

"Universis etc. Marcus etc. R. P. D. Simon, Dei gratia Archiepiscopus Antibaren. (Antivari), in Romana Curia residens, ex speciali commissione nostra de mandato etc. Papæ etc. assistantibus sibi Rev^{dis} Patribus Dominis in Christo patribus Dominis Cornelio, olim Clonferten., nunc in universali ecclesia, et Nicolao Elphinen., Episcopis, in ecclesia S. Mariæ sopra Minervam almæ

Urbis, Rev^{do} Patri Domino Thomæ, electo Limericen., infra missarum solemnia die dat. presentium, munus consecrationis Episcopis impendi solitum, rite et legitime in nomine Dei juxta formam etc. contulit et impendit. In quorum etc. Dat. Romæ in Camera Apostolica 1469. Indicione 2^{nda}; die decima mensis Septembris anno quinto. Jo: Gerones." *Ex libro Formatarum Cam. Apostolicæ etc. in Archivio di Stato.*

Arthur died on 19th July, 1486.

1486. Richard. He was appointed by the Pope in 1486, but died same year. *Ware.*

1486. November 13. John Dumor, or Dunow. Ware gives the date of his Provision, and he is named in that of his successor. He died in 1489 at Rome.

1489. May 13. John Whelan or Folan. Die 13^o May, 1489, referente, etc., Card. S. Marco, S. D. N. providit, de persona R. P. Dⁿⁱ Johannis Yalan, Limericen. ecclesiæ, per obitum Dⁿⁱ Johannis Dumor, ultimi Episcopi apud Sedem Apostolicam defuncti, vacanti." *Vatican.*

He died on 30th of January, 1522.

1524. October 21. John Quin. "Die 21^o Oct., 1524, referente Card. de Cesis, providit ecclesiæ Limericen. in Hib. vac. per obitum Johannis Yhelan, Episcopi, extra Romanam Curiam defuncti, de persona Fratris Johannis, Ord. Præd." *Barberini.*

On 3rd January, 1525, "R. P. D. Johannes Quyn, Episcopus Limericen., etc., per Bullas Clement VII, sub dat. 12 Kal. Nov., anno primo, etc., obtulit etc., 300 florenos auri etc." *Obligazioni.* Quin was forced to

resign the temporalities on the 9th of April, 1551, in the reign of Edward VI, when William Casey was appointed in that year and consecrated by Brown, archbishop of Dublin, and the bishops of Kildare, Ferns and Leighlin. Casey was set aside by Queen Mary, and Quin, as appears from the Provision of his successor, was restored.

1556. *November 24. Hugh Lacy.* "Die 24^o Nov. 1556, referente etc. Morono, providit ad commendationem S^{ma} Reginae Angliæ ecclesiæ Limiricen. vacanti per obitum bo: mem: Joannis Coyn, olim Episcopi Limiricen., extra Romanam Curiam defuncti, de persona D. Ugonis Lacy (lech, Lees, als larchi vel Lasby in other copies) presbyteri Limiricen. dioc., in quadragesimo suæ ætatis anno constituti. Ipsumque etc. Cum retentione unius Præposituræ quam idem Hugo non tamen in eadem ecclesia obtinet. Et cum derog^{bus} etc. Absolvens etc." *Barberini.*

Hugh Lacy had restitution of Temporalities on the 13th of April, 1557, having previously taken the following oath:—"I, Hugh, bishop of Limerick, elected and consecrated, do acknowledge that I have and hold all the temporal possessions of the said bishopric, from your hands and from your successors', Kings of England, as in right of the Crown of your Kingdom of Ireland; and to you and your successors, Kings of England, faith will bear. So help me God, and his holy Gospels." Bishop Lacy appears in the parliament list of 1559. He was named in a Commission, dated 2nd August, 1560, for gaol delivery in Munster and Thomond. (Morrin, i. p. 433.) But he seems to have been marked out for deprivation as early as 1562, for in a State Paper of July 3 in that year it is noted "Lym-

erike may be void by Deprivacyon." (Shirley, 116.) In or about this year, 1562, Lacy assisted Richard Creagh, afterwards the Papal primate, by giving him "twelve markes" to enable him to go to Rome. (Shirley, 173.) In 1563 Lacy was recommended, in a paper presented to the Cardinal Protector of Ireland, as a fit person to succeed to the vacant see of Armagh. He is called in that paper "*vir in fide Catholica constans*," etc. (Morran's Abps. of Dublin, i. 420.) Notwithstanding, his name appears as the principal signature to a decree of the Queen's Commissioners, dated 29th Sept., 1564. (Morrin, i. 492.) Again, in the instructions given to Sir H. Sydney, dated the 4th of July, 1565, inquiry was directed to be made whether Limerick was void, with a view to appoint a successor who might serve as counsellor to the local government. (Shirley, 208.)

In March, 1567, the Lord Deputy journeyed through Munster, and visited Limerick. He went to the Cathedral "where the bishop of Limerick received him in the churchyard, with a *pression* (procession?) in Latin singing, and the said bishop was in his pontificals after the Popish fashion, and all the rest of the priests and clerks in their copes, and a cross borne before them, and so they entered the said church," and the bishop sang in prayer for the Lord Deputy. (MS. T. C. D. E. 3. 20.) Bishop Lacy, in 1568, received letters from the Commissioners in Munster declaring that he was joined with them in commission, and at their request brought the Countess of Desmond to them to Cork. (Calendar of State Papers, Elizabeth, pp. 360, 361, 364, etc.) His political services were not sufficient to prevent the threatened deprivation, and in 1571 the temporalities were taken from him; and William Casey, a former

bishop, deprived in Mary's time, was restored by Queen Elizabeth. (Cotton.) Lacy continued to act as Papal bishop and was in frequent communication with Rome. On the 3rd of May, 1575, Lacy received special faculties from Rome, not only for Limerick diocese, but for the province of Cashel, in the absence of the archbishop.

Lacy, in the year 1579, "was upon some suspicion committed prisoner unto his own house". (Holinshed's Chronicles. VI. 429.) He died in 1580.

1582. *August 20. Cornelius O'Buyll.* "Die 20^o Augusti, 1582, Card. Senonen. referente, S. D. N. providit ecclesiæ Limiricen. in Hybernia, vacanti per obitum Hugonis (Lacy), de persona Cornelii O'Buyll (sic); ipsumque etc." *Barberini.*

He is called "Conoghaur O'Buil" in the following letter, dated the 1st of September, 1583, and written to the Earl of Ormond, by the Mayor and Recorder of Limerick:—Two Limerick merchants just arrived from Lisbon "tell that two days before they departed, there came one of James Eustace's servants with letters to the Governour of Portugal, and to provide a lodging in Lisbon for his master and three Irish bishops, viz.:—for Conoghaur O'Mulrian, pretended bishop of Killaloe, Conoghaur O'Buil, pretended bishop of Limerick, Philip Fitz Thomas, pretended bishop of Ossory. The said merchants of Limerick's host in Lisbon, Anthony Rebere, told them that upon the return of King Philip's army from Terceiras, being 200 sails, they will all come with the said James and bishops to this land pretending to conquest this whole land. One Richard Arthur, priest, born in Limerick, and dwelling in Lisbon, did affirm the same." (State Papers. Rolls Office). This

same prelate is called Cornelius O'Neil in another State Paper, the "Interrogatory of Bernard O'Donnell." In 1583 and 1584, he was in Spain, and also in the year 1591, according to documents in the State Paper Office and in the Vatican. The date of his death is unknown.

1620. *May 18. Richard Arthur.* "Die 18^o Maii, 1620, referente Verallo, providit ecclesiæ Limiricen. etc., vac. per ob. bo. me. Cornelii, illius ultimi Episcopi, de persona Ricardi Arthur, presbiteri Corcagen. dioc." *Barberini.*

Richard Arthur was consecrated on the 7th September, 1623. On the 7th of August, 1630, he petitions for a coadjutor to be sent to Limerick, either Richard Gold, James Arthur or John "Crellaus." (Wadding MSS.) Among some undated papers in the Propaganda, which are classed under the year 1638, is a petition of the bishop and chapter of Limerick to promote Father Richard Goolde, of the Order of the Most Holy Trinity, Master in Theology, first Professor and Regent of Studies in the Convent of his Order at Alcalá, to be coadjutor to bishop Arthur, who was then in his 92nd year. Father Goolde was most learned and courageous in defence of the Catholic faith. He was born of one of the noblest and wealthiest families in Limerick and was nephew to the martyr, Richard Creagh, archbishop of Armagh.

Bishop Arthur died, aged 100 years, on the 23rd of May, 1646, and was buried in Limerick Cathedral. The Papal Nuncio, Rinuccini, and all the clergy, attended his funeral.

1646. *May 23. Edmund Dwyer* succeeded. He had been

appointed coadjutor in his predecessor's lifetime, with right of succession. "Die 6 Feb., 1645, S. S. ecclesiæ Calamensi, in partibus infidelium, vacanti, providit de persona R. D. Edmund Duyer, illumque deputavit coadjutorem, cum futura successione, Episcopo Limericensi in Hyberniam, cum retentione compatibilium." *Corsini*.

Edmund Dwyer, or O'Dwyer, was in Limerick in 1654, when the city was taken by Ireton, but effected his escape and died in exile at Brussels, in 1654.

1654 to 1676. The see was under Vicars.

James Duley was Vicar General in 1654, having been appointed by the late bishop. The Propaganda, on the 3rd of August, 1655, discussed a memorial from Duley, who wished to be appointed Vicar Apostolic. He was not however advanced to the Apostolic Vicariate until the 9th of July, 1669. He became Bishop in 1676.

From a letter written by Duley to Propaganda in January, 1670, it appears the Jesuit Fathers had a house in Limerick and taught in schools which were frequented by some of the Protestant children. In that year, 1670, many had been converted to the Catholic faith. *Propaganda*.

1676. James Duley. He was appointed by the Propaganda on the 4th of May, 1676, the same day when John Brennan was made archbishop of Cashel, and it was then resolved that if Brennan declined Cashel, Duley was to have the archbishopric.

It was stated, in a Congregation of the Propaganda, held on 9th of July, 1669, that Burgat, archbishop of Cashel, had recommended James "Duleo" to be made a bishop in Ireland. Duleo was a native of Limerick,

of a good Catholic family, and had studied theology in in Paris and was a Doctor of Divinity. He had returned to Ireland soon after Cromwell's invasion, and was elected Chancellor of Limerick Cathedral and Vicar General of the Bishop. After the capture of Limerick, Duley went to Spain and served the Cardinal of Toledo: thence he went to Rome, where he remained ten years, and became rector of the College of Novitiates. (Propaganda Papers).

In letters laid before Propaganda on the 30th of April, 1680, it was stated that the bishop of Limerick had been arrested and carried before the magistrates. But the judge, seeing the condition of the bishop, who was 80 years old and sick, did not enforce the sentence prescribed by the law, and suffered the bishop to go into exile.

Duley died probably in the end of the year 1684 or in January of 1685, as letters from the Belgian Inter-nuntiö, dated the 2nd of February, 1685, announced to Propaganda the death, at the age of 80 years, of the learned and exemplary James Duley, bishop of Limerick.

1689. *January 24. John O'Molony.* He was præconized in the Consistories of the 13th and 20th of December, 1688, and was provided in that of the 24th of January, 1689. He had been bishop of Killaloe, and retained that see in administration, on his appointment to Limerick.

“Die 13^o Decembris, 1688, Card. de Alteriis præconizavit Limericen., vacantem per obitum bo. me. Jacobi Duly, ultimi illius Episcopi, extra Romanam Curiam defuncti, pro J. Mollony, ad nominationem Jacobi regis Angliæ” etc. “Civitas Limericen. in provincia Momoniæ in Hybernia, circuitus 4 milliarium, 50 millia civium

complectens, paret in temporalibus regi Angliæ." "Ecclesia Cathedralis, B. M. V. dicata, antiquæ structuræ, nulla indiget reparatione. Suffragatur archiepiscopo Casselen. Adsunt in ea aliquot dignitates, quarum prima est Decanatus, plures Canonicatus, in ea tamen nemo residet, quia eadem ecclesia ab hereticis (qui omnia bona tam mensæ Episcopalis tam dignitatum ac Canonicatum et prebendarum occuparunt) detinetur. Cura animarum per nonnullos presbyteros in domibus privatis exercetur. In reliquis vero illius status est potius deplorandus quam recensendus. Fructus taxantur in libris Cameræ ad floren. 160, ex quibus Episcopus nihil percipit, quia illi per hereticos percipiuntur, et Episcopus Catholicus pro tempore ex subsidiis charitativis sustentatur."

Promovendus est Joannes Mollony Laonen., "cui a 16 annis vel circiter præest, apud eam quantum potuit et persecutiones erga Catholicos ac temporum injuriæ et calamitates permiserunt, residendo, suam diocesim visitando et quibusvis necessitatibus occurrendo." "Possit retinere Laonen. in administrationem". *Casanatensian.*

"Die 24° Januarii, 1689, referente R. D. Card. de Alteriis, S. D. N. absolvit R. P. D. Joannem Molonium a vinculo ecclesiæ Laonen. in Hibernia, et transtulit ad ecclesiam Limiricen. etiam in Hibernia, cum retentione compatibilium, ac dictæ ecclesiæ Laonensis in administrationem, donec eidem de alio idoneo pastore provideatur etc." *Barberini.*

The following memorial was sent to the College for reduction or remission of the Tax: —

Al Sacro Collegio. Per Gio. Moloni vescovo Laonense nominato alla chiesa Limericense.

Emⁱ e Rev^{mi} Signori — Dalla Santità di N^{ro} Sig^{ro} è stato rimesso a questo sacro Collegio un memoriale seguente, cioè: —

“Beatissime Padre — Essendo vacata la chiesa Limericense in Ibernìa per morte dell’ultimo Vescovo Cattolico di essa, La Maestà del Rè d’Inghilterra, Scotia et Ibernìa, vi ha nominato la divota creatura vostra Giovanni Moloni, Vescovo Laonense, parimente in Ibernìa, e la S. V^a si è compiaciuta benignamente di concedere la gratia della traslatione di detto vescovo da questa a quella chiesa alla nomina di S. Maestà sudetta, colla retentione, decreto speciale della Congregatione Consistoriale, della sudetta chiesa Laonense in administratione ad tempus.

Dovendosi hora far la speditione di detta chiesa Limericense tassata in Libris Camerae à fiorini 160, colla sudetta retentione ad tempus della detta chiesa Laonense tassata à fiorini 160, li frutti ed entrate di quali chiese sono affatto usurpati dalli heretici di quelle parti di maniera che il detto Vescovo non cava niente di essi, ma solo si mantiene dalle limosine e sussidii caritativi che le somministrano li Cattolici delle Diocesi, benchè altro poverissimi, essendo anch’essi privi di loro beni temporali dalli medesimi eretici, quali li hanno similmente usurpati e li possiedono. Pertanto si supplica umilmente l’innata benignità e carità di V. B^{ae} si degni far grazia di ordinare, che per questa volta si facci detta speditione gratis per viam de Curia comprendendovi tutti e qualunque interessati in simili speditioni eziandio la camera secreta et i Parafrenieri di V. Beatitudine. Quam Deus etc.” Si supplicano humilmente l’E.E. V.V. si degnino concorrere col loro voto favo-

revole per la domandata gratia et Deus etc. *Casana-*
tensian.

Bishop O'Molony died on the 3rd of September, 1702, aged 85, in Paris, and was buried in the church of the Irish College. The following copy of the inscription on his tomb, was furnished by the kind permission of the rector of the Irish College: —

“D. O. M.

Illust^{mus} et Reverend^{mus} ecclesiæ Præsul, Joannes O'Moloney ex Antiquissima inter Hibernos familia ortus, Parisiis ab adolescentia educatus, et sacræ facultatis Parisiensis Doctor, ex Canonico Rothomagensi factus primum Epus Laonensis sui nominis et familiæ tertius, deinde Epus Limericensis et Administrator Laonensis, Catholicæ religionis et patriæ ardens zelator, propterea ab Hereticis ad necem sæpe quisitus, tandem Parisios redux exul, huic Collegio in usum Sacerdotum Hibernorum trecentas libellas turonenses annui redditus ex corde legavit, præter mille ducentas libellas in constructionem hujus sacelli semel donatus. Obiit die 3^o Septembris, anno Domini, 1702, ætatis suæ anno 85.

Requiescat in pace.”

1702 to 1720. The see was under Vicars.

In 1714, Bonaventure Oliver Fitzgerald was recommended for this see, vacant *pluribus annis.* *Propaganda Papers.*

1720. **Cornelius O'Keeffe.** He was appointed by Brief, dated in March, 1720, to Limerick, vacant “per mortem ultimi illius Episcopi.”

D^r O'Keeffe died in 1737.

1737. Robert Lacy. He was appointed by Brief, dated August 30, 1737.

1759. Daniel O'Kearney. He was appointed by Brief, dated November 27, 1759.

On the death of O'Kearney, the Propaganda elected John Butler to be his successor, and this appointment was approved by the Pope March 23, 1778, but Butler declined the promotion. Butler's Brief was dated April 10, 1778.

1779. Denis Conway. The Vicar Capitular, Denis Conway, was elected by Propaganda January 11, and approved by the Pope, January 17, 1779. His Brief was dated February 25, 1779. He studied at Louvain, and was 65 years old in 1788.

Conway died in 1796.

1796. John Young. He had been elected coadjutor by the Propaganda in December, 1792, and succeeded on death of Conway, *per coadjutoriam*. His Brief for the coadjutorship and see of Maxula *in partibus*, was dated January 4, 1793. Young received faculties as coadjutor on the 24th of April, 1796, and in audience of August 1, 1796 was spoken of as bishop.

Young died in 1814.

1814. Charles Tuohy. He was Vicar Capitular. His election by Propaganda on 19th of September was approved by the Pope September 29, 1814. His decree was dated October 1, 1814.

Tuohy died in 1828.

1828. John Ryan. He succeeded on death of Tuohy. Dr Ryan was a Clergyman of Cashel diocese, and was elected by Propaganda as coadjutor to bishop Tuohy, on the 19th of September, 1825. The Pope approved that appointment in audience of September 25, 1825. The Brief was issued September 31, and Dr Ryan was consecrated December 11, 1825, to the see of Mirina *in partibus*.

John Ryan was born at Thurles, county Tipperary, and was educated in Maynooth. He was successively Curate of Gurnahoe, P. P. Doon, and P. P. Mullinahone.

Dr Ryan died June 6, 1864.

1864. George Butler succeeded. He had been made bishop of Sidonia *in partibus*, and coadjutor of Bishop Ryan, with right of succession, by Propaganda nomination June 5; approved by the Pope June 9; decreed June 10; and consecrated July 25, 1861. Bishop Ryan, in 1863, resigned the entire administration of his see, and this resignation was approved by the Pope September 27, 1863. Butler, the coadjutor, was then decreed administrator by the Propaganda on the 7th of October, 1863. Dr Butler was educated at Maynooth.

ARDFERT AND AGHADOE.

ARDFERTEN. ET ACHADDO.

1408. Nicholas Fitzmorris. On 26th September, 1408, "Rev. Pater in Christo Nicolaus Fitzmorris, electus in Episcopum Ardeferten. in Hibernia, electus in Episcopum.... per honorabiles Viros D. Mauricium Roberti, rectorem

parochialis ecclesiæ de Ryndbeary (Rathbarry) Ardeferten. dioc. et Alanum Linsii, custodem ecclesiæ Collegiatæ de Inniscathy, Limericen. dioc., obligantes se ut principales et privatas personas, promisit Cameræ et Collegio pro suo commune servitio florenos 60 auri de Camera et 5 minuta servitia consueta." *Obligazioni*.

1450. **Maurice Stack.** On 29th April, 1450, "Ven. vir D^{nus} Cornelius Obrian. presbyter Limericen, dioc., procurator R. P. D. Mauritii Stak, electi Arteferten., obtulit etc. 60 flor. auri de Camera etc." *Obligazioni*.

1452. **Maurice Maynart.** On Feb. 11, 1452, "Ven. pater D^{nus} Cornelius, Abbas monasterii de Buellio (Boyle) Ord. S. B., Elphin. dioc., nomine R. P. D. Mauritii Macinairt, Electi Arteferten., obtulit, etc., 60 florenos auri de Camera, etc." *Obligazioni*.

14—? **John Stack.** He was sitting in 1480, and died in 1488, according to Ware.

1488. *October 27. Philip.* This Provision is taken from Ware. Philip died in 1495.

1495. *November 20. John Fitzgerald* was provided. *Ware*.

1536. *May 15. James Fitzmaurice.* "Die 15^o Maii, 1536, referente etc. Campegio, providit ecclesiæ Ardiferten. als Arferden., in provincia Casselen. in Hibernia, de persona religiosi viri Jacobi Restardi fysmoris (Fitzmaurice), nuper Abbatis Monasterii S. M. de Chirieleison, ordinis Cisterciën. ejusdem Artiferten. dioc., ordinem ipsum expresse professi, in 25 vel circa suæ ætatis

anno constituti; cum dispensatione super defectu ætatis. Cui quidem ecclesia præfata datur in titulum." *Barberini*. He received a grant of faculties for his diocese April 29, 1575.

1591. *August 9, Michael Fitzwalter*. "Die 9^o Augusti, 1591, apud S^{nm} Marcum, proponente Card. Senonensi, fuit præfectus ecclesiæ Ardefertensi, in regno Hiberniæ, vacanti per obitum Jacobi Idorni (James Fitzmaurice) de persona Michaelis Gualterii (Fitzwalter), cum dispensatione super eo quod non sit doctor, et cum dispensatione etiam defectu oculi, quatenus opus sit, et cum retentione decanatus Collegiatæ ecclesiæ Templi Christi in Civitate Dublinensi, quousque adeptus fuerit possessionem pacificam ecclesiæ Ardefertensis, aut majoris partis diocesis, et cum condonatione omnium jurium, et cum clausulis opportunis etc. Absolvens etc." *Corsini*.

In December, 1601, a Brief was issued "pro Eugenio Aegano, presbitero Hiberno, Vic. Ap. Ardferten." *Secret. Brevium*. Fitzwalter died about the year 1610.

1610 to 1641. The see was under Vicars. In 1611 Richard Conald, afterwards bishop, was Vicar Apostolic.

On the 17th of February, 1629, "D. Dermicio O'Sullivan Moar" wrote to Luke Wadding, touching the appointment of a bishop of Ardfert, and stating that to his knowledge no bishop had visited that diocese for 28 years, and that the Right Revnd Diermod M^e Craike (bishop of Cork) was the last that was there. The Judges of Assize only visited Kerry once a year and that in summer time, but they visited the other shires in Munster twice a year. (Wadding MSS.)

On the 3rd of May, 1631, a petition was forwarded to

Rome, requesting that the see of Ardfert might be filled by the appointment thereto of Daniel Daly als Dominicus de Rosario, a Dominican. This petition was signed by: —

“ Donaldus O’Soolivan als O’Soolivane more.

Gulielmus Geraldinus, miles de Kerry.

Johannes O’Connor, als O’Connor Kyerry.

Mauricius Mauricii, secundus filius Dⁿⁱ Baronis de Kyerry et Luckсна.

Edmundus Mauricii, secundus filius Dⁿⁱ Thomæ de Kyerry.

Donaldus M^c Carty, filius M^c Carty more.

Johannes Geraldinus, filius et hæres militis de Kyerry.

Eugenius O’Soolivane, filius et hæres O’Soolivane more.

Nicholaus Browne, filius Nicholai Browne, militis.

Eugenius O’Soolivane, frater O’Soolivane more.

Jacobus Geraldinus de Coolecosogly.

Johannes Geraldinus frater dicti Jacobi.

M^c Ellygolle.

Jacobus Johannis de Licka.

Henricus Moore.

Thadeus O’Donogho, als O’Donoghoe.

Doctor Ffielde, Doctor Physicæ.

Edmundus Hussea, Magister artium et professor legum.

Johannes Dulen, Magister artium.

Thomas Mauricii de Ballikelly.

Johannes Jacobi de Ballymiccyme.

Edmundus Thomæ de Cosfole.

Thomas Stacke, als Stacke de Probabstackaghe,

Richardus Coutlone de Frywntlone.

Johannes Browne als Browne de Rybrowncighe.

Dermitus M^c Ffynne.

Dermitius oge M^c Tyrlagh de Ballengone.
 Johannes Edmundi de Kilmena.
 Robertus Jacobi de Elaweng.
 Edmundus Mauricii, als M^c Robert.
 Patricius Geraldinus, secundus filius militis Kyerry.
 Mauritius Geraldinus, tertius filius militis Kyerry.
 Edmundus Here, als Here de Ballynory.
 Nicholaus Daule de Lisneconyng.
 Geraldus Diersy de Aghmore.
 Galterus Hussea, filius Magistri Hussea.
 Cornelius O'Connor, hæres O'Connor.
 Johannes Jacobi de Lelix.
 Edmundus Mauricii de Ardglass.
 Johannes Stacke, Junior, de Killary.
 Thadeus O'Morierty, hæres Dermitii O'Duine.
 Mauricius Johannis de Moghane.
 Mauricius Browe de Ardolosdir.
 Manus Shihie.
 Nicholaus Geraldinus.
 Rogerus Shihie.
 Mauricius Roberti de Mubilly.
 Richardus M^c Elligott de Racaniny.
 Thomas Edmundi de Myxogahane.
 Edmundus M^c Ulicke de Graigenetlea.
 Mauricius Roberti de Mubilly.
 Richardus M^c Daniell, als M^c Daniell de Rathtronge.
 Thomas Joye de Urlye (Query Uxlye).
 Mauricius M^c Ellisott de Carrignefynny.

Burgenses et Catholici Inhabitantes

Villæ Cathedralis de Ardfarty et Trallye.

Georgius Rise, Burgensis.
 Robertus M^c Andrew, Burg.

Geraldus Coursy, Burgen.

Marcus Rise, Burg.

Patricius M^c Ellisfryme, als M^c Ellistrime, Burgen.

Robertus Rice, Burgen.

Thadeus M^c Reyry, Burg.

Thomas Conye, Burg.

Johannes O'Connor, Junior, Burg.

Edmundus Goulde, Mercator.

Morrogho Connor de Trally, Gen.

Donatus O'Leyne, Burgen.

Gerrott oge Brennagh, Burg."

This petition (*copia vera*) from "Nos infrascripti, Nobiles, Cives, et oppidani Diocesis Artfartensis et Achadeo, in Comitatu Kyerienti, in Hybernia." etc., is vouched as genuine by the certificate of "Patritius Ralæus, wardianus Yeoghelliæ et Prothonotarius Apostolicus," who signed with a handsome seal. *Wadding MSS.*

Daniel Daly, or O'Daly, was not, however, appointed to this see. He was the Restorer, or rather Founder of the Irish Dominican Convent in Corpo Santo, Lisbon, and also of the Dominican Nunnery of Buon Successo at Belem. He was Confessor to Lucia, Queen of Portugal, and was offered in succession the archbishoprics of Braga and Goa, which he declined. He was induced to accept the bishopric of Coimbra, and became bishop elect of that see, but died before consecration. He died aged 67, June 30, 1662, and was buried at Corpo Santo. (Hib. Dom.)

In 1633, the Rev. Richard Conald, D.D., was recommended to this see. He had served twenty four years in the Diocese as Vicar General and Commissary Apostolic, was of noble birth and of most excellent con-

duct and character. He was Prothonotary Apostolic, and Commendatory Prior. The see was now described as sixty years vacant. Ross is also vacant and might be governed by the new bishop of Ardfert. The property of the see is lost and the very names of such bishoprics are almost forgotten. The property of Dunkerran, an antient bishopric, is entirely secularized. The number of Secular priests in the United dioceses is 52; and of them six are Doctors in Theology. There are 12 Dominican fathers and 7 Franciscans, besides lay brothers, with one or two of the order of S. Bernard, and 12 Augustinians. There are 80 parishes, five priories of Canons Regular, one abbey of S. Bernard, one Dominican and three Franciscan monasteries. *Propaganda Papers.*

1641. September 16. Richard Conald. He was recommended in a letter of the archbishop of Tuam to the Propaganda, dated October 6, 1640, for the see of Ardfert. Dr Conald is described in this letter as Doctor in Sacred Theology and Prothonotary, and likewise Vicar Apostolic of Ardfert for six and twenty years. He was postulated for by all the bishops of Cashel province, was of mature age, integrity and sufficient learning and experience. In the Congregation held on May 14, 1641, he was commended by letters of the archbishop of Cashel, and the bishops of Cork, Limerick and Emly, for his learning, purity of morals, integrity of life, legitimate and noble birth, and his labours for nearly 30 years in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe, where he was Vicar Apostolic. The Congregation resolved that he should be promoted to those churches *à multis annis vacantes*. “Die 16^o Septembris, 1641, referente

Antonio Barberini, S. D. N. ecclesiis Ardferten. et Achadoen., etc., vac. per obitum N., pluribus annis, providit de persona Richardi Conaldi, cum decreto ut supra (ut in Clonfert) ” *Barberini*. “Fructus occupantur ab hereticis” *Barberini*.

Conald was præconized on the 12th of August, 1641. The following is the Processus. -- “Ego Card. Antonius Barberinus, si S^{mo} D. N. placuerit, in proximo consistorio præconium faciam ecclesiarum Ardferten. et Acaden. insimul unitarum, et in sequenti referam statum earundem ecclesiarum et qualitates R. D. Ricardi Conaldi, presbyteri Acadoen., ad eas promovendi.

Civitas Ardfarten. sita est in provincia Momoniæ, regni Hiberniæ, extat in ea Cathedralis ecclesia sub invocatione S. Brandani et ecclesiæ Casselen. suffragatur.

Nonnulli in hac civitate adsunt Catholici, verum quia provincia ab hereticis gubernatur, sacramenta fidelibus abscondite ministrantur, et ecclesiæ fructus ab iisdem hereticis occupantur. Unde ejus status potius est deplorandus quam referendus.

Promovendus ex legitimo matrimonio, nobilibus et Catholicis parentibus, ortus est, in diocesi Acadoen. Annum agit sexagesimum circiter; est sacerdos et S. Theol. doctor, ac commend^{rius} Prioratus de Ballibegh, ord. Can. Reg. S. Augⁿⁱ, munus Vicariatus Apostolici earundem ecclesiarum per 30 fere annos laudabiliter et fructuose exercuit, vitæ integritate, doctrina ac morum probitate spectabilis, cujus promotio valde utilis spectatur.

Fidei professionem nondum emisit, sed emittet antequam munus consecrationis accipiat.

Hæc omnia constant ex processu coram me formato,

et a R^{mis} D. D. meis ordinum capitibus, et a me de more, subscribendo.

Supplicatur pro expeditione cum clausulis solitis et cum retentione compatibilium." *Barberini*.

Conald died circa 1650.

1650 to 1702. The see was under Vicars.

In 1676 Ambrose Piers was Vicar General. In a Propaganda Congregation of August 2, 1677, the clergy and nobles of Ardfert and Aghadoe memorial to obtain Cornelius Daly as Vicar Apostolic. They state they were twenty years without a Pastor, nor can they now through poverty support a bishop. On the 26th of September, 1695, an application to make William Fleming Vicar Apostolic of Ardfert, was rejected, and a similar request was refused on 18th of December, 1696, by the Propaganda, on the grounds that Donatus Moriarty was already Vicar Capitular of Ardfert. On the 15th of September, 1699, in room of the deceased Cornelius O'Daly, Vicar General of Aghadoe, Dr Eneas O'Leyne was appointed by the Propaganda to be Vicar Apostolic of Aghadoe. O'Daly, who had been obliged to fly from persecution, had returned to Ireland, but was arrested and died in prison in Cork. O'Leyne received also the Vicariate Apostolic of Aghadoe by rescript of the Propaganda, on 24th of March, 1700. O'Leyne was Vicar Apostolic in 1709.

1703. Denis Moriarty. He was approved by the Pope in audience of November 15, 1703, as bishop of Ardfert and Aghadoe, and had a Brief which was suspended. He was Vicar General of Ardfert in 1706.

On the 6th of June, 1716, and again in 1617, and a

third time on the 21st of March, the clergy of Ardfert and Aghadoe sent memorials for the appointment of Cornelius Mac Gillicuddy to the vacant see. The laity also signed a similar petition. The antiquity and nobility of the Mac Gillicuddy family are set forth in these memorials, as well as the distinguished military services rendered to the Catholic cause by members of that family, who, it was said, preserved their faith, in spite of many sufferings and many temptations. Cornelius Mac Gillicuddy himself was learned and accomplished, being able to speak fluently Latin, Irish, English, French and Dutch. He had studied eight years in the Irish College in Paris and had served in the diocese of Chalons. Local tradition reckons, but erroneously, Cornelius Mac Gillicuddy among the bishops of Kerry. He belonged to the family of Mac Gillicuddy of the Reeks. See the "Mac Gillicuddy Papers" by *W. Maziere Brady*. London: Longmans.

Denis Moriarty at last received his Brief for Ardfert and Aghadoe, dated in March, 1720.

In 1722, a controversy arose between Denis Moriarty and the Earl of Kenmare respecting the right of presenting to the parishes of Killarney and Kilcummin. It was settled by a decree giving *de novo* the presentation to Lord Kenmare.

1739. Eugene O'Sullivan, "ecclesiæ parochialis in oppido Macmorpensi Rector," was recommended by "Jacobus R.," on the 21st of February 1739, and his Brief was dated April 24, 1739. Dingle parish was assigned, on the 14th of July, 1739 to the new bishop, as it had been previously held by his predecessor.

1743. **William O'Meara** was appointed by Brief, dated in November, 1743.

O'Meara was translated to Killaloe, February 23, 1753.

1753. **Nicholas Madgett, D. D.**, was appointed by Brief, dated February 23, 1753.

Dr Madgett died in 1774.

1775. **Francis Moylan**. He was elected, on death of Madgett, by Propaganda, on the 10th of April 1775. The Pope approved in audience of April 16, and the decree was dated April 22, 1775. His Brief was dated May 8, 1775.

Moylan was translated to Cork in 1787.

1787. **Gherard Teaghan**. The Pope approved his election in audience of June 3, and the Propaganda decree was dated June 4, 1787. His Brief was dated June 19, 1787. He was born in Cork in 1746, and was an alumnus of the Irish College in Paris.

Dr Teaghan died July 4, 1797.

1797. **Charles Sughrue**. His Brief was dated February 9, 1798. He was born in Kerry, March 11, 1761, and was curate of Killarney. Monsignor Charles Sughrue received his faculties as bishop on 10th of December, 1797.

Dr Sughrue died at Bath, September 29, 1824.

1824. **Cornelius Egan**, Bishop of Vera *in partibus*, succeeded *per coadjutoriam*, on the death of his predecessor, which occurred in or before the month of October, 1824, as bishop Egan wrote, on the 11th of October, 1824, to the Propaganda, to announce the death of bishop Sughrue.

Dr Egan had been, at bishop Sughrue's request, nominated coadjutor with right of succession, by the Propaganda, March 29; approved by the Pope April 4; and consecrated to Vera *in partibus*, July 25, 1824, in the church of Tralee.

Cornelius Egan, son of Daniel Egan, Esq. by Joanna, sister to Keane Mahony, Esq. of Cullina, was born June 24, 1780, at Lismickfinan, Killorghan, Co. Kerry, and entered Maynooth College, August 14, 1799. He was ordained Priest May 26, 1804, and became Principal of the Diocesan Seminary in Killarney, and Professor of Theology. He was appointed P. P. Tralee, and Vicar General, by bishop Sughrue in November, 1811. In Tralee church is a monument erected to his uncle Father John Egan, at the sole expense of the Protestant gentry.

Dr Egan died July 22, 1856.

1856. David Moriarty succeeded, upon the death of Egan, in July 1856.

Dr Moriarty had been coadjutor, with title of bishop of Antigonía *in partibus*, from March 4, 1854. He was named coadjutor by Propaganda, January 30; approved by the Pope, Feb. 5; decreed February 18; and consecrated April 25, 1854. Dr Moriarty was then President of All Saints Seminary near Dublin. His faculties as bishop of Kerry were granted in audience of August 24, 1856. He had been Professor in the Irish College in Paris.

WATERFORD AND LISMORE

WATERFORDEN. ET LISMOREN.

1394. September 9. Robert Read, Ord. Præd. was appointed to Waterford and Lismore by Bulls, dated September 9, 1394, in succession to Thomas (le Reve) of happy memory. This Bull is printed in *Hibernia Dominicana*.

Read was translated to Carlisle in 1396.

1396. Thomas Sparkford, a Secular Priest of Bath and Wells, succeeded. He appears in the Provision of his successor. Sparkford died in 1397.

1397. July 11. John Deping or De Ping, Ord. Pred. was appointed by Bulls dated 5 Idus Julii, 1397, to this see, vacant by death of Thomas (Sparkford) of happy memory. (Hib. Dom.)

Deping died February 4, 1399.

1399. Thomas Snell, Archdeacon of Glandalough, was provided by the Pope, and had writ of Restitution of Temporals, November 16, 1399.

Snell was translated to Ossory in 1405.

1406. Roger. His Provision is wanting. But in 1407, he undertook to pay his own tax, and the arrears due by two of his predecessors, Thomas Snell and John Deping. On the 1st of October, 1407, "Dominus Rogerius, Episcopus Lismoren., promisit Cameræ et Collegio, pro suo com. servitio, 100 floren. auri, et 5 servitia consueta.

Item recognovit pro D. Thoma, 80 flor.; 1 sol.; 2 denar. minuta servitia pro rata. Item recognovit pro D. Johanne, flor. 100 auri et 5 servitia consueta. 1407. Oct. 3. Idem D. Rogerius solvit pro parte partis sui com^{is} servitii, flor. 19, solidos 39, denar. 7. Et pro parte partis suorum quatuor minutorum servitiorum flor. 4; sol. 16; denar. 8." *Obligazioni*. Roger died in 1409.

1409. August 22. John Goes. "Die 22 Aug., 1409, S. D. N. providit ecclesiæ Lismoren. et Waterforden., vacanti per mortem Dⁿⁱ Razonii (sic. Qu. Rogerii), ultimi Episcopi, de persona Fratris Johannis Goes, Ordinis Carmelitarum." *Vatican*.

1414. February. Thomas Colby. "Duodecim Idus Februarii (sic), 1414, Dominus Noster privavit, tanquam publice adherentem erroris, D^{num} Johannem, Episcopum Lismoren. et Waterforden., et eidem ecclesiæ providit de persona Thomæ, Episcopi Elfinen., ipso prius absoluto." *Vatican*. On February 26, 1414, "Thomas, Episcopus Lismoren. et Waterforden. promisit" for the tax on his promotion, "55 florenos etc." *Obligazioni*.

1422. December 3. John Goes or Geez. "Secundo Nonas Decembris, 1422, D. N. de novo providit ecclesiæ Lismoren. et Waterforden., invicem canonice unitis, de persona D. Joannis Geez, qui prædictis ecclesiis fuerat privatus per D^{num} Baldassar, et de ipsis fuerat provisum D. Thomæ tunc Episcopo Elphinen. Item eodem die, D. N. confirmavit omnia facta, alias tamen ritè, per dictum D. Joannem Geez, et quod super hoc habeat literam ad partem." *Vatican*.

On 18th August, 1423, "Hon. vir, D^{nus} Henricus Tournham, Canonicus ecclesiæ Lismoren., tanquam procurator R. P. D. Johannis, Episcopi Lismoren. et Waterforden., etc., et Gulielmus Gilbert, etc., obtulerunt, etc., florenos auri de Camera 110 et quinque minuta servitia." *Obligazioni*.

Goes or Geez died in 1425.

1426. *Peb.* 27. Richard Cantwell. "Die tertio Kal. Martii, 1426, provisum est ecclesiæ Lismoren. et Waterforden., vac. per obitum; de persona Ricardi Cantwell, Archidiaconi dictæ ecclesiæ." *Vatican*. On the 15th of April, 1426, the "Ven. Magister Thomas Rosel, Canonicus Lincolnien., solvit 110 florenos" in behalf of "Richardi, Electi Lismoren. et Waterforden." And on 27th of July, 1433, "Richardus, Dei gratia Episcopus L. et W., solvit in deductione sui com. servitii, 16 florenos auri etc." *Quietanze*.

In 1438, on a false report of the death of Cantwell, Thomas Brid, Ord. Præd., was appointed to this see by Eugene IV.

Cantwell died on 7th of May, 1446.

1446. Robert Poer, or de la Poer. On the 12th of September, 1446, "Ven. vir D. Johannes Purcell. Canonicus Ossorien., etc., ut procurator, etc., R. P. D. Roberti, Dei gratia electi Lismoren. et Waterforden., promisit, etc., Cameræ et Collegio, etc., 110 florenos auri de Camera et quinque servitia consueta." *Obligazioni*. And on 30th of September, 1446, "Robertus, Dei gratia Episcopus Lismoren. et Waterforden., etc., solvit pro parte com. servitii, 55 florenos auri, etc., et pro uno min. servit. 6 flor. et 5 solidos et 7 denarios. Item pro tribus min.

serv. 28 florenos 16 solidos et 9 denarios." *Quietanze*.
De la Poer died circa 1471.

1472. *March 9. Richard Martin*. This Provision is taken from Ware. Martin was a Franciscan.

1475. *John Bolcomp*. On 23rd August, 1475, "R. P. D. Johannes, Episcopus Lismoren. et Waterforden., solvit florenos auri de Camera 58, et 46 solidos et 5 denarios." *Quietanze*.

Bolcomp died in 1479.

1480. *May 20. Nicholas O'Henisa*. This Provision is given by Ware.

1482. *John*, Rector of Baudrip, Bath and Wells, was bishop of this see in January, 1482. Ware.

1486. *Thomas Pursell*. He appears in the Provision of his successor.

Pursell resigned in 1519.

1519. *April 13, Nicholas Comin*. "Die 13^o Aprilis, 1519, referente me Vice-Cancellario, S. D. N. admisit resignationem Dⁿⁱ Thomæ, nuper Episcopi Lismoren. et Waterforden. in Hybernia, sub Metrop. Casselen., de præfatis ecclesiis perpetuo unitis, et ad eas transtulit D. Nicholaum, nuper Episcopum Fernen. Redditus Floren. 200. Taxa Floren. 120." *Barberini* and *Chigi*.

Comin resigned, according to Ware, in 1551.

1550. *July 21. John Machray*. "Die 21^o Julii, 1550, referente R^{mo} Carpensi, providit ecclesiæ Lismoren. in Hibernia,

tunc per obitum bo: mem: Thomæ Portial (Purcell) olim Episcopi Lismoren., extra Romanam Curiam defuncti, vacanti, de persona religiosi Joannis Machray, ordinis fratrum Minorum regularis observantiæ professoris, in ætate legitima et presbyteratus ordine constituti, ac verbi Dei prædicatoris, ipsumque illi in Episcopum præfecit et Pastorem, curam, etc., et cum derog^{bus} etc. Absolvens etc. Taxa CX floren." *Barberini*.

1554. Patrick Walsh. He was consecrated on the 23rd of October, 1551, by mandate of Edward VI. He received, it may be presumed (as he was not deposed in Mary's reign, and appears in the Provision of his successor) absolution and confirmation from Cardinal Pole.

Walsh was appointed one of the Commissioners for arbitrating between the Earls of Ormond and Desmond in November 1566. On the 22nd of November 1558, when the Lord Deputy the Earl of Sussex, made his first entrance into Waterford, the Earl was met by the Mayor, and by the bishop of Waterford "in his Pontificalibus," with the clergy in their copes. The deputy then went to the Church "and there offered, and being sensed (incensed), according to order, *Te Deum* being sung, repaired to his lodging." (MS., T.C.D., E., 3, 18.) This service was before the news of Queen Mary's death had reached the Earl of Sussex. The name of bishop Walsh appears in the list of those alleged to be present in the parliament of 1559. Bishop Walsh, on the plea of infirmity and age, resigned the deanery of Waterford, which he held in commendam during the earlier years of his episcopate, in favour of the Rev. Peter White, whom the bishop, in his letter, dated the 15th of June, 1566, and addressed to Sir H. Sidney, de-

scribed as "a man very well learned, past degrees in schools, and of virtuous sober conversation." By his industry—proceeds the bishop—"a great part of the youth both of this country and of Dublin have greatly profited in learning and virtuous education." The bishop's request was granted by the deputy's letter of the 22nd of the same month, June. (Morrin, i. 494.) This letter, and the resignation of the deanery, have been considered signs that bishop Walsh was a Protestant. But this Rev. Peter White was a strenuous opponent of Protestantism, and was known as such to the bishop. He was a schoolmaster at Kilkenny, and also at Waterford; and Richard Stanyhurst and Peter Lombard were among his pupils. He was ejected from his deanery in 1570, for non-conformity. (Cotton, i. 139.) And Antony a'Wood relates that he "continued notwithstanding in his beloved faculty of pedagogy, which was then accounted a most excellent employment in Ireland by the Catholics, especially for this reason, that the sons of noblemen and gentlemen might be trained up in their religion, and so consequently keep out Protestantism." (Cotton, ii. 415). Roman Catholic authors say that Bishop Walsh recommended White to the deanery, in order that White might the more effectually oppose the reformed tenets in that Cathedral city. If such was the bishop's motive, his plan was decidedly successful, for the Reformation made no progress in Waterford during his episcopate. In December, 1579, the year after bishop Walsh's decease, H. M. S. Achates was in Waterford haven, and Captain Gilbert York, on the 5th of that month, wrote to Walsingham, describing what he termed the "superstition and idolatry" of Waterford, where "neither bishop nor preacher dare

tarry, unless the Lord Justice or some great person be there to guard them." The city of Waterford, said the protestant bishop Middleton, writing to Walsingham on the 29th of June, 1580, was "thoroughly given to Rome runners and friars." "Rome itself, as he wrote on 21st of July, same year, "holdeth no more superstition than Waterford." (State Papers, Rolls MSS. London.)

Walsh died in 1578.

1578 to 1629. The see was governed by Vicars.

On the 4th of November, 1578, John White was appointed Vicar Apostolic. In July, 1600, a Brief was issued "Pro Jacobo Vito, Vic. Ap'lic. Lismoren." *Secret. Archiv. Brevium.*

1629. *February 12.* Patrick ab Angelis, or Comerford. There are more Provisions than one for this appointment. On the 5th of May, 1628, "referente Barberino, providemus ecclesiis Waterforden. et Lismoren., etc., de persona fratris Patritii ab Angelis, Ord. Stⁱ Augⁿⁱ, cum retentione Vicariatus Generalis Monasteriorum ejusdem ordinis in Hibernia ad biennium." *Barberini.*

"Die 8^o Januarii, 1629, Barberinus præconium fecit ecclesiæ Waterforden. et Lismoren. etc., vac. pluribus abhinc annis per obitum bo. me. Walesii pro R. D. Patritio ab Angelis ord. Heremit. S. Aug. professi et S. Theol. doctoris etc." *Barberini.* To a similar entry in a Paris copy, is appended "nihil fuit præconizatum aut propositum."

"Die 12^o Februarii, 1629, Card^{lis} Barberinus proposuit ecc. Waterforden. etc., pro persona nominata . . . cum expeditione gratis . . . et cum dispensatione ad duos

annos ut possit fungi officio cujusdam Vic. Gen., ne possit dici eundem habere diversas animarum curas, quod S^{mus} dixit tolerari in Germania ad hoc ut Episcopi magis strenue possint contra hereticos se habere et resistere."

Barberini. "Die 12^o Februarii, 1629, referente Barberino pro R. D. Card. Ludovisio, Regni Hiberniæ Prorectore, providit ecc^{lis} Waterforden. etc., in Hibernia, multis abhinc annis per obitum ultimi ejus Episcopi vacantibus, de persona Patricii ab Angelis, Ord. Herem. S^{ti} Augⁿⁱ expresse professi etc., cum retentione Monasterii Kellen. Ord. Canon. Reg. S^{ti} Augⁿⁱ, Ossorien. in Hib. dummodo illi cura non immineat animarum et Vicariatus Generalis Monasteriorum ejusdem ordinis in Hib. ad biennium." *Barberini.*

On the 19th of July, 1629, "Patrick of Waterford," then on his way to Ireland, wrote from Antwerp to Luke Wadding: — "This week I will set forward to Calais, hoping to meet there some Monsieur that will let me go to London in his company." In a few months, bishop Comerford again writes to Wadding, from Waterford (on 29th Nov. 1629). He calls Ireland the "poorest and most oppressed country that I saw since I left it until I returned As for trading or stirring in mercantile affairs which is nexuus (sic) hujus regni, it is so much forgotten that scarce a man doth know of what colour is the coin in this miserable island. The dearth of the two last years, the universal sickness, the oppression of soldiers, besides other incumbrances, have made Ireland to seem to be in very deed the land of ire. At sea a merchant cannot navigate two days, when he is taken either by a Hollander, or a Dunkerk or a French pirate or a hungry Biscaner. The weather is so rainy and drowsy conti-

nually, that it doth imprint and indent in a man's heart a certain Saturn quality of heaviness, sluggishness, lazyness and perpetual sloth. Our Deputy is gone for England and in his stead doe govern the Kingdom the Lord of Cork and the Lord Chancellor. What is their mind we do not know yet, but if they will not expel us out of the Kingdom I know not what other punishment can they inflict upon us, for money or means they cannot find in any place of Ireland." (*Wadding MSS.*)

"Patrick of Waterford" thus writes, (March 12, 1631 *e loco mansionis nostræ*) to Luke Wadding, his "Very loving and kind cousin": —

"The County here Doth begin a little to respire after the tedious wars, dearth and sickness, with which it was afflicted all these six years past. As yet we see no great persecution since the peace was proclaimed, although we may not presume much upon this little toleration, fearing such another devastation and desolation as came upon us the last year. This, your native place, *caput exerit undis*, as if it were after a long storm, and if any place of the Kingdom have any stirring or trade, this will not overslip it." *Wadding MSS.*

Bishop Comerford was in St. Malo in 1651, to which place he effected his escape from Ireland, after twice falling into the hands of pirates. He died in exile at Nantes in France, in 1652.

1652 to 1671. The see was administered by Vicars.

1671. May 26. John Brenan. He was appointed by the Propaganda on the 12th, and confirmed by the Pope on the

26th of May, 1671. He was commended by the bishops assembled in Dublin, and was well known to the Congregation and to all Rome. He was Reader of Theology in the Propaganda, and in that study and in Philosophy has spent fourteen years. The Secretary of the Congregation says he has known few men so excellent for learning, piety, prudence and discretion in business. Brennan was quiet and of a sweet disposition, reverent, and of "gran zelo."

Brenan became archbishop of Cashel in 1677, but retained Waterford in administration, until his death in 1693, when Paul Bellere was elected Vicar Capitular.

1696. *May 21. Richard Piers.* He was præconized on 2nd April, and provided on 21st of May, 1696. "Die 2^o Aprilis, 1696, Palutius Card. de Alteriis præconizavit ecclesias Waterforden. et Lismoren., vac. per obitum bo. me. Joannis Brenani, ultimi illarum episcopi, extra R. Curiam defuncti, in favorem Ricardi Piers, presbyteri Ardferten., et ad nominationem Jacobi, Angliæ, Scotiæ et Hiberniæ regis etc.

Civitas Waterforden. sita est in provincia Casselen., circuitus duorum circiter milliarium, a decem vel circiter millibus incolarum, quorum major pars religionem Catholicam profitetur, inhabitata, paret in temporalibus Regi Angliæ.

Illius ecclesia Cathedralis sub titulo S^{mi} Salvatoris, unacum tota civitate et aliis ecclesiis, sacristia, domo Episcopali, et aliis illius dependentiis, ab hereticis occupatur, et ideo dignitates et canonici apud illam residere non possunt. Suffragatur archiepiscopo Casselen. Cura animarum a presbyteris ab ordinario deputatis in locis et domibus privatis exercetur.

Fructus dictarum ecclesiarum nulli sunt, quippe quia ab hereticis percipiuntur, et Episcopus Cath^s ex solo Cath^{orum} subsidio sustentatur.

Promovendus ex legitimo matrimonio, et Cath^{is} et honestis parentibus, in dioc. Ardferten., natus, ac 35^o vel circiter suæ ætatis anno constitutus, a multis annis in Sacro Presbyteratus ordine constitutus, in S. Theol. Sorbonice facultatis magister, omniaque requisita habens, dignus etc." *Barberini*.

"Die 21^o Maii, 1696, referente de Alteriis, S. D. N. providit ecclesiis Waterforden. et Lismoren., de persona Ricardi Piers, cum indulto suscipiendi munus consecrationis ab uno Episcopo, assistantibus sibi duabus dignitatibus etc." *Barberini*.

Piers or Pierce, a few months after possession of his see, was forced to fly to France, where he was residing in 1709, and 1710, and 1712, as suffragan to the archbishop of Sens, and on 17th December, 1715, he obtained, from Propaganda, six months additional leave of absence from his diocese.

1739. Sylvester Lloyd. He was translated to this see from Killaloe by Brief, dated May 29, 1739.

On the 20th of August, 1743, "Jacobus Rex", dating from Rome, recommended Thomas Stritch, D. D., to be coadjutor to Sylvester Lloyd, and the Brief for coadjutorship and see of Teia *in partibus* was dated December 18, 1743. In 1745, Peter Creagh became coadjutor.

Lloyd died *circa* 1750.

1750. Peter Creagh. He succeeded *per coadjutoriam*, on death of Lloyd. Creagh was appointed to the coadjutorship and see of Avaro *in partibus*, by Brief, dated

April 12, 1745, and as such received faculties on the 15th of November, 1745.

Creagh died in 1774.

1774. William Egan. He succeeded on death of Creagh, to whom he was coadjutor. The Propaganda, at Creagh's request, elected Egan as coadjutor on the 28th of January, 1771. The Pope approved the appointment in audience of February 3, 1771. He was granted faculties as bishop in audience of August 20, 1775. He made his studies at Seville in Spain, and was 62 years of age in 1788.

1797. Thomas Hussey. His Brief was dated in January, 1797.

In audience of March 12, 1798, the Pope granted leave of absence from his diocese to bishop Hussey, who had asked for license for non-residence and for a coadjutor. Hussey was Chaplain to the Spanish embassy in London, where he had resided for thirty years as Head and Rector of the Spanish church, and he could not obtain the consent of the court of His Catholic Majesty to leave that service. It was stipulated that Hussey should appoint efficient vicars to govern the see in his absence.

Hussey died in July, 1803, aged about 58.

1804. John Power, P. P. St John's Waterford, was elected by Propaganda, on the 12th of December, 1803, to succeed bishop Hussey, deceased. The Pope approved, January 1, and the decree was dated January 7, 1804.

Power died January 27, 1817.

1817. Robert Walsh. He was P. P. Dungarvan. The Pro-

paganda elected him on the 19th of May and the Pope approved on the 30th of May, 1817. His Brief was dated July 4, 1817.

Walsh died in 1821.

1822. Patrick Kelly. He was bishop of Richmond, Virginia, and was translated to Cashel by Propaganda, January 28, 1822. The Pope approved the appointment, Feb. 3, 1822, and the Brief was dated February 9, 1822.

Dr Kelly died October 8, 1829.

1830. William Abraham. His appointment, made in Propaganda, Dec. 22, was approved by the Pope, December 23, and the decree was dated December 24, 1829. His Brief was dated January 12, 1830.

Dr Abraham died January 23, 1837.

1837. Nicholas Foran. He was elected by Propaganda, May 23, approved by the Pope May 28, and his decree was dated May 30, 1837. His Brief was dated June 6, and he was consecrated August 24, 1837.

Dr Foran, when Parish Priest of Dungarvan, built a magnificent school-house, in a central part of the town, on which he expended one thousand three hundred pounds from his private resources. When the building was finished he presented the lease of the establishment to the Rev. Edmond Ignatius Rice, the founder of the Christian schools in Ireland.

Dr Foran died in 1855.

1855. Dominic O'Brien. He was nominated by Propaganda July 23; approved by the Pope July 29; appointed August 3; and consecrated September 30, 1855.

D^r O'Brien, who was born in Waterford city on the 5th of July, 1798, made his Theological studies in the Propaganda College, Rome, and, in 1821, was ordained Priest at Rome, and returned to Ireland. He became President of S^t John's College, Waterford, and was, in 1853, appointed P. P. S^t Patrick's, Waterford.

He died June 12, 1873, and was buried in S^t John's Cathedral.

1873. John Power. He was elected May 6, by the Propaganda, as coadjutor with succession to his predecessor, who, however, died before the consecration of D^r Power, which took place on the 20th of July, 1873, in Waterford Cathedral, the consecrating prelate being the archbishop of Cashel, who was assisted by the bishops of Cork and of Cloyne. Present on the occasion, in Waterford Cathedral, were the bishops of Ross, Galway, Ossory, the Coadjutor bishop of Killaloe, D^r Thomas Hendricksen, bishop of Providence, U. S. A., and 120 Priests.

D^r Power was born in the parish of Affane, near Cappoquin, county Waterford, on the 1st of May, 1809. He was the son of Matthias Power and his wife Ellen O'Keeffe. His primary education was in a school in Cappoquin, and he learnt Classics under a protestant clergyman the Reverend M^r Foley, who kept a Classical school in Stradbally, county Waterford, where he was curate. M^r Foley was a very distinguished classical scholar, and from him a large number of the priests of Waterford diocese received their classical education, such schools being then very scarce. Among the number was D^r Abraham, a former bishop of Waterford.

After studying some time in St John's College, Waterford, Dr Power was promoted to Priest's orders on the 16th of June, 1832.

He was nominated to a curacy in Clonmel June 8, 1832; and was appointed to be Parish Priest of Powerstown and Lisronagh, on the 2nd of July 1852. He was translated to the parish of S. S. Peter and Paul, Clonmel, on the 6th of September, 1866.

His Brief for the bishopric of Waterford and Lismore, bears date the 20th of May, 1873, in the twenty seventh year of the Pontificate of His Holiness, Pius IX.

CORK

CORCAGEN.

1409. Milo. On 18th July, 1409, "R. P. D. Milo, Dei gratia electus Corkagen. in Ybernia, personaliter . . . promisit Cameræ et Collegio etc." He undertook also to pay the tax due by his predecessors in the see, namely Ruggerii (Roger Ellesmere) his "ante-predecessor," and his immediate predecessor, "Geraldus." *Obligazioni.*

1409. October 14. Patrick Foxe. "Die 14 Oct., 1409, S. D. N. providit ecclesiæ Corcagen. in Hib., vac. per mortem, de persona Ven. viri Magistri Patricii Foxe, Decani dictæ ecclesiæ." *Vatican.* There was another Provision for this see in favor of the same person, dated 24th of October, same year. This Patrick Foxe, who is called Patrick Ragged by Ware, sat in the Council of Constance, as bishop of Cork, in 1415, and 1416.

Foxe, on the 15th of December, 1416, was translated to Ossory.

1417. Milo Fitz-John. He appears in the Provision of his successor.

1425. May 23. John Pasten. "Die 10^o Kal. Junii, 1425, provisum est ecclesiæ Corcagen in Hib., vac. per mortem Milis (Milonis) de persona Ven. Fratris Johannis Pasten, Prioris Conventualis Prioratus Bronholm, Ord. Cluniacen." *Vatican*. On Sept., 14, 1425, "Johannes Paston, Dei gratia Electus Korkagen., solvit, personaliter," 120 florenos auri etc. *Obligazioni*.

CORK AND CLOYNE.

CORCAGEN. ET CLONEN.

1429. June 15. Jordan Purcell. "Die 17^o Kalend. Junii, 1429, provisum est ecclesiis Corcagen. et Clonen. simul unitis, vacantibus per liberam resignationem Dⁿⁱ Adæ, (Adam Pay, bishop of Cloyne.), olim Episcopi, etc., de persona Dⁿⁱ Jordani Porcel, Cancellarii Limericæ." *Vatican*.

Attempts were made by William Roche, archdeacon of Cloyne, and by the Fitzgeralds, to obtain possession of this see. It was falsely declared at Rome that Purcell resigned in 1462, and Gerald Fitzgerald had Bulls of Provision. But Purcell defeated these plots and held Cork and Cloyne during his life.

1462. January 31. Gerald de Geraldinis. The date of this Provision is taken from the Consistorial Act (subse-

quently quoted.), of the 19th of June, 1499. Purcell was now (in 1462) alive and in possession, and Gerald's Provision could not take effect. But it would seem that it took effect afterwards, when Purcell was dead, for in, or before, the year 1468, Gerald was consecrated and had, it was asserted, possession of Cork and Cloyne, retaining the see for thirty years or more, until he resigned it, in 1499, in favour of John Fitz Edmund Fitzgerald. But during this period two other bishops had also possession, at different dates, of the same bishopric, the disputes for it not terminating until 1499.

1479. **William Roche**, archdeacon of Cloyne, was appointed. He resigned in 1490.

1490. *April 21. Thady Mechar.* "Die 21 Aprilis, 1490, referente, etc., Senen., admisit resignationem Corcagen. et Clonen., ecclesiarum invicem unitarum, in manibus Suæ Sanctitatis per Rev. Patrem D^{num} Wilhelmum Roche factam, et illi de persona R. P. D. Thatei Mechar, providit." *Vatican.* On 9th June, 1490, "Thadeus, Episcopus Corcagen. et Clonen., proprio nomine obtulit, etc., (Bullas sub dat. 11. Kalend. Maii.) 420 florenos auri etc." And on 12th August, 1490, he paid "190 florenos auri etc." *Obligazioni.*

1499. *February 15. Patrick Cant.* "Die Veneris XV Februarii, 1499, fuit Consistorium et exp^{ta} infra'ta. Providit in titulum D^{no} Patritio Cantum, Abbati Mona^{rii} Btm Mariæ de Castro Dei, Cistercien. ordinis, Clonen. dioc., de ecclesiis Corkagen. et Clonen. unitis in Hybernia, sub archiepiscopatu et provincia Casselen., in dominio

Comitis Desimonie, qui non recognoscit nisi S^{tu}m Petrum et Sedem Apostolicam, vacantibus extra Curiam per obitum Dⁿⁱ Jordani Porcelli Episcopi, cum retentione ipsius Mon^{ari} B. M. de Castro Dei, quod est redditus annuatim XXX florenorum. Utitur Episcopus in ecclesia Clonen. baculo pastoralis, quem tenet in manibus effigiei S^{ti} Colmanni, et ab ea mutuo accipit et restituit baculum ipsum, secundum exigentiam temporis. Redditus flor. V^o Marcharum C. Taxa flor. CCC, alibi C." *Vatican and Barberini.*

From the following proceedings in Consistory it appears the King of England wished the Pope to confer this see upon John Fitz Edmund Fitzgerald, in whose favour a former incumbent, Gerald de Geraldinis, had resigned: — "Die 8^o Aprilis, 1499, Lectæ literæ Ser^{mi} Regis Angliæ ad S^{mu}m, quod cum commendasset D. Joannem Edmundi de Geraldinis ad ecclesias Corkagen. et Clonen., in dominio suo Hiberniæ unitas, in cujus favorem a moderno Episcopo resignatio facienda erat, S^{ta}m Suam, nonnullorum Hibernicorum suorum dictis qui asserebant nullum Episcopum dictarum ecclesiarum superstitem esse, commotam, resignationem admittere noluisse, miratur plus fidei haberi subditis suis quam sibi, et cum S^{tas} Sua illi nominationes Hibernicas concesserit, instanter eam rogat ut quod toties suis brevibus confirmaret sibi præstet." *Barberini.*

"Die 10^o Maii, 1499, R^{mus} D^{nus} Senen. legit litteras Ser^{mi} Henrici Regis Angliæ ad S^{mu}m D. N., datas ex ipsius Palatio Grenuici, die 4 Aprilis, 1499, quibus memorabat Suæ S^{ti}, se per litteras commendasse quemdam D^{num} Joannem Edmundi de Geraldinis ad Corkagenensem et Clonensem ecclesias, in dominio suo Hiberniæ invicem

unitas, in cujus favorem a moderno earum Episcopo resignatio fienda esset. Cumque jam suo et præfati Dⁿⁱ Joannis desiderio satisfactum esse putaret propter spem et expectationem suam intellexisse, quemadmodum Sua S^{tas} ne talis resignatio admitteretur, prohibuisset, quod scilicet nonnulli Hibernici subditi sui assererent nullum Episcopum illarum ecclesiarum superstitem esse, et Comes Desimonie eidem S^{ti} Suæ ad easdem ecclesias quemdam Abbatem de Armoy commendasset. Qua ex re vehementer mirari majorem subditis suis et infimis hominibus, quam literarum suarum testimonio fidem adhiberi, plurisque valere apud Suam Beatitudinem unius privati Domicelli ac subditi sui, quam suam ipsius commendationem, cum præsertim eadem ipsa diu jam antea cognitis suis legitimis causis, et rationibus promotiones ipsas Hibernicas et earum nominationes sibi concesserit, ac sæpius repetitis brevibus libere promisit. Demum eandem ipsam instantissime rogabat quod sibi semel concesserat ac toties suis brevibus confirmarat, id nunc inviolabiliter præstare vellet." *Barberini*.

1499. *June 19.* John Fitzedmund Fitzgerald. Die 19^o Junii, 1499, R^{mus} Senensis proposuit ecclesias Corkagen. et Clonen. unitas, in favorem D. Joannis Edmundi per resignationem D. Geraldini de Geraldinis, cujus Bullam (ejusque moderni Episcopi Bullam provisionis cum ostendisset per fel. record. *Aliter*.) provisionis ostendit per fel. rec. Pium II ad Serenissimum D. Eduardum, Regem Angliæ directum, prid. Kal. Feb. 1462, cum literis Ser^{mi} Regis Angliæ superiore mense in sacro Consistorio lectis, et Comitibus Desimonie ad Regem ipsum XXV Aprilis idem testificantibus, legissetque literas Rev^{di} Dⁿⁱ Edimundi,

Episcopi Rossen. in provincia Hiberniæ Collectoris, et Nuntii Apostolici, datas Ross. XXV Aprilis, 1499, et Decani et Capituli ipsarum ecclesiarum Corcagen. et Clonen. unitarum, datas in civitatem Clonen. XXVII Aprilis, 1499, omnes ad S. D. N. fidem facientes dictum D. Geraldum de prædictis ecclesiis unitis per fel. record. Pium II, Pontificem Maximum, provisum esse et consecratum, ac jam 30 anno et ultra in pacifica possessione, summa cum benevolentia et obedientia totius cleri et Capituli ipsarum ecclesiarum fuisse, esseque adhuc vivere affirmabant. Tum R^{mus} S^{tæ} Praxedis ait de sup^{tis} ecclesiis se fecisse in alio Consistorio relationem in favorem D. Patritii Cantum per obitum D. Jordani Porcelli, non Geraldini, ac se meminisse tempore Innocentii R^{mi} Senens. retulisse de ipsis ecclesiis in favorem ejusdam Thadei, tunc per resignationem D. Gulielmi Episcopi, dicens quonammodo fieri posset ut in possessione 30 annos fuerit, cum interea et tot Episcopi extiterint. Quare cum res satis intricata videretur, ad aliud Consistorium delata est." *Vatican and Barberini.*

The appointment of John Fitz Edmund was finally arranged in the Consistory of the 26th of June, 1499, when His Holiness "admisit resignationem D. Geraldini de Geraldinis, de ecclesiis Corkagen. et Clonen. invicem unitis in Hibernia, sub archiepiscopatu et provincia Cas-selen., in dominio Comitis Desimonie subditi Regis Angliæ et de eis providit in titulum D^{no} Joanni Edmundi de Geraldinis, cum dispensatione super defectu ætatis cum esset xxvii annorum, et cum retentione beneficiorum suorum. Utitur Episcopus in ecclesia Clonen. Baculo Pastoralis, quem tenet in manibus effigies S^{ti} Colmanni et ab ea mutuo accipit et restituit Baculum

ipsum, juxta temporis exigentiam. Redditus floren. 500. Taxa floren. 300." *Vatican* and *Barberini*.

On 27th January, 1501, "Ven. vir, Petrus Antonius de Fermo, nomine D. Johannis Radimundi, electi Corcagen. et Clonen. etc., obtulit, etc., ratione provisionis, etc., per Bullas Dⁿⁱ Alexandri P. VI, sub dat. 7^o Kal. Julii, anno septimo, etc., factæ, floren. 153 1/2. Solvit 11^o Januarii, etc. 100 florenos etc." *Obbligazioni*.

1523. *January* 28. **John Benet**. "Die 28 Janⁱⁱ, 1523, referente, etc., Campegio, providit ecclesiæ Corchagen. et Cluanen. invicem perpetuo unitis, vacantibus per obitum Joannis Edimondi de Geraldinis, extra Romanam Curiam defuncti, de persona Joannis Beneti, presbyteri Cluanen. dioc." *Vatican*, *Barberini*, and *Chigi*.

Benet died in 1536.

1540. *September* 24. **Lewis Macnamara**. This Provision is given by Ware. Macnamara was a Franciscan Friar, who died in Rome, shortly after his appointment. The Pope did not recognize Dominick Tirry, who was appointed by Henry VIII in 1536, and who held the temporalities until his death in 1556.

On the death of Tirry, Queen Mary nominated Roger Skiddy to Cork and Cloyne. On the 18th of September, 1557, Queen Mary wrote to the Deputy, directing restitution of the temporalities of the sees of Cork and Cloyne to be made to Roger Skiddy, and stating that her Majesty "had addressed letters commendatory to his Holiness the Pope, a good while since, in his favour, and it was hoped he should shortly receive his bull and expedition from his Holiness." (Morrin, i. 377.) Ware (Edition of 1665, p. 212), states, that Roger

Skiddy had restitution of his temporalities on the 18th of September, 1557, and his consecration was performed in October, 1557, according to protestant authorities. But according to the same authorities, Skiddy was consecrated a second time. Cork was marked "void" in a State Paper of 3rd of July 1562.

On the 31st of July, 1562, the Queen wrote to Sussex and the Chancellor, directing the admission of Roger Skiddy to the bishoprics of Cork and Cloyne, to which he had been previously elected, and commanding the Chancellor to cause letters to be addressed to the proper authorities for his consecration. (Morrin, i. 472.) Mandate for his consecration was issued on the 29th of October, 1562, to all the bishops of Cashel province, the archbishopric being vacant, and on the same day he had restitution of temporalities. (Rot. Pat. 4^o Eliz., m. 14, 62-63) He was consecrated *papali ritu* on the 30th of October, 1562. (Cotton's Fasti. Vol. IV. Appendix p. XXIII.)

Tirry and Skiddy do not appear in the Consistorial Acts, and are ignored in the Provisions.

1540. *November 5. John Hoyeden or O'Heyne.* "Die 5^o Nov., 1540, referente Card. Ghinutio, providit Corcagen. et Clonen., invicem perpetuo unitis, vacantibus per obitum quondam fratris Ludovici Macmara, in Romana Curia (Urbe, *Aliter*) defuncti, de persona Joannis Hohedtien, clerici Elfinen., cum retentione beneficiorum suorum. Absolvens etc." *Barberini*.

In 1545, O'Heyne obtained Elphin also.

1568. *February 27. Nicholas Landes.* "Die 27 Feb.; 1568, referente R. Alciato (pro Card^lo Morono absente. *Val-*

licellian), providit ecclesiis Corcagen. et Clonen. in regno Hiberniæ invicem unitis, vacantibus per obitum (bo. me. *Corsini*) Joannis Iedican, (O'Heyne) (ultimi Episcopi Cattolici, *Corsini*) de persona Nicolai Landes, Hibernici, (et literis Episcoporum Catholicorum ejusdem provinciæ et testimonio Patris David Wolf de Soc. Jesu commendati. *Vallicellian*). Ipsumque etc. Cum retentione rectoriæ cum cura donec Episcopatus possessionem adeptus fuerit, et cum decreto, quod antequam ipsius ecclesiæ poss^{nem} adipiscatur, professionem fidei juxta formam a Sede Ap^{ca} emanatam, solemniter emittat. Absolvens etc." *Barberini*.

Nicholas Landes died in, or before, 1574.

1574. November 5. Edmund Tanner. "Die 5 Nov., 1574, referente Cardinale Alciato, S. D. N. providit ecclesiis Corcagen. et Clonen. invicem unitis in Hibernia, vacantibus per obitum Nicolai Landes (*Lailis* in MS), de persona Edmundi Tanneri, Iberni. Ipsumque etc. Curam etc. Et juxta decretum sub die 12 Feb^{ri} proxime præteriti habitum, (quod Episcopi Hibernici non possint exercere pont^{lia} in aliis ecclesiis etiam de consensu Episcoporum, als si exercebunt pont^{lia} ipso facto sint suspensi.). Et cum clausulis etc. Et fuit facta gratia." *Barberini*.

Large extracts from the Brief, dated 5th of November 1574, for the appointment of Tanner, were published in the Irish Ecclesiastical Record, vol. i. p. 316. Tanner was consecrated in Rome. On the 10th of April, 1575, he received special faculties, for his own diocese and for Dublin and Cashel, in the absence of the archbishops of those sees — "pro universo provincia Dublinensi ex qua es oriundus, et Casselensi quamdiu Ar-

chiepiscopi et suffraganei sui a suis Provinciis et Ecclesiis, civitatibus et Diocesibus respective abfuerint.” (Secretaria Brevium. Rome.)

In May, 1575, Tanner set out from Rome on his return to Ireland, fortified by a letter from the Pope. In a Vatican list of Irish bishops in 1579, the bishop of Cork and Cloyne appears “pulsus tamen episcopatu.” He died on the 4th of June, 1579.

Bishop Moran in his *Spicilegium Ossoriense*, has given the Latin text of a list of Martyrs, from the archives of the Irish College in Salamanca. This list, written by Father John Holing, S. J., states that Edmund Tanner, bishop of Cork and Cloyne and Commissary General of the Pope in Ireland, while discharging episcopal functions throughout various parts of the Kingdom, was arrested at Clonmel, together with his chaplain and thrown into prison. There he was visited by a protestant prelate, whom after several conferences he converted. He then escaped from his dungeon, by aid of a certain nobleman, and resumed his ministrations for the space of four years. At length, worn out by labor and privations, he expired in the diocese of Ossory, in January, 1579.

1580. *October 12.* Dermot M^c Craghe. “Die 12^o Oct., 1580, referente Card. Ursino, providit ecclesiis Corcagen. et Clunen., invicem unitis, vac. per obitum Edmundi Tanageri, de persona Dermisii Macratici, presbyteri Hiberni, Lismoren dioc., ipsumque etc.” *Vatican.* In the Corsini library, under date Oct. 11, is the following entry:— “D. Card. Ursinus proposuit duas ecclesias invicem unitas, Corcagen et Cluen., in Hibernia, in provincia Casselen., cuidam Catholico Principi subjecta, pro Hi-

berno Scholari Collegii Germanici, cum gratia, et omnibus annuentibus, S. D. N. præfecit illum in episcopum et Pastorem." *Corsini*.

Dermod M^c Craghe, or Creagh, was cousin to Miler M^c Grath, the protestant archbishop of Cashel. His arrival in Ireland was probably kept for some time from the knowledge of the English government. On the 8th of April, 1582, the Deputy, Grey, wrote to Walsingham, giving tidings of "a bishop come from the Pope, appointed for Cork and Cloyne." (State Papers, Rolls MSS., London.) In a State Paper of the year 1592, printed by the Kilkenny Archæological Society's Journal for 1856-57, is the following notice of bishop Creagh or M^cGrath: — "In Mounster also are these persons following — first Doctor Creagh, Buishop of Cloven and Corek, who came into Irelaund in the tyme of the late rebellion of the Earl of Desmond, being in accion of rebellion with him. He is kept in the country these xi or xii yeres past without pardon or proteccion, and although he appear not at any public assembly, where Englishmen be present, yet he useth all manner of spiritual jurisdictions in the whole Province, being the Pope's legate, consecrating churches, making priests, confirming children, deciding matrimony causes," etc.

From another State Paper, dated 17th of May, 1593, it appears that exertions were made to capture Bishop Creaghe. The deputy writes to Burghley that "great shams of service" were made by Miler Magrath, who pretended to compass the apprehension of D^r Creaghe, the bishop of Cork. But archbishop Miler had no idea of putting his cousin Creaghe into Elizabeth's power, and privately warned Creaghe of his danger. This

appears from a letter which Miler addressed to his wife, Amy Magrath: —

“Loving wife — I have already resolved you in my mind touching my cousin Darby Creagh (bishop of Cork and Cloyne); and I desire you now to cause his friends to send him out of the whole country, if they may; or if not, to send my orders, for that there is such search to be made for him, that unless he be wise, he shall be taken; and to send from my house all the priests that you are wont to have. Use well my gossip Malachias, for that I did as much as I was able to bring him out of his trouble here. Accomplish the contents of my other letters, and burn this presently, and all the letters that you know yourself. Fail not of this, as you love me and yourself. From Greenwich, this 26th of June, 1592. Your loving husband. Milerius Ar. Cashel.” (State Papers, Rolls MSS., London.)

In 1595, Dr Creaghe exercised jurisdiction in Ferns and Ossory. A manuscript in Trinity College, Dublin, relates that in June, 1595, he gave to Helena Whyte, a widow of Ross, whose conscience was uneasy, a dispensation or license to hold some lay rectories in Ferns and Ossory. The bishop thus signs this document: —

“Dat. in Loco mansionis nostræ nonis Junii, 1595. Dermitius Cluonensis et Corkagensis epus.” (MSS., T. C. D., E. 3, 15.) In November, 1600, the bishop had a narrow escape. The Earl of Thomond, Sir George Thornton, and others, were led by spies to Drumfinnin woods, and had scarcely entered the fastness, when a cry was raised by some sentinels, which “roused the Earl of Desmond and Dermod Mac Craghe, the Pope’s bishop of Cork, who were lodged there in a poor ragged cabin. Desmond fled away barefoot, having no leisure

to pull on his shoes, and was not discovered; but Mac Craghe was met by some of the soldiers, clothed in a simple mantle, and with torn trousers like an aged churl, and they neglecting so poor a creature, not able to carry a weapon, suffered him to pass unregarded." (Hibernia Pacata, p. 190.) Bishop Dermotius lived many years after this adventure. The time of his death is not fixed by Roman Catholic historians, but in a report presented to the Propaganda, in 1623, by Eugene Matthews, the Papal archbishop of Dublin, he is said to have lived for some years under James I., and to have faithfully discharged the functions of his office in spite of danger and persecutions. (Moran's Archbishops of Dublin, i. 289.)

16—? to 1622. The see was under Vicars. In October, 1614, James Miagh was appointed Vicar Apostolic of Cork and Cloyne (*Ex Secret. Brev.*) On the 17th of December, 1620, Robert Miagh was appointed Vicar Apostolic. (*Moran's Spic. Ossor.*)

1622. *January 14. William Tirry.* "Die 14^o Januarii, 1622, referente Verallo, providit ecc. Corcagen. et Clonen. in Hib., invicem perpetuo unitis, vac. a multis annis per obitum bo. me. Dermotii Macruh, ultimi illarum Episcopi, etc., de persona R. D. Gulielmi Tirrhei (Tirry) presbyteri Corcagen etc." *Barberini and Paris, Latin 12*, 568. He was consecrated April 4, 1623, in Brussels, by the Nuncio, assisted by the archbishop of Mechlin, and the archbishop of Tuam.

Tirry, or Therry, who was born in Cork in 1573, is said to have died in 1640.

1647. April 8. Robert Barry. "Die 8^o Aprilis, 1647, referente Card. Cornelio, S. D. N. providit Corcagen. et Clonen. simul unitis, a pluribus annis vacantibus, de persona Roberti Barri, ipsumque, etc." *Corsini*. He had been "præconized" on the 18th Feb. and on the 11th March, 1647. *Corsini*.

Rinuccini the Nuncio, writing from Kilkenny, December 31, 1645, to Cardinal Panfilio, thus recommends Robert Barry:—"He has laboured much for the Faith, in England and in Dublin, and in other missions, and is of so much knowledge that he seems equal to the charge of a bishopric, and therefore every one thinks he deserves the appointment." Rinuccini wrote again, on the 29th of April, 1646, to recommend Barry. Also, on the 1st of June, 1646, the Nuncio informed Cardinal Panfilio that the Supreme Council recommended for Cork, one Dr Calagan, a Doctor of the Sorbonne and adherent of Ormond, but that Barry had superior qualifications. Another recommendation was dated August 11, 1646. The briefs for this and other appointments did not reach Ireland until the year 1648, and Barry was probably consecrated by Rinuccini, the Nuntio, in April of that year. See Rinuccini's "*Nuuziatura in Irlanda*" by Ajazzi. Firenze. 1844.

Barry, who lived in exile in France in 1656, died in or before the year 1666.

1666 to 1676. The see was governed by Vicars. In 1666, Dominick Roch was Vicar General.

1676. Peter Creagh. He was nominated by the Propaganda on the 4th of May, 1676, and on the 14th of November,

1676, Peter Creagh, bishop elect of Cork, wrote to announce his arrival in his diocese.

In 1680 Creagh was imprisoned in Ireland.

He was translated to Dublin on the 9th of March, 1693.

1693. *April 13. John Baptist Sleyne.* He was præconized in Consistory of March 9, and provided on 13th of April, 1693. "Die 9^o Martii, 1693, Card. Alterius fecit insuper præconium ecclesiae Corcagen. unitae ecclesiae Cloynen., pro Joanne Bapte Sleyne, presbytero Cloynen. diocesis, Hiberno." *Vallicellian.* "Civitates Corcagen. et Clonen. in provincia Momoniæ: Prima circuitus trium vel quatuor milliarium a 30 millibus, secunda vero trium milliarium a quatuor millibus incolarum, quorum major pars fidem Catholicam profitetur, inhabitatæ, subjacent dicto Regi (Jacobo).

Dictæ ecclesiæ antiquæ structuræ ab hereticis occupatæ, archiepiscopi Casselensis suffraganeæ, nullis reparationibus indigent; habent nonnullos dignitates et Canonicatus, ac fontes baptismales, quibus utuntur Heretici, et sacramenta a presbyteris in privatis ædibus Catholicis administrantur.

Fructus taxati, ab hereticis percipiuntur, ad florenos 120, et Episcopus vivit ex subsidiis charitativis.

In dictis civitatibus Monasteria Virorum ac Mulierum, necnon Hospitalia, ab hereticis detinentur.

Promovendus ex legitimo matrimonio et Catholicis parentibus natus, in 54 ætatis suæ anno, in S. Theol. magister, alias dictæ ecclesiæ Cloynen. Capitularis Vicarius, in Curia præsens, monalium Ursularum de Urbe director, ac Theol. moralis in Collegio de Propaganda Fide Lector, dignus videtur qui in Episcopum præficiatur." *Casanatensian.*

“Die 13^o Aprilis, 1693, referente Card. de Alteriis, S. D. N. providit ad nominationem Jacobi Angliæ Scotiæ et Hiberniæ regis ecclesiis Corcagen. et Cloynen. in Hibernia perpetue canonice atque principaliter unitis de persona R. D. Joannis Bapte Sleyne, presbyteri, cum retentione compatibilium ac prioratus simplicis S. Thomæ Martyris vulgo de Ballibech ord. S. Augⁿⁱ Canon. Reg. Cloynen. Dioc., quem in commendam ad suam vitam ex concessione apostolica obtinet ac decreto quod decanatus dictæ Ecclesiæ Cloynen., quem etiam obtinet, vacet eo ipso.” *Barberini*. Sleyne had been 14 years Lector in the Propaganda College.

On 6th of October, 1693, the Propaganda, at request of King James, gave the administration of Ross to the Bishop of Cork and Cloyne.

On the 27th of March, 1703, the bishop of Cork wrote to Propaganda, announcing his arrival in Lisbon, to which place he had been exiled by the heretic magistrates of Ireland, after he had suffered many years, in prison, and in places where he had been concealed to escape arrest. He was destitute of resources, and the Propaganda, on the 11th of June, 1703, sent him aid through the Nuntio. In October, 1710, it was stated that news had arrived a few months ago of the death of the bishop of Cork, at the age of about 80 years, in Portugal.

By letter dated from Lisbon December 4, 1707, bishop Sleyne appointed Dr Donatus Mac Carty to be his Vicar General for Cork and Cloyne, and Dr John Kennelly to be Vicar General of Ross. On the 22nd of January, 1712, he signed a petition to have Donatus Mac Carthy, for coadjutor with future succession, and at same time he resigned his see of Cork and Cloyne and the ad-

ministration of Ross into the hands of His Holiness. The bishop dated from the Dominican Convent of Buon Successo near Lisbon. He died on the 16th of February, 1712, and was buried in the same convent by the Irish Dominicans.

1712. Donatus Mac Carthy. His Brief for Cork and Cloyne was dated July 16, 1712. He received his Bulls on the 30th of June, 1713, and was consecrated on the 16th of August, 1713, (*stylo veteri*) in Villa Domus Fontis, by Eustace, bishop of Killaloe, with two dignitaries assisting.

Mac Carthy received a renewal of faculties for his diocese on the 27th of November, 1724, and died in 1726.

1727. Thaddeus Mac Carthy. He was a Dominican and Vicar General of Cork and Cloyne. He was postulated for in August, 1726, and was recommended by King James. His Brief was dated April 7, 1727. The two parishes of St Mary's and St Peter's, which he held before his nomination to the bishopric, he requested permission to retain after consecration. This application was considered by Propaganda on the 14th of January, 1727, and it was then stated that Donatus Mac Carthy, the former bishop, had kept his episcopal grade concealed through fear of the heretics.

By letters of Clement XII, dated June 20, 1733, Thady, bishop of Cork and Cloyne, received Ross in administration.

Thaddeus Mac Carthy died in 1747.

CORK

CORCAGEN.

1747. Richard Walsh. In audience of Dec. 10, 1747, the Pope approved the separation of Cloyne from Cork, and the appointment of Richard Walsh, Vicar General, to Cork. Walsh received faculties as bishop on the 8th of January, 1748. His Brief was dated January 10, 1748.

1763. John Butler. His Brief was dated April 16, 1763, and he was consecrated in June, 1763. He was the third son of Edmond Butler, eighth Baron Dunboyne, by Anne, daughter of Oliver Grace. He succeeded to the title and family estates, on the death of his nephew in 1786, and resigned his bishopric on the 13th of December, 1786. His Lordship, although then over seventy years of age, wished to marry, in order that the direct line of succession might not become extinct, and sought a dispensation from Pope Pius VI, who rejected his application with natural disgust. The aged bishop then renounced obedience to the Church, married his cousin, (a Protestant) and professed himself a protestant. He rarely, however, attended protestant worship. No issue came of this unfortunate marriage, and Lord Dunboyne died on the 8th of May, 1800. Before death, Divine Grace changed the heart of the erring prelate, who sent for Father Gahan, a celebrated Augustinian Friar, confessed his sins, and was received back into the Church. The title became extinct on the bishop's death, but was revived, in 1860, in the person of Theobald

Fitzwalter Butler. The widow of the ex-bishop contracted a second marriage with J. Hubert Moore of Banagher, and lived to the age of ninety six years, dying in August, 1860. Lord Dunboyne left most of his property to Maynooth College, where he founded burses, which still bear his name.

1787. Francis Moylan. His translation from Ardfert and Aghadoe to this see was approved by the Pope in audience of June 3, 1787. The Propaganda decree was dated June 4, and the Brief was dated June 19, 1787.

Francis Moylan was born in the parish of S. Finbar, Cork, September 17, 1735. His parents were wealthy and respectable. He was sent to Paris for his education, but his health broke down and he was removed to the milder climate of Montpellier. His father intended him for a mercantile career, and recalled him to Ireland, but young Moylan had determined to embrace a religious life, and thought of entering *la grande Chartreuse*. His uncle, Father Doran S. J., discovered his purpose, and succeeded in dissuading him from putting his delicate constitution to the severe test of the observance of the severe rule of the Carthusians. Moylan then resolved to join the secular priesthood, and returned to France, to pursue his Theological studies in the University of Toulouse, where he took the degree of Doctor. He was ordained Priest in March, 1761, and soon after was appointed to a parish in Paris by archbishop De Beaumont.

Dr Moylan, after a short time, resigned his parish in Paris and returned to his native city, where he received the pastoral care of S. Finbar's parish. He was made

bishop of Ardferf and Aghadoe in 1775, and was translated to Cork in 1787.

D^r Moylan, when the French fleet appeared off Bantry Bay, issued a pastoral to his flock, "to recall to their minds the sacred principles of loyalty, allegiance and good order." He was one of ten prelates assembled at Maynooth in January, 1779, who consented to allow the Government a modified and conditional *veto* in the appointment of Catholic bishops, but this consent was given upon a misapprehension of the views of the English ministers. He afterwards became aware of the treachery of Castlereagh, and, in 1814, in a letter to D^r Milner, gave it as his solemn opinion "that any compromise made, or control whatever given to our Protestant Government or Ministers, in the appointment or nomination of the Catholic bishops or clergy of this Kingdom, or any interference whatsoever, or influence over them, in the exercise of their spiritual functions, will eventually lead to the subversion of our venerable hierarchy, and in consequence to the ruin of the Catholic religion in this long-suffering and oppressed Catholic country."

The Duke of Portland, once Prime Minister of England thus wrote concerning bishop Moylan: — "There can be, and there never has been, but one opinion of the firmness, the steadiness and the manliness of D^r Moylan's character, which it was agreed, by all those who had the pleasure of meeting him here (at Bultrode), was as engaging as his person, which avows and bespeaks as much good-will as can be well imagined in a human countenance."

D^r Moylan died February 10, 1815, aged eighty years.

Florence Mac Carthy was elected coadjutor with succession, January 24, 1803. The Pope approved on 30th of January, 1803; the Brief was dated in March, 1803, and Mac Carthy was consecrated in 1804, to the see of Antinoe *in partibus*. Florence Mac Carthy, D.D., was a native of Kerry, and an alumnus of the Irish College, Rome. He gained his degree of Doctor in Divinity with great distinction in the Propaganda College. He was Vicar General and Dean of Cork. He died before bishop Moylan.

Dr Moylan died February 13, or 15, 1815.

1815. John Murphy. He succeeded on death of Moylan. Dr Murphy was Vicar General, and became coadjutor, by election in Propaganda, on the 21st of January, 1815, and by approbation of the Pope on 25th of January, 1815. He was consecrated April 23, 1815, and obtained grant of faculties as bishop, in audience of May 12, 1815.

Dr John Murphy was born in Cork city in 1772, and, when fifteen years old, went to Paris to commence his studies. Driven from France by the revolution, he returned to Cork, where he remained from 1789 to 1791. In January, 1791, he set out for Lisbon, and resumed his studies in the Irish College of St Patrick's in that city, the Rev. Dr Daly being then President of the College. When bishop of Cork, Dr Murphy took an important part in resisting the Veto.

Dr Murphy died on the 1st of April, 1847, aged 75.

1847. William Delany. The Propaganda elected him June 7, and the Pope approved on June 14. The decree was dated June 18, 1847. His Brief was dated July 9, 1847.

He was consecrated August 15, 1847. Dr Delany had been P. P. Bandon.

CLOYNE.

CLONEN.

1413. *July 26. Adam Pay.* "Die septimo Kalend. Augusti, 1413, provisum est ecclesiæ Clonen. in Hibernia, vacanti per obitum Dⁿⁱ Gerardi (Gerald Canton), ultimi Episcopi ejusdem, de persona Fratris Adæ, Ordinis Eremitarum S. Augustini." *Vatican.* On 25th of September, 1413, the procurator "R. P. D. Adæ, Episcopus Clonen. in Ybernia, etc., obtulit, etc., 300 florenos auri," etc., for his tax on promotion to Cloyne. *Obligazioni.*

Adam Pay resigned Cloyne in 1429, when Jordan Purcell was appointed to both Cork and Cloyne.

1429 to 1747. Cloyne was held in union with Cork.

CLOYNE AND ROSS.

CLONEN. ET ROSSEN.

1748. *John O'Brien.* In audience of Dec. 10, 1747 the Pope approved the separation of Cork and Cloyne and the appointment of John O'Brien, Vicar General, to Cloyne and Ross, on recommendation of King James. His Brief was dated January 10, 1748.

1767. *Matthew Mac Kenna.* He was an alumnus of the Irish

College in Paris, and was born circa 1704. He was Vicar Capitular; and his election by the Propaganda, to Cloyne and Ross, vacant per mortem John O'Brien, made July 10, was approved by the Pope July 16, 1767. His Brief was dated August 7, 1769 (sic).

Simon Quin was made coadjutor to Mac Kenna on the 22nd of March, 1779, and his appointment was confirmed by the Pope July 18, 1779. The decree was dated July 24, 1779. His Brief for the coadjutorship and see of Diocletianopoli *in partibus*, was dated August 17, 1779.

1791. William Coppinger. He succeeded June 4, 1791, on death of Mac Kenna, having been appointed coadjutor with right of succession, Dec. 3, 1787. His election by Propaganda was confirmed by the Pope Dec. 9, and the decree was dated Dec. 15, 1787. He received the see of Axieren. *in partibus*, by Brief, dated January 15, 1788.

William Coppinger, a scion of one of the oldest Catholic families in Munster, was born in the parish of S. Finbar, Cork, May 20, 1753. He was educated in France, and at first thought of embracing the profession of arms, and applied for a commission in the French army. But changing his views he entered the Irish College in Paris, and was ordained Priest in 1780. He then returned to Ireland, and was appointed curate in S. Finbar's parish, Cork. He next became P. P. Passage and Vicar General of Cork diocese.

Bishop Coppinger, in 1798, had to conceal himself to escape the violence of the Orange faction. He was an able pamphleteer and a determined opponent of the Veto. He published, besides many pamphlets and let-

ters on the topics of the day, a translation of the Imitation of Christ; a General Catechism; and a brief memoir of Nano Nagle.

D^r Coppinger died in 1830, and was interred in Queenstown Cathedral.

1830. Michael Collins. He succeeded on death of Coppinger. D^r Collins was elected coadjutor *cum jure successionis*, March 26, confirmed by the Pope April 1, and his decree was dated April 7, 1827. He was made bishop of Spigaz *in partibus*, April 24, 1827.

D^r Collins died in 1832.

1833. Bartholomew Crotty. He was chosen by Propaganda, on death of Collins, and his election was approved by the Pope March 10, 1833. The decree was dated March 16, 1833. His Brief was dated March 22, 1833. He was consecrated June 11, 1833.

Bartholomew Crotty, born in Clonakilty, County Cork, in 1769, was sent in 1794 to Salamanca to pursue his studies, but on his way to Spain, passing through Portugal, he met with D^r Daly, President of the Irish College in Lisbon, and was by him prevailed on to remain in the Lisbon College, where he succeeded D^r Daly as President. He returned to Ireland in 1811, and, in 1813, was made President of the Royal College, Maynooth.

The present Custos and Rector of the old College of St Patrick's, Lisbon, is the Rev. P. B. Russell, Ord. Præd., who thus writes of D^r Crotty: — "He was for years, during the Peninsular war, Rector of this College of St Patrick's. I have an exquisite portrait of him by Mulready. D^r Crotty was one of the finest old

gentlemen possible to meet with, gentle and genial, an excellent linguist, and a thorough classical and professional scholar."

D^r Crotty died at Cove, October 3, 1846. He left by his will, which was dated September 1846, and proved November 24, 1846, the sums of L. 500 for sick and superannated curates in Cloyne and Ross; L. 1,500 to the poor of the parishes of Cove, Skibbereen and Clonakilty; L. 60 to each of the Lady Superioresses of Convents in Doneraile, Youghal, Middleton, Fermoy, Charleville and Mallow; L. 3 to each parish priest in Cloyne and Ross and to the clergymen in Cape Clear and Sherkin, for the most deserving and indigent householders in their respective parishes; and L. 20 to the clergy of Cove parish to be distributed to the poor.

1847. **David Walsh.** He was elected by Propaganda January 5, approved by the Pope January 31, and his decree was dated February 6, 1847. He was consecrated May 2, 1847.

D^r Walsh died in 1849.

CLOYNE.

CLONEN.

1849. **Timothy Murphy.** He was appointed by decree of Propaganda, dated April 19, 1849, to the see of Cloyne, and was consecrated September 16, 1849.

Timothy Murphy, born in the parish of Coachford, County Cork, December 16, 1789, entered Maynooth College in September, 1810. He was ordained Priest

in May, 1815, and was then promoted to the Dunboyne establishment, where he remained four years, partly as a student, partly as a Lecturer in French. He became curate of Mallow in 1819, and in a few months was transferred to Doneraile. In March, 1826, he was made curate of Fermoy, of which parish he was appointed Parish Priest in 1841. He had been recommended to Rome, in 1846, for the coadjutorship to Dr Crotty, bishop of Cloyne and Ross.

Dr Murphy went to Rome to assist at the definition of the Immaculate Conception on December 8th, 1854, and returned to Fermoy much impaired in health. He was attacked by paralysis on the 10th of October, 1856, and expired December 4, 1856.

1857. **William Keane**, bishop of Ross. He was elected to this see, vacant *per obitum Timothei Murphy*, April 27, 1857, and the translation was approved by the Pope May 3, and decreed May 5, 1857.

Dr Keane died on the 15th of January, 1874, having received, two days previously, the Apostolic Benediction sent by the Pope through Monsignor Kirby, Rector of the Irish College, Rome. The following is extracted from the Tablet newspaper:—"Dr Keane had been for fourteen years Vice-Rector of the Irish College in Paris; when he returned home he was appointed parish priest of Middleton, from which, in 1851, he was promoted to the Bishopric of Ross. The Sees of Cloyne and Ross had been united for some centuries, but the united dioceses having been found too extended and geographically inconvenient, they were separated, when Dr Keane was placed over the smaller See of Ross. On the demise of Dr Murphy of Cloyne, in 1857, Dr Keane was

translated to the larger Diocese of Cloyne, so that the deceased prelate, who was 69 years of age, was 23 years in the Episcopate. No Bishop in the Irish Church was more respected than Dr Keane, while none surpassed him in devotion to the interests of the Church, of his country and of his flock. Amongst the chief labours of his Episcopate, education stood prominent. The parochial schools were increased and rendered more efficient by the foundation of a number of Convent and of Christian Brothers' Schools: St Colman's, Fermoy, one of the best of the Diocesan Colleges, was founded and became a great success; and from none of the Irish dioceses did the Catholic University obtain warmer or more generous support, the Bishop and clergy having subscribed L. 1,200 to endow the Cloyne Exhibitions therein. Several convents for the education of young ladies of the middle and upper classes were also established in the Diocese. The work of church extension also was carried forward, until it culminated in the supreme effort to erect the magnificent cathedral in Queenstown, within whose unfinished walls the remains of its founder, who laid its first stone, in 1869, now repose. This noble fabric, designed by Mr Ashlin, occupies a site of unrivalled beauty, overlooking the harbour and bay, and when completed will be one of the finest cathedrals in the country. Already, L. 33,000 has been expended on its erection, but L. 20,000 more will be required to complete it. Dr Keane was one of three prelates, His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop, and the Bishop of Down and Connor being the others, who were examined before the Royal Commission on Primary Education in Ireland in 1868. The Bishop's faculties and health became im-

paired within the past year, so that no hopes were entertained of his recovery. His death was universally mourned, and especially so in the Diocese of Cloyne, while his funeral amply testified to the veneration of all classes for his eminent virtues, and great zeal as a Prelate. The ships of all nations anchored in the noble bay had their flags half-mast high from his demise to his interment, and the consuls of every country stationed in Queenstown or in Cork attended the obsequies. The Mayor and Corporation of Cork and the Chairmen and Commissioners of the several municipal towns in the Diocese attended. The Archbishop of Cashel and the Bishops of Cork, Ross, Limerick, Waterford and Lismore, and Killaloe were at the solemn offices, with the Dean and Chapter and nearly all the clergy of Cloyne, as well as scores of clergymen from the adjoining Dioceses. The public procession from where the remains lay, in the temporary chapel, to the Cathedral, was very imposing. The chief mourners were the Rev. — Fitzgerald, Vice-President of S^t Colman's College, and Mr William Keane, of London, nephews of the Bishop."

1874. John Mac Carthy. He was appointed by Propaganda August 14; approved by the Pope August 16; decreed August 22; and consecrated October 28, 1874, by the bishop of Cork (the archbishop of Cashel being too ill to attend) assisted by the bishops of Limerick and Ross. Dr Mac Carthy was educated at Maynooth, and was P. P. Mallow.

ROSS.

ROSSEN.

1418. *November 14. Walter Formay.* "Die 16 Kal. Dec. 1418, providit ecclesiæ Rossen. vac. per mortem, de persona fratris Waltheri Formati, Magistri in Theologia." *Vatican.* At Florence, on 29th June 1419, "R. P. D. Walterus, Dei gratia Episcopus Rossen., in Hibernia, pro integra solutione unius minuti servitii, ratione provisionis sibi de dicta ecclesia factæ, etc., solvit etc., unum florenum auri de Camera, et 33 solidos et 4 denarios." *Obligazioni.*

1423. *September 24. John Blopwich, or Bloxvorch.* "Die 8^o Kal. Octobris, 1423, provisum est ecclesiæ Rossen. in Hib., vac. per mortem, de persona Fratris Johannis Blopwich, Ord. Carmelitarum." *Vatican.* It would seem that this provision was not accepted by Frater John.

1426. *August 19. Cornelius Mac Elchade.* "Die 14. Kal. Septembris, 1426, provisum est ecclesiæ Rossen. in Hyb., vacanti per mortem; de persona Fratris Cornelii, Ord. Min. (licet alias ad dictam ecclesiam vac. ut supra, fuerit promotus Frater Johannes, Ord. Carmel., qui literas non fecit confici infra annum, nec infra biennium etc.) et cum dispens^o" etc. *Vatican.*

On the 23rd of October, 1426, at Rome, "Cornelius, electus Rossen., pro integra solutione unius min. servitii, etc., solvit, etc., unum floren. etc., et 19 solidos et 6 denarios." *Obligazioni.*

14—? **Mauritius Borim.** He appears only in the Provision of his successor.

1431. *July 13. Walter de Leycester.* "Die 3 Idus Julii 1431, Card. Bononien., etc., referente, etc., provisum fuit ecclesiæ Rossen., vac. per obitum Dⁿⁱ Mauriti Borim, ultimi Episcopi, etc., de persona Fratris Walterii de Leycestrin, Ord. Præd." *Vatican.*

There is nothing to denote whether this be Ross in Ireland, or Ross in Scotland.

1448. **Donaldus.** On 20th December, 1448, "R. P. D. Donaldus, episcopus Rossen. etc., personaliter obtulit, etc., 33 1/3 floren. auri, etc." *Obligazioni.* In margin "Rossen. in Hybernia."

1473. **Odo or Hugh Ohcdersgroyl.** On 15th April, 1473, "R. P. D. Odo, episcopus Rossen., solvit 17 floren. auri de Camera, 42 solidos et 10 denarios, per manus suas." *Quietanze.* This payment is thus entered in another volume, under date of April, 1473:—"R. P. D. Odo Ohcdersgroyl, electus ecclesiæ Rossen., solvit, pro com. servitio, 16 flor. auri etc., et 33 solidos et 4 denarios. Item, pro uno min. servitio, 1 flor. 9 solidos et 6 denarios. Item pro tribus, etc., 3 flor. 28 solidos et 6 denarios." *Quietanze.*

On Palm Sunday, April 11, 1473, Odo, bishop elect of Ross, was consecrated in the church of S. Cecilia in Rome, by James, bishop of "S^t Angelo de Lombardis," assisted by Cecco Antonio, bishop of Caserta, and "Antonio Accien." *Ex libro formatarum in archivio di Stato.*

1482 **Thadeus.** On the 3rd of May, the Feast of the Inven-

tion of the Cross, 1482, in the church of S. Stephano de Cacco, Rome, "Tateus, electus Rossen." was consecrated by Stephen, archbishop of Antivari, "præsentibus et assistantibus sibi Dominis Daniele Rossen. et Juliano Bertenoricen. episcopis." *Ex libro Formatarum in archivio di Stato.*

On 8 July, 1492, "Tadeus, episcopus Rossen. etc., obtulit," etc., for the monastery of Fonte Vivo in Co Cork, "33 $\frac{1}{2}$ floren." His Bulls for the commenda of the monastery were dated 4 Kal. Januarii, anno quinto Innocent VIII. *Obligazioni.*

1494. *September 26. Edmund Courcey.* On 31st July, 1495, "Dominus Petrus de Hermo, vice ac nomine R^{di} Dⁿⁱ Edmundi Courcey, Episcopi Rossen., obtulit etc., pro communi servitio ecclesiæ Rossen., ratione provisionis etc., factæ per Bullas Dⁿⁱ Alexandri VI, sub dat. sexto Kal. Octobris, anno tertio, florenos auri de Camera 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ etc. et quinque minuta servitia." *Obligazioni.*

1517. *November 4. John O'Murrily.* "Die 4 Nov., 1517, admisit resignationem Dⁿⁱ Edmundi Cursy, nuper Episcopi Rossensis in Hibernia, sub Metrop. Casselen., de qua providit in titulum D^{no} Joanni Ymirchuli, (O'Murrily) Abbati S^{mæ} Mariæ de Fonte Vivo, cum retentione dicti Monasterii et beneficiorum suorum. Redditus floren 90. Taxa floren 33 $\frac{1}{3}$." *Vatican and Barberini.*

The King of England on the 17th of July, 1517, wrote to the Cardinal Protector, James, Cardinal Deacon of S. Maria in Dominica, stating that certain causes had moved Edmond, bishop of Ross, to resign his see in favour of John, the Abbat of S. Maria in Fonte Vivo, a learned, grave and circumspect man. The King hopes

the Pope will be pleased to accept the said resignation and to confer the bishopric on the Abbat, and to permit the new bishop to retain the Abbey and other benefices in commendam. *From a letter in Latin, in the Vatican Archives.*

O'Murrily died 9 January, 1519. *Ware.*

1519. *December 23. Thady Irril.* "Die 23^o Dec., 1519, univit ecclesiam Rossen. in insula Hiberniæ, vac. per obitum Dⁿⁱ Joannis, Episcopi Rossen., extra Romanam Curiam defuncti, ecclesiæ Dromoren. ad vitam Dⁿⁱ Thadei, Episcopi Dromorien., propter tenuitatem utriusque ecclesiæ. Taxa floren. 25." *Barberini, and Chigi.*

1526. *June 6. Demetrius Maccar.* "Die 6 Junii, 1526, referente R. D. Card. Campegio, providit ecclesiæ Rossen. in Hibernia, sub Metropoli Caselen., vacanti per obitum Thadei Irril, olim Episcopi Rossen., extra Romanam Curiam defuncti, de persona Demetrii Maccarii, ordinis fratrum Heremitarum S^{ti} Augustini Professoris, cum dispensatione. Taxa flor. 33 $\frac{1}{3}$." *Barberini and Chigi.*

"Die XIII Martii, 1527, D. Franciscus de Miranda, nomine Dⁿⁱ Dermitii Mackam (or Mackani) obtulit etc., ratione præfectionis etc., per Bullas Dⁿⁱ Clementis, sub dat. octavo Idus Junii, anno tertio, florenos auri etc., 33 cum uno tertio." The Bulls were consigned, same day, "quia solvit." *Obligazioni.*

1554. *January 12. Maurice Ophily.* "Die 12 Januarii, 1554, referente R^{mo} Carpeni, providit ecclesiæ Rossen. in Hibernia, tunc per obitum bo: mem: Dermitii Macarii olim Episcopi Rossen., extra Romanam Curiam defuncti, vacanti, de persona D. Mauritii Ophily, ordinis fratrum

Minorum et Theologiæ professoris, de nobili genere et legitimo matrimonio procreati, ipsumque illi in Episcopum præfecit etc., curam etc., et cum clausulis opportunis etc. Absolvens etc. Taxa floren. $33\frac{1}{3}$." *Barberini*.

1559. *April 7. Maurice O'Hea*. "Die 7^o Aprilis, 1559, referente R. D^{no} meo Pacecho, provisum fuit ecclesiæ Rossen. in Hibernia, per obitum bo: me: Mauritii O'Phihil, extra Rom: Cur: defuncti, Pastoris solatio destitutæ, de persona R. D. Mauritii Hega, presbyteri Hiberni, in Romana Curia præsentis. Cum absolutione etc." *Corsini*. The Barberini copy styles O'Hea "presbyter Rossen.", and mentions the tax of $33\frac{1}{3}$ florins.

1561. *Dec. 17. Thomas O'Herlihy*. His appointment is thus entered in the Barberini Acts:—"Die 17^o Decembris, 1561, referente R^{mo} Morono, providit ecclesiæ Rossen. in Hibernia, tunc per obitum bonæ mem^o Mauritii Hega (O'Hea), olim Episcopi Rossen., extra Romanam Curiam defuncti, vacanti, de persona Dⁿⁱ Thomæ Ohyeellacthe (O'Herlihy) Canonici Corcagen. Ipsumque etc. Et cum retentione Canonicatus et prebendæ ecclesiæ Corcagen. et in eventum illius evictionis perpetui simplicis beneficii loci de Archidiaconat. Clonen. dioc. ac derog^{bua} etc. Absolvens etc." *Barberini*.

The following is the Corsini reading of the same provision:—"Die 17^o Decembris, 1561, referente R. D^{no} Card^{li} Morono, providit ecc^o Rossensi in Hib., per obitum bon. mem. Mauritii Ihac, extra Roman. Curiam defuncti, vacanti, de persona Dⁿⁱ Thomæ O'Hierllahii, presbyteri, de nobili genere ex utroque parente procreati, vita ac scientia idonei, in curia præsentis, quem pater David, Sacerdos Soc. Jesu in Hibernia existens, suis litteris

commendavit, cum retentione beneficiorum compatibilium et jurium quæ obtinet. Absolvens eum etc." *Corsini*.

O'Herlihy, whose consecration took place in Rome, attended the Trent Council.

Sir W. Sentleger, writing from Cork to Lord Deputy Sydney, on the 14th Feb., 1569, mentions that the bishop of Ross in Carbery, and the usurped bishop of Cashel, Maurice Reagh McGibbon, were conveyed into Kerry by James Fitzmaurice, who intended to send them into Spain. (Calendar of State Papers, Elizabeth, p. 401.) In 1571, O'Herlihy was captured by a son of O'Sullevane More and given up to Sir John Perrott, who sent him to London. There he was imprisoned for three years and seven months in the Tower, but was released, and returned to Ireland in company with Cormac Mac Carty, prince of Muskerry. (Rothe's *Analecta*, ii. 73.) Ware says that O'Herlihy resigned his bishopric in 1570, but this resignation was a deprivation by Elizabeth. On the 13th of April 1575, O'Herlihy had special faculties conferred on him by the Pope. O'Herlihy died in 1579, according to Ware, or on the 11th of March, 1580, according to Sanders. He was buried in the Observantine Franciscan Abbey of Kilcreagh, in the county of Cork. (Ware.)

1582. August 20. Bonaventure Nacten. "Die 20^o Augusti, 1582, referente Senonen., providit Rossen. in Hybernia, vacanti per obitum Thomæ (O'Herlihy), de persona religiosi viri patris Bonaventuræ Nacteni, ord. frum minor. de observantia, ipsumque etc." *Barberini*.

In the State Papers, in the Rolls Office, London, is an "information" of William Lyon, the protestant bishop of Ross, dated the 9th of October, 1582, in which he

stated that about half a year previously to the date of his information, there had been sent over to the Pope, one Brigyn, nominated by him bishop of Ross in Carbery and a great "practiser" of mischief to the State. And on the 22nd of July, 1583, Francis Touker, the English Agent in Italy, wrote to Burghley, to say that "in April there came from Rome to Naples, an Irishman, whom the Pope created bishop of Ross, in Ireland." This bishop, Bonaventure Nacten, is mentioned in a letter written by Cornelius, bishop of Killaloe, on 29th of October, 1584.

16—? to 1647. The see was under Vicars.

In June, 1619, Florence McCarthy was appointed Vicar Apostolic, and in May, 1620, Robert Barry was made Vicar Apostolic of Ross as well as of Cork.

1647. *March 11. Boetius Egan.* "Die 11^o Martii, 1647, referente Card. Carafa, S. D. N. providit ecclesiæ Rossen., a pluribus annis vacanti, de persona fratris Boetii Aegani (Egan), ord. min. S. Fran. strictioris observ. professi, ipsumque etc." *Corsini*. He had been præconized on the 18th of February, 1647. *Corsini*.

Rinuccini, the Nuntio, on the 11th of August, 1646, had proposed to the Holy See to give this see to Boetius Egan, who was Definitor General of the Franciscans and who had rendered good service when employed by Rinuccini as Vicar General of the Exercises. Dr Egan received his Bulls in or before April, 1648, and was consecrated by the Nuntio himself.

Bishop Egan, according to a letter from the archbishop of Dublin to the Propaganda, was taken prisoner by the Parliamentarians in May, 1650, and was hanged,

cut down, and beheaded, in the town of Bandonbridge in Munster.

1650 to 1850. Ross was governed by Vicars or Administrators. The see was generally given in administration, either to the archbishop of Cashel or to the bishop of Cork and Cloyne.

1850. **William Keane.** His election to this see, now separated from Cloyne, was made by Propaganda, November 19, and confirmed by the Pope November 24, 1850. He was consecrated February 2, 1851.

Dr Keane was translated to Cloyne in 1857.

1858. **Michael O'Hea.** He was elected by Propaganda Sept. 28, approved by the Pope October 4, and decreed December 8, 1857. His Brief was dated Dec. 11, 1857.

Michael O'Hea, son of James O'Hea and Mary Callanan, his wife, was born at Woodfield, parish of Ross-carbery, and diocese of Ross, on the 12th of August, 1808. He was taught to read and write in the local schools of the neighbourhood, and when eleven years old was sent to a classical teacher in the town of Clonakilty. In the summer of 1821, he went to France, to join his brother Eugene, then employed on the mission in the archdiocese of Bordeaux. After acquiring some knowledge of the French language, Michael was sent to Paris, where, in the College of Picpus, he studied classics for three years, and was thence removed to the College of Laroche foucauld. After his Rhetoric year he was admitted into the Grand Séminaire of Angoulême and studied Logic. In consequence of the dis-

turbed state of France, he returned to Paris, and was placed in the Irish College to study Theology. In 1834 he was promoted to Minor Orders and to Subdeaconship by Monsignor De Quelen, archbishop of Paris; to the Diaconate, at Beauvais, by the bishop of Beauvais; and to the Priesthood in September in the Church of St Lazar, by Monsignor Forbin-Janson, exiled bishop of Nancy.

In the same year, 1834, Michael O'Hea returned home, but owing to his want of knowledge of the Irish language received no mission from his bishop until April 1835, when he was appointed to the curacy of Timoleague. He was removed in September, 1835, to Castleryons; in 1840, to Kilworth; in October, 1843, to Kanturk; in July, 1845, to Rathcormac; and in August, 1846, to Conna. The curacy of Kanturk was conferred upon him, March 21, 1849, by the Vicar Capitular (*sede vacante*), Rev. Morgan O'Brien, and on the 20th of April, 1850, the new bishop of Cloyne and Ross, Dr Timothy Murphy, appointed him to be P.P. Rosscarbery.

After the separation of the dioceses of Cloyne and Ross, the Rev. M. O'Hea was made Vicar General Feb. 2, 1851, by Dr Keane, bishop of Ross, and he was chosen Vicar Capitular by the clergy of Ross, when bishop Keane was translated to Cloyne. The prelates of Cashel province recommended him, July 15, 1857, for the vacant see of Ross. Dr O'Hea was consecrated on Sexagesima Sunday, Feb. 7, 1858, in the parish Church of Skibbereen, by Dr Leahy, archbishop of Cashel, assisted by the bishops of Cork and of Cloyne, and in presence of the bishops of Kilmacduagh, and Ardfert.

Bishop O'Hea visited Rome, in 1862, on the occasion of the Canonization of the Japanese martyrs; in 1867,

to celebrate the centenary of the Apostles Peter and Paul; and in 1869, to attend the great Vatican Council.

KILLALOE.

LAONEN.

1400. Donatus. This prelate undertook payment of his own tax and of arrears due by three of his predecessors, Matthew Mac Cragh, Thomas O'Cormacain, and David.

On the 20th May, 1400, "Dominus Donatus, electus in Episcopum Laonens. in provincia Casselen. in Ybernia, promisit Cam^e et Coll^o, pro suo comⁱ servitio florenos 100, auri; et 5 servitia consueta. Item recognovit pro D^{no} Matheo, tantumdem. Item recognovit Cam^e tantum, pro D^{no} Toma, tantumdem, et 5 servitia consueta. Item recognovit Cam^e tantum pro D^{no} Davide, tantumdem.

1409. September 11. Robert Lolringfeldt, or de Mulfield. "Die 11^o Sept., 1409, S. D. N. providit ecclesiæ Laonen. in Hibernia, vacanti per deprivationem Dⁿⁱ Donati, de persona Fratris Roberti Lolringfeldt, Monachi Monasterii de Melsa (Meaux), Ord. Cisterc., Eboracen. diocesis." *Vatican.*

1418. July 6. Eugene O'Felan or Ostrolayn. "Die 6 Julii, 1418, translatus est Eugenius, Episcopus Duacen. in Hibernia, ad ecclesiam Laonen., vac. per renuntiationem ultimi Episcopi." *Vatican.*

1423. October 25. Thady Mac Cragh. "Die 8 Kal. Novembris, 1423, provisum est ecclesiæ Laonen. in Hib., vac.

per mortem, de persona Thadei Matrarch, Abbatis Monasterii S.S. Petri et Pauli de Jorgio, alias Declar, Ord. S. Augustini." *Vatican.*

Ware gives the names of several bishops between 1430 and 1480 of whom there is now no trace in the Consistorial Acts.

1482. Terence O'Brien. He is named in subsequent Provisions. He succeeded, according to Ware, in 1482, and died in 1525.

1523. Thady. On 15 November 1523, "Ven. vir D^{nus} Odo Ohogayn, Precentor ecclesiæ Laonen., etc., procurator, etc., nomine R. P. D. Thatei, electi Laonen., quod constat, etc., publico instrumento per Magistrum Donatum Offlamigayn, clericum Laonen dioc., publicum auctoritate imperiali notarium, sub die 24^o mensis Junii, proxime præteriti, subscripto, obtulit etc., 100 florenos auri de Camera etc." *Obligazioni.*

"Die 8^o Augusti, 1626, Cardinalis Campegius petiit ut annatæ taxatæ ecclesiarum Daren. et Laonen. quæ diu vacarunt, et propter paupertatem nondum expeditæ fuerunt, reducerentur. Et fuit conclusum ut gratia fieret, ita tamen quod de illarum integra solutione in libris Cameræ Apostolicæ appareat." *Barberini* and *Corsini.*

1526. August 24. James Cureyn. "Die 24 Aug., 1526, referente Card. Campegio, providit ecclesiæ Laonen in Hibernia, sub Metropoli Casselen., vacanti per obitum Terentii, Episcopi Laonen., extra Romanam Curiam defuncti, de persona Jacobi Cureyn, cum opportuna dispensatione defectus natalium, licet als, fuerit dispensatus, et cum retentione beneficiorum suorum. Taxa floren. 33." *Bar-*

berini. On the 11th March, 1527, "D. Franciscus de Piscia, nomine R. P. D. Jacobi, electi Laonen, obtulit etc., ratione provisionis etc., factæ sub dat. nono Kal. Septembris, anno tertio Clem. VII, florenos auri etc. 100." *Obligazioni.*

15—? **Theodoric, or Terence, O'Brien.** He appears in the Provision of his successor.

1539. *June 16. Richard Hogan.* He was appointed to Clonmacnoise, on 16 June, 1539, and on the same day, the Pope "in administrationem eidem dedit ecclesiam Laonen., vacantem per obitum Theodorici Ybrien, extra Romanam Curiam defuncti." *Barberini.*

1542. *May 5. Dermotus O'Brien.* "Die 5^o Maii, 1542, referente Card. Parisio, admisit resignationem Jacobi Curin, moderni Episcopi Laonen. in Hibernia, de dicta ecclesia, et illi sic vacanti providit in administrationem Dermotio, filio naturali Principis Ybrien, in 22 suæ ætatis constituto, usque ad 27 suæ ætatis annum, cum retentione obtentorum et cum dispensatione super defectu natalium. Absolvens etc." *Barberini.*

1554. *June 25. Terence, or Theodorick, O'Brien.* "Die 25 Junii, 1554, referente Carpensis, providit ecclesiæ Laonen., tunc per obitum bo: mem: Jacobi Corrin, olim Episcopi Laonen. extra Romanam Curiam defuncti, vacanti, de persona D. Theodorici Obryen, decani ecclesiæ Duacen., ipsumque illi in Episcopum præfecit etc. Cum dispensatione super defectu natalium, quem de presbytero et nobili et Illustri genere procreatus, patitur. Et cum clausulis etc. Taxa floren. 100." *Barberini.*

In this Provision, Cornelius O'Dea who was appointed by Henry VIII in 1546, is ignored. O'Dea died, according to Ware, in 1555.

1571. January 10. Malachy O'Molony. "Die 10 Januarii, 1571, referente, etc., Morono, providit ecclesiæ Laonen. (S^{ti} Falani in *Corsini*.) in regno Hiberniæ, vacanti per obitum Terentii, de persona Malachiæ Omolone. Ipsumque etc. Absolvens etc." Malachias is styled, in the *Corsini* copy, "nobilis et sacerdos ejusdem provinciae." *Barberini* and *Corsini*.

O'Molony was translated to Kilmacduagh in 1576.

1576. August 22. Cornelius Ryan, or O'Melrian. "Die 22 Augusti, 1576, Alciato referente, providit ecclesiæ Laonen. in Hibernia, vacanti per translationem R. D. Malachiæ ad ecclesiam Duacen., de persona fratris Cornelii Riani, ord. S. Francisci (Minorum de observantia. Aliter *Barb.*) ipsumque illi in Episcopum præfecit etc. Cum solito decreto quod non possit exercere pontificalia in aliis ecclesiis etiam de consensu episcoporum, alias ipso facto sit suspensus: possit tamen in Hibernia exercere pontificalia in locis contiguis in quibus nulli adsunt episcopi Catholici. Dummodo non absit a sua dioc. ultra tres menses concessos a Con. Trident. singulis annis. Et cum clausulis etc." *Barberini*.

Cornelius O'Melrian is noticed in the State Papers. On the 30th of March, 1579, Lord Justice Drury incloses to the Privy Council a statement about two Romish bishops—namely, "Conoghur O'Mulrian (of Killaloe) and Donough Oge O'Gallagher" (of Killala), with 300 soldiers and Stucley's well-appointed ship at Lisbon. On the 27th of September, 1580, the Commons of Lix-

nawe (in Kerry) sent a despatch to Her Majesty's attorney and recorder at Limerick, announcing the presence of "Friar Mattheus Oviedo, Commissarius Apostolicus, and Donel Ryan's son, the bishop of Killaloe." In 1582, on the 26th of November, Sir W. Sentleger writes from Cork to inform the Queen that "Desmond has sent the bishop of Killaloe and the Chanter of Limerick, called Pursell, into Spain, to hasten the foreigners over." Nicholas Nangle makes a declaration at Limerick, on the 20th of April, 1583, that "Connogher O'Mulrian," pretended bishop of Killaloe, and Robert Lacy, pretended Chancellor of Limerick, are bringing help to Desmond. Next, the "examination of Dermod M'Donnell," taken on the 11th of January, 1584, narrates that "the usurped bishop of Killaloe has another great ship on the west coast." Fenton, alarmed by these tidings, writes from Dublin, on the 21st of January following, to Burghley, advising an effort to intercept the supposed bishop of Killaloe, and to entrap William Nugent, who are said to have arrived from Rome. (State Papers, Rolls MSS., London.)

This Cornelius Ryan, or O'Mulrian, was a bitter opponent of Elizabeth, and a frequent correspondent of the Roman Court. Many of his letters, written in Latin, have been printed from the Vatican archives, and there are also several unpublished letters of his, signed "Cornelius Laonensis," in the State Paper Office. Copies of them are in the author's possession, but they are not sufficiently interesting for publication. Cornelius died at Lisbon, in the year 1616, according to O'Sullevano.

1617 to 1630. Killaloe was under Vicars.

Malachy Queely was Vicar Apostolic from 1622 to 1630, when he became archbishop of Tuam.

1630. August 12. John O'Mollony I. On the 22nd of April, 1630, Card. "Torres pro Ludovisio præconium fecit Laonen. etc., vac. per obitum bonæ memoriæ fratris Cornelii, pro Joanne Mollonio." *Barberini and Paris*. This appointment was mentioned in Consistory of May 13, and on August 12, 1630, "referente R. D. Card. Ludovisio, S. S. providit ecclesiæ Laonen. in Hib. provinciæ Mononiæ, vac. per obitum fratris Cornelii, illius ultimi episcopi, de persona R. D. Joannis Molloni omnia requisita habentis. Ipsumque etc. (*Paris*) Joannis Omulonii, Presbyteri Laonen... cum retentione Abbatiae suæ Prioratus Loci de Aren., ord. S. Ben., Tuamen. dioc., et aliorum compatibilium." *Barberini*.

O'Mollony was one of nine Irish bishops who were resident in their sees in 1649, and died in Ireland after that date.

1655 to 1671. The see was under Vicars.

On the 3rd of August, 1655, the memorial of Dionysius Harty to be made Vicar Apostolic, was read in Propaganda. In 1666, John De Burgo appeared as Vicar Apostolic of Cashel and Killaloe. And in August, 1668, Dionysius Harty again appears as Vicar Apostolic of Killaloe. (Propaganda).

1671. May 26. John O'Molony II. He was appointed by the Propaganda on the 12th, and confirmed by the Pope in audience of the 26th of May, 1671. His qualifications are thus set forth in the Propaganda papers:—

John O'Molony ("Omellini"), a native of Killaloe diocese,

was described by the late archbishop of Armagh, as most zealous, and as an active defender of the authority of the Holy See. He was odious, so Burgat said, to Ormond. In 1658, the people of Killaloe had supplicated the Pope to make O'Molony their bishop. Testimony to his doctrine and good qualities was given by the Doctors of the University of Paris, and by two bishops and two archbishops in France, where O'Molony "*ha sempre dimorato e per anche di presente dimora.*" An anonymous document describes him as the best qualified man of his station for episcopal rank and "*che habbia de' beneficii ecclesiastici, da potere non solo sostentare il suo grado, ma sovenire anche ai poveri.*" He had separate and distinct recommendations from the prelates of Armagh, Dublin, Tuam and Ferns, and from the Abbe Ghineo, all of whom assert that O'Molony's promotion will be a "*sostegno e ornamento*" to the Irish Church.

On the 30th of July, 1675, the Propaganda granted the bishop of Killaloe six months leave of absence from his diocese to enable him to go to France on urgent private affairs.

In 1698, O Molony became bishop of Limerick, retaining Killaloe in administration. He died in 1702.

1702 to 1713. The see was under Vicars.

1713. Eustace Browne. He was appointed by decree of Propaganda June 30, 1713, but seems to have had a previous appointment by Brief dated July 16, 1712. He was consecrated on Sunday, August 16, 1713, in Villa Domus fontis by Christopher Butler, archbishop

of Cashel, with assistance of Donatus Mac Carthy, bishop of Cork, and two Dignitaries.

The archbishop of Cashel was appointed administrator of Killaloe, on the 4th of October, 1723, Browne being suspended from exercise of his functions, and having been afterwards imprisoned by the heretics. In 1724 fù deputato il proprio Vescovo. *Propaganda*.

1728. Sylvester Lewis Lloyd. He was appointed September 25, 1729.

Dr Lloyd, bishop of Killaloe, was in Brussels in 1833, in a very bad state of health, and was ordered by his medical advisers to go to Spà.

Lloyd was translated to Waterford and Lismore in 1739.

1739. Patrick Mac Donogh. He was appointed by Brief, dated August 14, 1739.

1743. William O'Meara was appointed by Brief, dated December 2, 1743.

1752. Patrick Onaghten was appointed by Brief, dated May 12, 1752.

Patrick O'Naghten was recommended for this see by the Flanders Nuncio, who wrote in high terms of his piety, learning, prudence and zeal. O'Naghten was a native of Connaught, and, in 1752, was over 56 years old. He had been 16 years President of Douay College, of which he might be almost considered the founder, as his donations were large, and he was very rich.

1752. Nicholas Madgett. DD. He was appointed to this see by Brief, dated December 11, 1752.

Madgett was formerly President of the College of S. Barbara at Paris, and, in 1752, was Vicar General of Ardfert.

D^r Madgett was appointed to Ardfert and Aghadoe February 23, 1753.

1753. William O'Meara, bishop of Ardfert, was translated to Killaloe by Brief, dated February 23, 1753.

1765. Michael Peter Mac Mahon, Ord. Præd. His Brief was dated June 5, 1765. He was born in Limerick diocese in 1720.

He was consecrated August 4, 1765, by James, archbishop of Cashel, assisted by Thomas De Burgo, bishop of Ossory and Daniel O'Kearney, bishop of Limerick.

D^r Mac Mahon died at Limerick in February, 1807.

1807. James O'Shaughnessy. He succeeded *per coadjutoriam* on death of Mac Mahon. He had been made coadjutor, and bishop of Samosata *in partibus*, by Brief dated September 24, 1798, and was consecrated in 1798.

D^r O'Shaughnessy died in August, 1828.

1829. Patrick Mac Mahon. He succeeded on the death of O'Shaughnessy, to whom he was coadjutor. The Propaganda on the 2nd of August, 1819, elected Patrick Mac Mahon, then Vicar General and Dean of Killaloe, to be coadjutor with right of succession and title *in partibus*. His appointment was approved by the Pope August 8, and Mac Mahon was made bishop of Fesse, *in partibus*,

August 24, 1819. He was consecrated November 18, 1819. He had been educated at Nantz.

Dr Mac Mahon died June 7, 1836, at Well-park, near Ennis.

1836. **Patrick Kennedy** succeeded *per coadjutoriam*, on death of Mac Mahon. The election of Kennedy to be coadjutor with succession, was made in Propaganda, May 25; confirmed by the Pope May 31; and the decree was dated June 6, 1835. His Brief was dated June 26, 1835. He was consecrated January 17, 1836, to the see of Leuca *in partibus*.

Dr Kennedy died November 19, 1850.

1851. **Daniel Vaughan**, Vicar Capitular and P.P. Nenagh, was elected March 24, and approved March 30, 1851. He was consecrated June 8, 1851.

Dr Vaughan died July 29, 1859, aged 69 years.

1859. **Michael Flannery**, succeeded on the death of Dr Vaughan *per coadjutoriam*. Michael, son of David Flannery and Anne Corbett, his wife, was born in Scarriff, county Clare, on the 17th of May, 1818. He was educated in the Carlow Lay and Ecclesiastical Colleges, and in Maynooth College, where he was a Dunboyne Student. He received Priest's Orders, January 5, 1843. He served as Curate in Killaloe diocese from 1843 to 1845; was Professor of Moral Theology in All Hallows College from 1845 to 1852; Vicar General of Killaloe from 1853 to 1859; and was Dean of St Patrick's House in the Catholic University of Ireland from 1854 to 1858.

He was elected Bishop of Tiberiopolis *in partibus infidelium* and coadjutor bishop of Killaloe, on the 6th

of July, 1858, and succeeded to the bishopric of Killaloe in July, 1859.

He applied for a coadjutor, firstly in October, 1864, and secondly, on the death of Dr Power, in April, 1871. Dr Flannery retained the administration of his diocese, delegating certain powers to his coadjutor.

Nicholas Power, P.P. Killaloe and Vicar General, was made coadjutor with succession and bishop of Saretta *in partibus* on the 24th of April, 1865. He had been elected by Propaganda March 28; approved by the Pope April 3; and decreed April 10, 1865. Dr Power was consecrated June 25, 1865, and died in 1871.

James Ryan, P.P. Nenagh and Vicar General, became coadjutor with succession, and bishop of Echinus *in partibus* November 21, 1871. Dr Ryan was elected by Propaganda, October 3; approved by the Pope October 8; and decreed November 7, 1871. He was consecrated February 4, 1872.

KILFENORA.

FINABOREN.

1421. *January 25. Florence O'Loughlin.* "Decimo octavo Kal. Februarii, 1421, confirmata est electio facta ad ecclesiam Finaboren. in Hibernia, provincia Casselen, de persona Florentii feliemci Olochlayn, electi." *Vatican.*

1435. *Dionisius O'Cahan.* He was consecrated for this see at Florence on the 26th of December, 1435, by the bishop of Megara *in partibus*, assisted by the bishops of Ar-

dagh and Sambara. The following is a copy of his certificate of consecration:—

“Universis, etc. Daniel, etc. Salutem etc. R. P. D. Andreas, Dei gratia Episcopus Megaren. de mandato nostro etc. et speciali commissione S^{mi} etc. in Capella S^{ti} Pauli sita in Hospitale majore S^{tae} Mariæ Novæ de Florentia infra missarum solemnias, Rev^{do} in Christo Patri D^{no} Dionisio, Electo Fynnaboren. provinciæ Cassellen. assistantibus sibi Rev^{dis} P. Dⁿⁱ Richardo Ardakaden. et Petro Sambarien. Episcopis, munus consecrationis aliis episcopis impendi solitum, die dat. presentium impendit juxta formam et consuetudinem Sanctæ Romanæ Ecclesiæ in talibus observari consuetam. In quorum etc. Dat. Florentiæ sub anno a Nativitatis Dⁿⁱ 1435: Indictione 13.^o Die Dominica q. fuit 26 mensis Decembris. Pontificatus nostr. etc. anno quarto. A de Sarzana.”
Ex Libro Formatarum Cam. Apostolicæ tempore Dⁿⁱ Eugenii Papæ IV.

O’Cahan resigned in 1491.

1491. *December 12. Maurice Othey.* “Die 12 Dec., 1491, referente Card^{lo} Ulixbonen., S. D. N. admisit resignationem ecclesiæ Finaboren., in manibus Suæ Sanctitatis per Reverendissimum in Christo Patrem Dominum Dionisium, illius ultimum Episcopum, factam, et illi de persona Domini Mauritii Othesi, providit.” *Vatican.*

1492. *August 26. Maurice O’Brien.* The Bulls were dated 7 Kal. Septembris. On 9th March, 1493, “D. Petrus Antoninus de Firmo, clericus Firmanus, ut principalis et privata persona, ac vice ac nomine D. Mauritii Obrien, electi Finaboren, in Hyb., obtulit, etc., 33 florenos auri, etc., et unum tertium.” *Obligazioni.*

1541. *November 21. John Onialain.* "Die 21 Nov., 1541, referente Gambarā, providit ecclesiæ Finaboren. in dicta Hibernia, vacanti per obitum Mauritiū, extra Romanam Curiam defuncti, de persona Joannis Onialain (Onialain *aliter*), Abbatis Monasterii Beatæ Mariæ de Ciltz, ordinis S^{ti} Augustini Canonicorum regularium. Cum retentione obtentorum. Absolvens etc." *Barberini*.

Onialain died in 1572. The Four Masters thus record his death:— "In 1572, the bishop of Kilfenora, *i. e.* John Oge, the son of John, son of Auliff O'Niallain, a preacher of the word of God, died, and was interred at Kilfenora."

1572 to 1647. The see was under Vicars.

In 1629 Daniel or Donaldus "Gryphæus" was Vicar General, (Wadding MSS.), and, in 1634, was Vicar Apostolic. (*Propaganda*).

1647. *March 11. Andrew Lynch.* "Die 11^o Martii, 1647, referente Card. Queva, S.S. providit ecclesiæ Finiboren., etc., a pluribus annis vacanti, de persona R. D. Andreæ Lynch, ipsumque etc." *Corsini*. He was præconized on the 18th February, 1647. *Corsini*.

In October, 1672, the bishop of Kilfenora had been sixteen years in France, where he officiated as suffragan to the bishop of Rouen. Dr Lynch died in 1673, or perhaps later.

1673 to 1732. The see was under Vicars, or Administrators.

1732. *James Augustine O'Daly.* He was appointed bishop on the 7th of August, 1732. He was Canon and Treasurer in the cathedral of Tournay in France, and was suf-

fragan to the bishop of Tournay. In 1732, "Giacomo Agostino D'Aylly" petitioned for exemption from the rule which bound the Canons to residence in Tournay, and as the other Canons assented, the license for non-residence was given. It was thought in November, 1736, that O'Daly would resign Kilfenora, and Laurence Slyne, Ord. Min. Obs., was recommended for the expected vacancy. But O'Daly continued in his see until his death, which occurred, according to the *Hibernia Dominicana*, in 1750.

In 1750 the see of Kilfenora was united to Kilmacduagh.

TUAM.

TUAMEN.

1409. *September 2.* John Babinge, Ord. Præd. "Die 2^o Sept., 1409, S. D. N. (Alex. V.) providit ecclesiæ Tuamen. in Hibernia, vacanti per mortem Dⁿⁱ Mauritii (O'Kelley), ultimi episcopi, de persona Fratris Johannis Barbara, Ord. Præd., Sacræ Paginæ Professoris." *Vatican*. Before this date, namely on the 25th of October, 1408, "R. P. Frater Johannes Babingle, electus in archiepiscopum Tuamen., personaliter promisit Camera et Collegio pro suo commune servitio, floren. 200 auri de Camera et 5 servitia consueta.... Item recognovit Cam^{re} et Coll^{io} pro comⁱ servitio Dⁿⁱ Guilielmi (William O'Cormacain) tantundem, et 5 servitia consueta. Idem D. Frater Johannes solvit pro parte partis suorum quatuor minutorum servitiorum 12 florenos auri." *Obbligazioni*.

Pope Alexander V. died before the Brief for the

foregoing Provision was sped, and Pope John XXIII issued a Brief dated May 25, 1410, ratifying the Provision of his predecessor, and appointing Babynghe to Tuam, vacant by death of Mauritius of happy memory. This Brief is printed in *Hibernia Dominicana*. Babynghe, archbishop of Tuam, received also a Brief dated July 22, 1418, enabling him to choose a Dominican to be his domestic chaplain, to celebrate Mass in his private chapel and recite the Canonical Hours. The chaplain was to be exempt from the control of the Superior of his Order, during the duration of his chaplaincy. The granting of this Brief in 1418, is a proof that the Provision of Frater Cornelius, in 1411, to Tuam did not take effect.

(1411. *October 7. Cornelius.* "Nonas Octobris, 1411, provi-
sum est ecclesiæ Thuamen., vacanti ex eo quod quidam
Frater Johannes ad eam promotus, promotionem con-
temnens, propria auctoritate sine Bullis se intrusit, de
persona Fratri Corneli." *Vatican.*)

1427. **John Baterley or Barley**, Ord. Præd. Master in Theology, was appointed by Pope Martin V. He was famed for his learning and eloquence. He was buried at Tuam in the Abbatial church of the Promonstrants, where his monument was visible in Ware's time. His death is stated to have occurred in 1437, but from the following Provision, which is altogether new, Baterley seems to have died earlier, or to have resigned in 1430.

1430. *June 8. John Wingfield als Bermingham.* "Septimo Idus Junii, 1430, provisum est ec^{ce} Tuamen. in Hybernia, va-

canti per mortem; de persona D. Johannis Wynfeld, alias Bermynegehan." *Vatican*.

1438. Thomas O'Kelly, Ord. Præd., was translated from Clonfert to Tuam by Eugenius IV, in 1438. He was noted for piety and charity, and died in the year 1441. (Annals of Lough-Ree and Hib. Dom.)

1441. John de Burgo. On 17th October, 1441, "R. P. D. Johannes electus Tuamens. etc., principaliter obtulit, etc., 200 florenos auri etc." *Obligazioni*.

De Burgo died in 1450.

1450. Donat O'Murry. Canon. Reg. S. Augⁿⁱ. On 16th December, 1450," Donatus, electus Tuamen. et Enachdunen., personaliter obtulit, etc., 333 florenos auri etc. Die XXV Septembris 1451, fuerunt datæ Bullæ dictæ ecclesiæ Tuamen., sigillatæ Leonardo de Vernaciis, Notario, pro quibus promisit solvere debita infra sex menses proxime futuras, vel restituere dictas Bullas sigillatas." *Obligazioni*.

Archbishop O'Murray changed the parish church of S. Nicholas, Galway, in Enachduane diocese, into a Collegiate church with a Warden and eight Priests. And this erection of the Galway College by O'Murray was confirmed by Pope Innocent VIII by Bulls dated 6 Idus Februarii, 1484. The Book of Obits of the College give the 17th of January as the day of O'Murray's death. The year was either 1484 or 1485. His successor is said, in the Notes to Archdall's Monasticon, to have been Ulick Soy or Joyce.

1485. May 17. William Shioy. This Provision is recorded by Ware.

Shioy died December 28, 1501.

1486. **Petrus Burgundus**, Ord. Præd., was appointed in 1486.

(Hib. Dom.)

1503. *December 2.* **Philip Pinson**, Ord. S. Francis., and Suffragan to Cardinal Hadrian de Castello, bishop of Hereford, was provided to Tuam on the 2nd of December 1503, and died in Rome of the Plague, three days afterwards.

1506. *June 26.* **Maurice de Portu**, alias **O'Fihely**. This Provision is recorded by Ware.

He was at the Lateran Council in 1512, and died on the 25th of May, 1513, at Galway. He was a Franciscan and a man of great learning. For an account of him see Ware. He was buried in the Franciscan Friary at Galway.

"There is, in the south side of the choir, an humble cenotaph, sacred to the memory of a truly great man, whose extensive and profound erudition reflects honour on the Franciscan order, of which he was, in sooth, a most distinguished ornament; I speak of Maurice O'Fihiley, or Maurice de Portu, whom Julius II. advanced to the archiepiscopal see of Tuam, in 1506. Having completed his studies in Padua, he for a long time taught philosophy in that learned city, and earned a world-wide reputation by the variety of his writings, some of which were not published till after his death. His principal works are "Commentaries on Scotus;" a "Dictionary of the Scriptures;" the "Enchiridion Fidei; or a Manual of the Faith," which he dedicated to the Earl of Kildare; "The Compendium of Truths," in Leon-

ine metre, and many others which it would be superfluous to enumerate. This truly learned man was corrector of the press for that far-famed printer, Benedict Locatelli, and filled the same place in the printing establishment of Octavian Schott, at Venice. Having assisted at the early sessions of the Council of Lateran, 1512, and returned to Ireland in the following year, he landed at Galway, where he fell sick, and died in our convent there. Few, indeed, have won greater renown in the republic of letters, and well did he deserve the epithet bestowed upon him by the learned men of his day, who justly styled him 'Flos Mundi.' Two of his successors in the see of Tuam, Thomas O'Mullaly and Christopher Bodkin, await the resurrection in the same humble tomb.

Much controversy has arisen as to the birth-place of the illustrious Archbishop of Tuam, Dr Fihely, referred to in these extracts. Cotton writes, that "three of the provinces of Ireland contended for the honour of his birth." (—*Fasti*, page 11.) The generally received opinion is that of Ware, that he was born in Baltimore, in the County of Cork, and from that small port-town derived the surname *a Portu*, by which he is generally designated in the Annals of the Franciscan order. It is to be remarked, however, that Ware, in the first edition of his work, wrote that the Archbishop was said to have been born in the province of Connaught. Lynch's MS., which has only of late come to light, seems to settle the controversy, for it expressly states that Dr O'Fihely was born at Clonfert, in the province of Connaught. The MS. adds, that the convent of Conventual Franciscans, Kenalfhehin near Clonfert, was styled for the same reason *Conventus de Portu puro*;

and thus the Archbishop derived from that town the surname by which he was known in his order. Dr Lynch further writes, that Dr John de Burgo, who had been Bishop of Clonfert, and was raised to the See of St. Jarlath during the eventful period of the Irish Confederation, communicated to him this fact regarding the birth-place of his illustrious predecessor." Bishop Moran's Notes to Monasticon Hib.

1513. Thomas O'Mullay. He is named in the Provision of his successor.

O'Mullay died on 28th April, 1536, and was buried in the same tomb with his predecessor, Maurice.

1538. October 7. Arthur O'Frigil. "Referente R. D. Card. Ghinuccio, providit ecclesiæ Thuamen. Metrop. in Hibernia, vacanti per obitum Thomæ Omolelard (O'Mullaly), de persona Arthuri O'Frigil, Canonici Rapoten., cum retentione ejus Canonicatus, absolvens etc. Taxa floren. CCXiiij." *Barberini*.

This Provision ignored Christopher Bodkin, who was appointed by Henry VIII on 15th of February, 1536, and who held the temporalities until his death in 1572.

1555. Christopher Bodkin. This prelate, although ignored in the Provision of O'Frigil, was probably accepted as archbishop of Tuam by Queen Mary. For his consecration, in 1533, see Kilmacduagh. He is mentioned in the Provision of his successor.

From an investigation held at Lambeth, on the 18th of September, 1555, before the Papal legate, Cardinal Pole, touching the dioceses of Tuam and Kilmacduagh, some interesting information may be gathered. Tuam

cathedral then possessed one great and two minor altars; a choir with books necessary for the divine office; a baptistery; a sacristy supplied with crosses, chalices, altar cloths and other vestments; a cemetery; a "campanile dirutum;" three dignitaires, namely, a dean, archdeacon, and provost, and ten or twelve canons. Bodkin is mentioned as having intruded himself into Tuam by the King's authority, but at the same time he is described as a man born in wedlock, of noble family, aged about fifty, and skilled in theology and the Canon law, which he had studied at Oxford. He is also called a very great opponent and pursuer of heretics, and his falling into the error of schism, as many others had done, is ascribed to fear rather than inclination. (Vatican MSS., Moran's Archbishops of Dublin, Appendix, p. 444.) David Wolfe, the apostolic delegate, writing from Limerick to the Cardinal Protector of Ireland on the 12th of October, 1561, gives great praise to Bodkin, although he had "taken the oath of allegiance to the Queen." He thinks him much better suited for the diocese than Arthur O'Frigil the rival claimant, on account of his being skilled in administration and having great influence with the gentry of the district. In fact, the church of Tuam was for 300 years used as a fortress by the gentry, without the Mass or other divine office, until Bodkin took it out of their hands by force and at the great peril of his person: and where horses and other animals were formerly kept, now Mass is celebrated, and he himself usually assists in choir every day, although there are not more than twenty or thirty houses in Tuam (in quella terra Tuamense). (Ibid. 418.)

Bodkin was in Dublin on the 2nd of February, 1557, on which day the Deputy was "in Christ Church, viz.,

Thomas, Earle of Sussex, at High Mass," along with the Lord Chancellor (Curwin), the High Treasurer "and his lady," the Earl of Kildare, the Earl of Thomond "and y^e Arch B^p of Tuam." They "went a procession" and Sir H. Sidney bore the sword before the Lord Deputy" (Loftus MSS.). "Christopherus Tuamensis archiepiscopus" appears in the Parliament list of 1559. Bodkin, who had taken part in State affairs under previous monarchs, in 1560 recommended to Queen Elizabeth William Laly for confirmation to him of the Deanery of Tuam and his other church preferments. (Morrin I. 448). On the 2nd of October, 1567, he signed, as Queen's Commissioner in civil causes, an injunction to the Sheriff of the county of Connaught. (Ibid. 505.)

The Latin text of the following document was printed by Dr Moran, in his Appendix to his "Archbishops of Dublin." It is an original, and holograph letter from David Wolf, S. J. addressed to the Holy See, from Limerick, and dated, Monday, October 12, 1561. "Wolf has lately written a joint letter from himself and William Neon upon the condition of the Irish Church in this part of Momonia. He sends the present letter by Donaldo Mach Gonigaille (elsewhere spelled Mac Goni-goil) who has been with him in all his journey throughout Ireland." He proceeds to give information concerning several bishop and archbishops.

Firstly—The archbishop of Tuam, Christopher Botegin, and the bishop of Clonfert, had both of them submitted to the Queen and were holding their sees by force of arms. The archbishop of Tuam, however, said that Cardinal Pole had made a composition between him and Arthur O'Frigil, the true and lawful archbishop, who is still alive.

Bodkin also holds the following sees:—Duacensis, Enachdunensis and Maddonensis (Mayo) but he says the two last had been united with Tuam long ago. He also says that Arthur O'Frigil's resignation was known to and accepted by the Pope.

The see of Elphin had been resigned by its bishop, Bernardo O'Huyghin, to a Dominican who was Prior Slighiachensis (Sligo), named Andrew Crean, a good man. Bernard himself was a good character, as far as his morals went, but he was inefficient and not acceptable to the people, and this had occasioned the loss of a considerable part of the temporalities.

Wolf had elected Andrew Crean, who is going to Rome along with Owen, or Eugenius, O'Hart, a Dominican, who is a most eloquent preacher, and who, on the death of Andrew (for all men are mortal) might succeed to the see. But if Andrew Crean does not succeed to Elphin, he might be made bishop Accadensis (Anachonensis in margin) vacant by death of Cormac O'Coyne, who was also a Dominican.

The Church of Accadensis is held by force and is in the hands of the laity and not one trace of Religion is left there, but by the influence of Eugenius and the power of his friends the church might be recovered.

Wolf warmly recommends Donaldus for the see of Rapotensis. Donaldus is going to Rome, and had been in Rome last year. *Vatican.*

In the year, 1567, the Lord Deputy visited Galway, and "in the churchyard the bishop of the town received him in his pontificals, accompanied with divers priests and clerkes in copes, singing." The Deputy "entered the church of Our Lady, and there remained until *Te Deum* was sung in Latin," and after prayer

went to his lodging. The Deputy did not evince much gratitude for the bishop's welcome, but was pleased to commend highly the sermon preached a few days later in the same town by "a priest of Ireland, who was sometime a friar," who gave his preface in Latin, and afterwards delivered "a godly lesson" to his hearers, and was in consequence recommended to Clanrickarde in warm terms of approbation. (MS. T.C.D., E. 3, 18.) Bodkin acted as interpreter of what Bodiclogh, an Irishman, said before the council in 1570, and in May, 1571, went to Dublin with the Lord President of Connaught. (Calend. State Papers, Elizabeth, pp. 428 and 448.)

Bodkin, although a Roman Catholic, and always so reckoned by Roman Catholic writers, was sometimes regarded with suspicion as having opposed O'Frigi, the Papal nominee. In a Vatican list of the year 1579 or 1580, is the following remark:—"As to Tuam, Christopher Bodkin was generally considered its archbishop. He held four sees, and contended for that of Mayo, so that it is doubtful which was his true see."

Under the year 1572, the Four Masters thus record Bodkin's death:—"The archbishop of Tuam, *i. e.* Christopher Boidicin, died, and was interred in Galway."

1580. *October 17. Nicholas Skerrett.* "Die 17^o Octobris, 1580, fuit Consistorium segretum, in quo D. Card^{lis} Ursinus proposuit ecclesias Tuamen. et Anechduanen. invicem unitas in Hibernia, vac. per obitum Christopheri, de persona Nicholai Sueredi (Skerrett) cum dispensatione super defectu temporis promotionis ad sacros ordines pro promovendo (et super eo quod per sex menses ante in sacris Ordinibus constitutus) et pro gratia, more

Hibernorum etc., et ita fuit expedita." *Corsini* and *Barberini*.

Archbishop Skerret was imprisoned by the heretics in Ireland, but escaped and took refuge in Lisbon, where he died, in the month of February, 1583, and was buried in the church of S. Roque (Moran's *Spicil. Ossor.* p. 84.)

1586. *March 24. Miler, or Marianus O'Higgin.* "Die 24^o Martii, 1586, referente Senonen., providit ecclesiæ Tuamensi in Hibernia, vacanti per obitum Nicholai (Skerrett), de persona Mileri (or Marianus O'Higgin); ipsumque etc." *Barberini*.

1591. *March 20. James Hely.* "Die 20^o Martii, 1591, referente Senonensi, provisum fuit ecclesiæ Metrop. Tuamen. (et Anaconen. invicem unitis." *Barberini*), "in regno Hiberniæ, vacanti per obitum Millierii Oigni (Miler O'Higgin), de persona Jacobi Hely, Hiberni, cum condonatione omnium jurium, et cum clausulis opportunis etc. Absolvens etc." *Corsini* and *Paris, Latin 12,566.*

He was "præconized" by Cardinal Senonen. on 13th of March, 1591. *Corsini.* "Die 26^o Aprilis, 1591, Card. Borromeus innuit de Pallio pro electo Tuamen. in Hibernia, et non inventus advocatus consistorialis." *Corsini.* "Die 15^o Maii, 1591, Pallium datum est Jacobo, archiepiscopo Tuamen." *Barberini.*

1609. *March 30. Florence Conry.* "Die 30^o Martii, 1609, referente Arigonio, providit ecclesiæ Tuamen., vacanti per obitum bo. me. Jacobi, ultimi archiepiscopi, de persona R. fratris Florentii (Conry), Ord. S. Fran. de obser." *Barberini.* He was consecrated in 1609, by Cardinal Maffei Barberini, Protector of Ireland.

D^r Conry was Provincial of the Franciscans, and throughout the Ulster campaign during the latter part of the sixteenth century acted as Confessor to the Chieftain of Tyrconnel. He was unable to reside on his bishopric, because he was excluded by a special edict of the English Government. He died in the Franciscan Convent, Madrid, November, 18, 1629, and his remains were translated to Louvain in 1654, and interred in the Franciscan Church of S. Anthony. See Bishop Moran's *Spicilegium Ossoriense*, First Series, page 161, for the foregoing and other particulars relating to archbishop Conry.

1630. *June 28. Malachy Queely.* "Die 28^o Junii 1630, referente Ludovisio, providemus ecc. Metrop. Tuamen. etc., de persona Malachiæ Chielli, præficientes etc." *Barberini*. On the 8th of April, 1630, Card. Bentivolus præconium fecit ecc. Metrop. Tuamen. vac. per obitum R. Franci Flori (sic) pro R. Malachia Quælio." *Barberini*. Among the Wadding MSS at S^t Isidore's, in Rome, is a certificate, signed on the 11th of October, 1630, by Thomas, archbishop of Cashel, and James Shee, his Notary, attesting the consecration, in a private chapel at Galway, of Malachy Queely, archbishop of Tuam, upon Sunday the 10th of October. The consecrator was Thomas, archbishop of Cashel, "assistentibus sibi" Richard, bishop of Limerick, Boetius of Elphin and Eugenius of Kilmore. Queely had been recommended to the Pope for an Irish bishopric by O'Neil, Earl of Tyrone, in January. 1629. (Wadding MSS).

Archbishop Queely, in the fourth year after his consecration, namely on the 16th of May, 1634, being unable personally to visit Rome and give an account of his

Diocese, wrote to acquaint the Holy See, that he had deputed the Very Rev. Edmund Dwyer his proctor in Rome to supply his absence and furnish the requisite information. Dr Dwyer, on the 14th of September, same year, made a report of Tuam diocese, taken from the archbishop's letters. From this report it appeared that the archbishop was suspected by the heretics of the crime of receiving consecration within the British realm, and was obliged for some months to conceal himself, to avoid imprisonment or exile. After reception of the Pallium the archbishop had confirmed, within his own and other dioceses, a hundred thousand persons. He had made a yearly visitation of his diocese, suffering great hardships and dangers and travelling often on foot and by night. He was received by the Catholic nobles into their houses, and preached whenever he could get the opportunity. He reconciled many heretics to the Church. He convened a Provincial Synod whose statutes he caused to be confirmed by the Holy See. The archbishopric possesses twenty four manors or castles. The Chapter consists of Dean, Precentor, Archdeacon, Provost, twelve Canons and five Vicars Choral. The Parochial clergy were now fifty six, and there were eighty nine parishes, twelve prebends and sixteen rectories. (Dr Moran's *Spicil. Ossor.* p. 194.)

In the instructions given to the Nuntio, Rinuccini, on his mission to Ireland in 1645, he was told to place especial confidence in the archbishop of Tuam and the bishop of Clogher. Queely, archbishop of Tuam, was not a native of Connaught, but in a short time after his appointment, gained the good will of his flock by his talents and liberality. Rinuccini, however, had no opportunity of forming an acquaintance with archbishop

Queely, for the archbishop was killed soon after the Nuncio's arrival in Ireland.

Rinuccini thus describes the death of the archbishop, which took place on the 25th of October, 1645: —

“During the few days I was at Limerick (where he had arrived on the 30th of October, 1645), very sad news for this kingdom reached me, namely the unfortunate death of the archbishop of Tuam. He died before I had an opportunity of knowing him, not to speak of having dealings with him, as was suggested to me by the instructions of your Eminence. This worthy prelate, after the loss of Sligo, returned from Kilkenny to Connaught to repair the disorders of that province; and I have been informed, that when departing from Kilkenny he took away his things, and bade farewell to many persons, as if he were never to return, mentioning certain prophecies concerning bishops of his Church, to which vain sort of predictions I perceive this people to be much inclined. When he returned to the siege of the before-named Castle, he heard that the enemy in their turn were becoming increased in number, and not at once taking the necessary precautions, either from disbelief of the intelligence, or from some other reason, he suffered the enemy to fall upon him, and was put to flight. At first two Religious, whom, together with some other Captains he had with him, were slain near him, and at last he himself had his life suddenly ended by a pistol shot in his reins. They give out that he was heard to say before expiring, that up to that time he had given all his strength to defend the Catholic religion, and that he then willingly gave his life also for the same cause. And truly he worthily closed the period of his earthly labours,

with acquiring in heaven a reward corresponding to his great merits." *Rinuccini to Card. Panfilio, from Kilkenny, Nov. 20, 1645.*

Several papers were found on the body of archbishop Queely, when he was killed by the Protestants before Sligo. From one of these documents it appears that the Nuntio was preceded, twelve days before his arrival in Ireland, by a ship, laden with 1,000 brace of pistols, 4,000 shot belts, and 20,000 pounds of powder. He drew in France, during his sojourn there, in Pontifical bills of exchange 150,658 lire tornesi.

Cardinal Antonio Barberini, Protector of Ireland, aided him with 10,000 scudi, and Cardinal Mazzarino with 25,000 lire tornesi.

These sums were partly spent, according to Invernizi's calculations, in the following purchases: —

	lire tornesi
Muskets.. .. .	10,000
Shot belts.. .. .	1,000
Sabres.. .. .	4,800
Braces of pistols with pistol bags.. ..	6,200
Lance heads.. .. .	300
Barrels, chest, cases, and cordage for carrying the weapons	400
Purchase of two frigates ed altro all'In- vernizi	29,000
A Frigate bought at Nantes for transport..	10,600
Equipping her with sailors and soldiers and provisioning her	1,090
Powder and matches bought at Rochelle..	5,400
Transporting arms and baggage from Paris to Rochelle, loading, unloading and storage	1,060

Food and wages for sailors of Frigate for three months..	1,200
Restorations to Duncanan Fort	3,200
Ready money supplied to Father Sca- rampi..	8,100

Rinuccini had from the Pontiff for travelling expenses and maintenance of himself and suit, during his stay in Paris, only 3,000; and 200 scudi per month was afterwards assigned to him. In spite of the cheapness of living in Ireland, the Nuntio spent the mensal revenues of his archbishopric of Fermo, and, in addition, 15,800 scudi of his own money.

There was another document found on the same occasion of archbishop Queely's death, a copy namely of the articles in favour of the Catholic Religion, agreed on between the Earl of Glamorgan and the Supreme Council. This paper was found by the Scotch in the archbishop's baggage "when he was killed two months ago beneath Sligo, and this paper was subscribed by the archbishop of Cashel, to certify that it agreed with the original. This particular is quite true, for the archbishop of Cashel told me, that he gave it to the archbishop of Tuam by order of the Council, which had resolved that every ecclesiastic should have a copy for consideration." *Rinuccini's Nunziatura.*

1647. *March 11.* John de Burgo. "Die 11^o Martii, 1647, referente Card. Spada, S. D. N. absolvit R. P. D. Joannem de Burgo, a vinculo quo ecclesiæ Clonferten. tenebatur, et eum transtulit ad ecclesiam Metrop. Tuamen. in Hib., vacantem per obitum bo. mem. Malachiae, illius ultimi archiepiscopi, extra Romanam Curiam defuncti,

ipsumque etc." *Corsini*. He had been præconized on the 18th of February, 1647. *Corsini*.

John de Burgo, bishop of Clonfert, was recommended by the Supreme Council of the Confederates to succeed Malachy Queely. Rinuccini, the Nuntio, writing to Cardinal Panfilio on the 31st of December, 1645, describes John de Burgo as a man of "mature judgment and most upright intentions, but a little slow in explaining himself. He has now," so writes Rinuccini, "a flux in his eyes, which may damage his sight." Rinuccini wrote on the 11th of August, 1646, to repeat his good opinion of John de Burgo, whom, after more than six month's experience, he considers every way worthy of the archbishopric.

From a letter of Rinuccini to the Grand Duke of Tuscany dated Kilkenny December 29, 1646, and another to Card. Panfilio, dated Kilkenny February 1, 1647, it appears that the Grand Duke had applied for the promotion to Tuam of Nicholas Donnellan, a native of Connaught, Lector in the Augustinian Convent at Vienna and formerly Provincial of Austria. Rinuccini wrote to the Grand Duke, saying that immediately after the death of archbishop Queely the Supreme Council and he himself had recommended another person, who had probably been already appointed by the Pope. But he would apprise the Holy See of the Grand Duke's wishes, by the first opportunity. To Cardinal Panfilio, the Nuntio said that Father Donnellan was brother to an agent or *Maestro di Casa* of the marquess of Clanricard, with whom the Confederates could hardly be satisfied, as long as he continued his present line of conduct.

The good opinion which the Nuntio had at first

entertained concerning John de Burgo was afterward changed, and Rinuccini seems to have had annoyances from both John and his brother Hugh de Burgo, who was made bishop of Kilmacduagh. They appear to have opposed the views of the Nuntio, who says, writing in August, 1647, from Galway:—"The new archbishop of Tuam, I have found, whenever an occasion arose, the stiffest and most obstinate of all the bishops in opposing my authority." Again on the 3rd of October, 1648, Rinuccini wrote:—"The archbishop of Tuam, and the bishop of Killala, publicly preach against my authority and the interdicts."

In 1655, "the archbishop of Tuam, the bishop of Killala and other priests, were sent over the seas." *Notes to Archdall's Monasticon.*

De Burgo was living in exile in France in 1656, and died in 1666.

In 1652, and in August, 1668, John Duley was Vicar General of Tuam. (Propaganda Papers).

1669. *January 11. James Linch.* He was appointed by decree of the Propaganda, dated 11th of January, 1669. He was consecrated at Ghent, May, 16, 1669, by the bishop of Ghent, assisted by Dr Talbot, archbishop of Dublin, and Dr French, bishop of Ferns. See Bishop Moran's *Spicil. Ossor.* page 481. The *Palium* was not granted until 1671. "Die 18^o Martii, 1671. postulante D^{no} Sevarolo, Advocato Consistoriali, S. D. N. concessit pallium, etc., archiepiscopo Tuamen. in Hibernia." *Barberini.*

Linch was described before the Propaganda as a most worthy Irishman, "much desired by the principal

gentlemen, clergy and people of Tuam province, and not hated by the heretics, who for his good behaviour allow him liberty to preach and teach."

In 1674, archbishop Linch was arrested and compelled to go into exile. In 1675, and 1676, he was in Madrid in great poverty, and applied to the Propaganda for permission to exercise episcopal functions in Spain. In 1710 he was in France, and was stated to be about ninety years old.

On the 21st of November, 1710, he applied for a coadjutor, and wished his nephew, Dominic Linch, who had been 20 years his Vicar General, to be appointed. The archbishop was then staying in the College of the Lombards in Paris. No appointment of a coadjutor was then made, and Dominic Lynch died in or before the year 1713. Francis de Burgo was made coadjutor in 1713, and archbishop Lynch died at Paris, in October, 1714. *Propaganda*.

1714. Francis De Burgo. On the 6th of August, 1713, Francis De Burgo was chosen by Propaganda to be coadjutor to Linch, and the Pope approved the appointment August 22, 1713. The Brief for the coadjutorship and see *in partibus* was dated September 20, 1713. The title *in partibus* was "Miletopolitan." De Burgo was recommended by John De Burgo, Earl of Clanrickard.

Francis De Burgo was consecrated, *in nostro refugio*, on the 4th of April, 1714, stilo veteri, by Thadeus Franciscus, Aladen., assistantibus Johanne Bodkin, Preb. de Lackagh. The Brief for exercising all the archiepiscopal acts, without use of the Pallium, was issued on December 1, 1714, and another Pallium Brief was dated in 1716.

Archbishop De Burgo died probably in August or September, 1723, for on the 23rd of September, 1723, "the archbishop of Tuam being some time dead", Denis Kelly and Bernard O'Gara, the Vicars Capitular, demanded the usual faculties. *Propaganda*.

1724. Bernard O'Gara. His Brief was dated December 23, 1723. He was consecrated in loco nostri refugii, May 24, 1724, by Cabricius, bishop of Elphin, assistantibus Denis Kelly and John Bodkin, Dignitaries of Tuam. In August, 1724, the Pallium was demanded for Tuam, and the dispensing Brief was issued in 1726. *Propaganda*.

Bernard O'Gara died in, or before, June 1740.

1740. Michael O'Gara succeeded by Brief dated September 19, 1740. He received faculties as bishop in September 1740, and dispensation to exercise all the Archiepiscopal acts without the Pallium, on the 28th of November 1741.

Michael O'Gara died in 1748. *Propaganda*.

1749. Mark Skerrett. He was translated from Killala to Tuam by Brief dated May 5, 1749.

1785. Philip Phillips, bishop of Achonry, was translated to Tuam, vacant by death of Skerrett, by decree of Propaganda dated Sept 26, 1785. The election in Propaganda was on the 19th of September, and the Pope's approval on the 25th of September, 1785. His Brief was dated November 22, 1785. He received the Pallium in 1786. *Propaganda*.

Dr Phillips died in 1787.

1787. Boetius Egan, bishop of Achonry, was translated to

Tuam by election in Propaganda, December 3, approval of Pope December 9, and decree dated December 15, 1787. His Brief was dated January 4, 1788. Egan studied at Bourdeaux and was born circa 1734. *Propaganda*.

Dr Egan died before January 25, 1798, when the see was vacant.

1798. Edward Dillon was translated from Kilmacduagh to Tuam by Brief, dated November 19, 1798. Cracas gives the date of this translation as March 20, 1799.

Dillon died August 30, 1809.

1814. Oliver Kelly, the Vicar Capitular, succeeded Dillon by election in Propaganda September 19; Pope's approval, Sept. 29; and decree of Propaganda, dated October 1, 1814. His Brief was dated October 4, 1814.

Dr Kelly died May 27, 1834, at Albano, and was buried at the Propaganda, Rome.

1834. John Mac Hale. He was bishop of Killala, and his translation to Tuam was by election in Propaganda July 21, and decree dated August 2, 1834. The Letters Apostolic or Brief bear date August 26, 1834.

John Mac Hale, son of Patrick Mac Hale and Mary Mulheran, was born, March 6, 1791, in the village of Tubber-navine, county of Mayo, and diocese of Killala, and learned the rudiments of Greek and Latin in the town of Castlebar. He was sent in 1807 to Maynooth, and at the termination of the seven years course of ecclesiastical studies, in 1814, was ordained priest and became Lecturer and Professor of Dogmatic Theology in the same College. After eleven years he was promoted to the coadjutorship of Killala.

During his stay at Maynooth, Dr Mac Hale published many letters, under the signature of "Hierophilus," on the subjects of Catholic Emancipation, Bible Societies and Education. In 1827, the bishop published a work on the "Evidences and Doctrines of the Catholic Church", which was translated into the French language. A translation of the same work into German was published in 1845 by Dr J. A. Brühl.

Under the title of Bishop of Maronia, Dr Mac Hale published a series of trenchant letters on the grievances of Ireland, and he was one of the principal persons who by their acts and counsels aided O'Connell in bringing about those demonstrations of popular feeling which forced the British Government to concede Catholic Emancipation. During Lord Melbourne's ministry, Dr Mac Hale wrote letters on Education and the Church Establishment, under the signature of "John, archbishop of Tuam", and in 1847, published a collection of these letters. The bishop translated into Irish, in the same metres as the originals, above sixty of Moore's Melodies. In 1861 he produced an octavo volume of six books of the Iliad of Homer with an Irish translation of the same in heroic metre. He devoted himself also to translating the Scriptures into Irish, and has already published the Pentateuch, in English and Irish, with notes and comments.

While residing at Killala, the bishop undertook the construction of a Cathedral, which had been roofed and nearly finished before his translation to Tuam.

In 1831 and 1832, Dr Mac Hale spent some months in Rome and preached several able sermons in English, which were translated into Italian by the Abbé De Luca, afterwards created a Cardinal. These sermons

were printed at the Propaganda press. In 1848 Dr Mac Hale revisited Rome to obtain the condemnation of the Queen's Colleges in Ireland. He went also in 1854 to Rome, to take part in the deliberations touching the definition of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception. He attended the Vatican Council in 1869-1870.

ENAGHDUNE

ENACHDUNEN.

1394. *August 26.* Henry Tuillow. He was provided "per obitum Joannis, VII Kalendas Septembris." *Wadding.*

1402. *January 25.* John Britte. "Enachdunensis in Hibernia, sub archiep. Tuamen. Frater Joannes Britte, per obitum Fratris Henrici Tuillowe, quem superius diximus, ad hanc sedem evectum VIII Kalend. Februarii." *Wadding.*

1408. John Wym. He undertook to pay his own tax, and the arrears due by one of his predecessors. On the 17th December, 1408, "Frater Johannes Wym, electus in Episcopum Enachdunen., promisit Cam^o et Coll^o pro suo comⁱ servitio flor. 60 auri et duos tertios unius floren. et plus vel minus si dicta ecclesia plus vel minus valeat et 5 servitia consueta. Item, recognovit pro resto com^{is} servitii Dⁿⁱ Henrici (Henry Twillowe), flor. 38; sol. 27; denar. 1. et quinque minuta servitia pro rata." He attended "personaliter." *Obligazioni.*

1421. *June 9.* John Bonere. "Quinto Id. Junii, 1421, pro-

visum est ecclesiæ Anachdunen. in Hibernia, vac. per mortem, de persona Fratris Johannis Bonere, Canonici Monasterii Christi Ecclesiæ de Twynhan, Ord. S. Augⁿⁱ, Baccalaurei in Decretis." *Vatican*. This bishop is called "Camere" by Wadding, who reckons him a Franciscan.

1425. *October 15. John Mac Brady*. "Idus Octobris, 1425, provisum est ecclesiæ Enachdunen. in Hyb., vac. per mortem; de persona Fratris Johannis Mac Prady, Ord. Carmelitorum," *Vatican*. Johannes, Electus Enachdunen. in Hyb.", appears in November, 1425, but the day of the month and the sum paid are omitted. On 16 September, 1426, "R. P. D. Frater Johannes, electus Enachdunen.", paid 200 florins. *Quietanze*.

14—? *Thomas*. He appears only in the Provision of his successor.

1428. *December 10. James Slomogan*. "Die 4^o Id. Dec., 1428, provisum est ecclesiæ Enachden. (sic), vac. per obitum quondam Thomæ, ultimi Episcopi, de persona D. Jacobi Slomogan, Presbyteri Laonen. dioc., et fuit secum dispensatum super defectu natalium quem de soluta patitur." *Vatican*.

1431. *November 21. Donatus Synadagryn*. "Die 21^o Nov., 1431, providit ecclesiæ Enachdunen. Prioratus Tuamen. (per fel. record. D. Martinum P. P. V. ad ecclesiam Larinen. (sic) X Kal. Decembris Pontificatus ejusdem D. Martini anno 13^o fact.) de persona Dⁿⁱ Donati Synadagryn, Archidiaconi ejusdem ecclesiæ Enachdunen., ad relationem R. P. D. Card. de Comite." *Vatican*.

- 1446. Thomas Salscot.** On 29th July, 1446, "R. P. D. Thomas Salscot, electus Enachdunen. in Hybernia, personaliter obtulit, Cam. et Coll., etc.," 133 florenos auri de Camera etc." *Obbligazioni*.
- 1450. Raymund.** On 5th June, 1450, "Ven. vir D^{nus} Johannes Omadayn, Decanus ecclesiæ Enachdunen., procurator, etc., R. P. D. Raymundi, electi Enachdunen., obtulit, etc., 133 florenos auri etc." *Obbligazioni*.
- 1450. Donat O'Murphy** appears in December, 1450, as archbishop of Tuam and bishop of Enaghdone. See Tuam.
- 1458. Thomas Baret.** On 17th May, 1458, "R. P. D. Thomas Baret, electus Enachdunen., obtulit personaliter, etc., 133 florenos auri, etc., et quinque min. servitia," *Obbligazioni*.
- 1496. Francis.** His Bulls were dated 8 Feb., 1496. On 16 July, 1496, "R. P. D. Franciscus, electus Enachdunen. principalis, præsens, obtulit, etc., ratione provisionis, etc., per Bullas D. Alexandri VI, sub dat Romæ, VI Idus Feb., anno quarto, auctoritate Apostolica factæ, florenos auri de Camera 133, etc., et quinque minuta servitia." *Obbligazioni*.
- 1540. April 16. Henry de Burgh.** "Die 16 Aprilis, 1540, referente Ghinuccio, providit ecclesiæ Enachdunen. in Hib., vac. per obitum, etc., de persona Henrici de Bur, (sic) clerici, cum retentione etc. Absolvens etc." *Barberini*.
- In 1555, Enaghdone (Annadown) was held along with Tuam. An official report forwarded to Rome in that year describes Enaghdone as "a small unfortified city,

about four or five miles distant from Tuam. It has a small cathedral under the invocation of St Brendan, with its Dean and Archdeacon, and some Canons, who, however, do not reside there: the cathedral itself is quite abandoned (*penitus desolata*) and only one Mass is offered there on festival days. There is also a tower with a cemetery: one chalice and vestment. The diocese is very small, and situate among wild and evil men." *Moran's Abps of Dublin p. 415 Appendix.*

MAYO

MAGIONEN.

1428. *July 16. William Prendergast, or de Vedegiate.* "Septimodecimo Kal. Augusti, 1428, provisum est ecclesiæ Magionen., vacanti per N., de persona Fratris Gulielmi de Vedegiate, Ord. Min., ad relationem R. P. D. Card. Placentini." *Vatican.*

1430. *July 16. Nicholas Wogmay.* "Die 17 Kal. Augusti, 1430, provisum est ecclesiæ Magionen. (vac. per non confectiōem literarum super provisione alias factæ, eidem ecclesiæ, de persona Wilhelmi Prudergast) de persona Fratris Nicholai Wogmay, Ord. Min., ita quod in literis suæ provisionis sibi interdicatur exercitium quoad Pontificalia extra suas civitates et Diocesim, extra quas si residentiam fecerit, vult D. N. quod subsit omnimodo correctioni Generalis Ord. Min. etiam usque ad carcerem perpetuam." *Vatican.*

14—? *John.* He appears only in the Provision of his successor.

1432. April 10. Martin Campania. "Quarto Idus Aprilis, 1432, ad relationem R. P. D. S. Sixti, prov. fuit ecc^a Magionen., vacanti per obitum quondam Dⁿⁱ Johannis, ult. Episcopi, extra R. C. defuncti, de persona Martini Campania, Monachi Ord. Cisterc. Professoris." *Vatican.*

14—? Odo O'Higgin. He appears in the Provision of his successor.

1493. November 4. John Bel. "Die 4^o Nov., 1493, Viterbii, referente, etc., S. Georgio, S. D. N. providit de persona Dⁿⁱ Fratris Johannis Bel, Magionen. ecclesiæ in Hibernia, vac. per obitum bonæ memoriæ Dⁿⁱ Odonis Owighin, extra Romanam Curiam defuncti." *Vatican.*

On 10th Dec., 1493, "R. P. D. Johannes Bel, electus ecclesiæ Maionen., sponte obtulit, etc., (per Bullas sub dat. Viterbii, pridie Nonas Novembris, anno secundo Alex. VI.), florenos auri, etc., 33 et unum tertium." *Obligazioni.*

1541. November 21. Eugene Machbreu. "Die 21 Nov., 1541, referente Card. Gambara, providit ecclesiæ Maionen. in Hibernia, vacanti per obitum Johannis Bel, extra Romanam Curiam defuncti, de persona religiosi viri, Eugenii Machbreu, ordinis Carmelitarum et Theologiæ professoris cum absolutione a censuris etc. Taxa floren. LX." *Barberini.*

1574. February 12. Dermotius Odiera. "Die 12 Feb., 1574, referente R^{mo} Alciato, providit ecclesiæ Magionen. in regno Hiberniæ, vacanti per obitum Eugenii, de persona fratris Dermotii Odiera, eiusdem civitatis, Ord. Minor. de observantia. Ipsumque etc. Cum expresso decreto

quod dictus Dermitius non possit exercere pontificalia nisi in sua civitate et dioc. Magionen. sub poena suspensionis. Et cum clausulis etc. Absolvens etc. Et fuit facta gratia." *Barberini* On the 4th of May, 1575, faculties were granted "Dermusio (sic) Episcopo Mayonensi pro sua Diocesi." (*Sec. Brev.*)

1576. *July 4. Patrick O'Helius.* On the 25th of June, 1576, Cardinal Alciatus prænunciavit ecclesiam Maionen., vacantem per obitum in Hibernia." And on the 4th of July, 1576, "referente R^{mo} Alciato, providit ecclesiæ Mayonen. in Hibernia, vacanti per obitum fratris Dermittii, de persona fratris Patritii, Hiberni, Ord. S. Francisci (Min. de observantia. *Corsini.*), cum decreto solito quod non possit exercere pontificalia in aliis ecclesiis etiam de consensu Episcoporum, alias ipso facto sit suspensus; possit tamen in Hibernia exercere pontificalia in locis contiguis in quibus nulli adsunt Episcopi Catholici. Dummodo non absit a sua diocesi ultra tres menses concessos a Concilio Tridentino singulis annis." (*Barberini*). "Gratis de more Hybernorum" *Corsini*.

This Bishop and a Franciscan monk who accompanied him were captured by the English soldiers and hanged at Kilmallock. An account of this martyrdom is given in a Manuscript in the Vallicellian library entitled: — "Theatrum crudelitatum Hereticorum nostri temporis in Anglia, Gallia, Belgio et alibi, præsertim XVI ecclesiæ seculo." The bishop and the monk were hanged and strangled, and left suspended with their feet almost touching the ground, in order that the wild beasts, of which the neighbourhood was full, might the more readily consume them. The wild animals however did not touch their bodies. "Patritius O'Selius (O'Helius?),

Ord. S. Francisci, Episcopus Maionensis, alio quodam monacho ejusdem ordinis comitatus et cum eo captus suspensus et strangulatus est in eo quem indigenæ Kilmallock vocant loco; et ut a lupis cæterisque feris devorari commode posset, adeo demissi et terram proxime suspensis sunt ut plantis terram pene continerent. Attamen nullo ferarum hæreticis certe multo minus crudelium dente lesi sunt. Stupebant id plurimi quia regio hæc bestiis crudelissimis abundat quæ nunquam non prædas agant." Another account places this martyrdom in the year 1579. (See Moran's *Spicilegium*, pag. 87. See also *Martyrologium Franciscanum*, p. 361.)

1585. *July 29. Adam Magauran.* On the 25th of July, 1585, Cardinal "Senonen. proposuit ecclesiam Maionen. in Hybernia vacantem per obitum Patritii, de persona Alanni Magaerrani, ipsumque etc." *Barberini*. This præconization was followed by the Provision on the 29th:—"Die 29^o Julii, 1585, Senonen. proposuit (providit ecclesiæ etc. in Barberini.) Ecclesiam Maionen. in Hib. providendam de persona Adam Magearan, et hic habuit orationem contra Reginam Angliæ et ejus tyrannidem et impietatem in ecclesias et Catholicos, tam in Anglia quam in Hibernia, protestans hæc ipsa coram Sanctitate Sua ad suæ conscientie exonerationem, et omnibus annuentibus tandem fuit expedita gratis more Hybernico." *Corsini*.

Mayo was subsequently united to Achonry. On the 12th of March, 1631, "O'Donnell, Comes de Tyrconnell" recommended Nicholas Lynch for the long vacant see of "Mayonensis et Acadensis in Connaught". (Wadding MSS).

KILMACDUAGH

DUACEN.

1409. September 23. Eugene O'Felan or Ostrolayn. "Die 23^o Septembris, 1409, S. D. N. providit ecclesiæ Duacen. in Hibernia, vacanti per etc. (sic), de persona a Dⁿⁱ Eugenii Ostrolayn, et dispensavit cum eo super defectu natalium." *Vatican.* He was translated to Killaloe in 1418.

1418. July 6. Dermot Odondechiegu. "Secundo Nonas Julii, 1418, provisum est ecclesiæ Duacen. (vacanti per translationem Eugenii ad Laonen), de persona Dermicii Odondechiegu, Decani Duacen." *Vatican.*

1419. October 23. John Jiombargh. "Decimo Kal. Novembris, 1419, provisum est ecclesiæ S^{ti} Colemani Magduacti (Mac Duach) Duac. vacanti, de persona Fratris Johannis Jiombarg, Abbatis Monasterii S. Mariæ de Petra Fertili (Corcumroe), Ord. Cisterc., Finaboren. dioc." *Vatican.* On the 14th Nov., 1419, at Florence, "R. P. D. Johannes, Dei gratia Electus in Episcopum Duacen. in Hybernia, pro integra solutione unius min. servitii, ratione provisionis ecclesiæ etc. solvit 45 solidos et 6 denarios monetæ Romanæ." *Obligazioni.*

1422. Nicholas. On 20th August, 1422, the proctors "Nicolai electi Duacen. etc. obtulerunt 50 florenos auri de Camera etc." *Obligazioni.*

14— **Cornelius.** He appears in the Provision of his successor. Cornelius was bishop in 1493, and resigned in 1502.

1503. *March 8. Matthew O'Brien.* "Die 8 March, 1503, referente S. Cruce, S. D. N. absolvit R. P. D. Cornelium a vinculo et præfectione quibus ecclesiæ Duacen. præerat, et illi de persona Dⁿⁱ Mathei, archidiaconi Laonen., providit, præficiendo in Episcopum et Pastorem." *Vatican.*

1533. *August 8. Malachy O'Molony.* "Die 8^o Augusti, 1533, referente Card. Tranen., S^{tas} Sua præfecit ecclesiæ Duacen. in Hibernia, Malachiam." *Barberini.* And, in the Capponi collection, "provisum fuit per mortem Dⁿⁱ Mathei Ybrien, Episcopi, de persona Dⁿⁱ Malachiæ Omyllioni, clerici Duacen. dioc. cum annullatione et cassatione præsentationis et electionis Domini dicti loci et Capituli et Canonicorum. Fructus, duc. 40. In taxa duc. 40." *Capponi.* This Malachy may be, possibly, the same who, in 1571, became bishop of Killaloe, and, in 1576, was translated to Kilmacduagh. He seems to have resigned his Provision to Kilmacduagh in this year (1533), in favour of Bodkin.

1533. *September 3. Christopher Bodkin.* "Die 3^o Septembris, 1533, referente etc., Campegio, S. D. N. providit, ad supplicationem Regis Angliæ, ecclesiæ Duacen. in Hibernia, de persona Christopheri Bodikin, Enachdunen. dioc., cum retentione omnium si qua habet, et concessit quod exercere possit pontificalia in dicta diocesi. Fructus... In taxa duc. 40." *Capponi.* He was consecrated on the 4th of November, 1533, at Marseilles, by Gabriel,

archbishop of Durazzo (in European Turkey), "Hieronymo Aburtino," and Mark Antony, bishop of Tivoli. Bodkin held the temporalities of Kilmacduagh from 1533 to 1572. Bodkin was also in possession of Tuam. See under Tuam.

1542. May 5. Cornelius O'Dea. "Die 5 May, 1542, referente, etc., Parisio, providit ecclesiæ Duacen. in Hibernia, vacanti per obitum Mathei Ybrian, extra Romanam Curiam defuncti, de persona Cornelii Ideay, cum dispensatione super defectu natalium." *Barberini*. This Provision ignores Christopher Bodkin.

1576. August 22. Malachy O'Molony. He was translated to this see from Killaloe. The following are the Consistorial Acts, relating to his appointment: — "Die 4^o Julii, 1576, Idem Card^{lis} (Alciatus) prænunciavit translationem Episcopi Laonen. in Hibernia ad Episcopatum Duacen." *Corsini*. "Die 22 Augusti 1576, referente R. Alciato, providit ecclesiæ Duacen. in Hibernia, vacanti per obitum Cornelii, de persona R. D. Malachiæ Episcopi Laonen., absolvendo ipsum a vinculo quo ecclesiæ Laonen. tenebatur, ipsumque ad ecclesiam Duacen. transferendo. Ipsumque illi in episcopum præfecit etc. Cum solito decreto quod non possit exercere pontificalia in aliis ecclesiis etiam de consensu episcoporum, alias ipso facto sit suspensus; possit tamen in Hibernia exercere pontificalia in locis contiguis in quibus nulli adsunt episcopi Catholici, dummodo non absit a sua diocesi ultra tres menses concessos a Concilio Tridentino, singulis annis." *Barberini*.

Malachy O'Molony, when bishop of Killaloe, was accused by Maurice O'Brien, the nominee of Queen Eli-

zabeth, of pretending to apostatize, in order to gain Her Majesty's favour. The English State Papers give several notices of O'Molony. On the 17th of November, 1580, Sir N. Malbie writes from Athlone to Walsingham to say that "Ulick Burke has joined himself with John by means of O'Malone" (O'Molony), constituted by the Pope bishop of Killaloe (but then translated to Kilmacduagh.) They, the Burkes, proclaim "hanging to all priests that will not say mass." In 1583, on the 16th of April, Sir N. Malbie writes from Dublin to Walsingham, and says he has obtained a protection for Malachi O'Molona, the Popish bishop of Killaloe (Kilmacduagh?) to come to Dublin. Malbie incloses to Walsingham a Latin letter from O'Molona dated "Loughreagh, April 10, 1583," in which O'Molona expresses a desire to converse with Malbie in order to "reveal certain matters perilous to the State." On the 6th of August, 1584, the Deputy incloses to the Privy Council an account of Perrott's doings in Munster, which contains a statement that "the suspected bishop Malachias Amalone (O'Molony) and a friar, brother to M'William Eighter, did openly renounce the Pope, swear to the supremacy, and the friar gave over his habit presently, and both made public profession of their faith and recantation." (State Papers, Rolls MSS., London.)

The foregoing extracts from the State Papers would seem to leave no doubt remaining that Malachy O'Molony conformed, in Elizabeth's reign, to the State religion; but, according to the Roman Catholic historians, O'Molony was a staunch upholder of the Pope and the Papal faith. Mooney, the Franciscan annalist, records the death, about the year 1610, of Malachy O'Molony the then last bishop of Kilmacduagh, who suffered many

persecutions, and was imprisoned by the heretics. The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, in a report presented to the Propaganda in 1623, mentions O'Molony as a few years deceased at an advanced age. Bruodinus (vol. i. 471.) places the death of O'Molony on the 20th of July, 1603. (1613?) But the strongest evidence of O'Molony's Roman Catholicism is to be found in the State Paper, supposed date 1582, wherein "Malachias O'Melone, pretending to be buishop of Killalowe from the Pope," is specially exempted from pardon (Renehan MSS., ii. p. 131.), and in the Hibernia Pacata, page 381 of the edition of 1633, where a letter from the "popish bishop" of Kilmacduagh is printed under the date 1602. This letter, signed "Malachias Duacensis Episcopus," is addressed to the King of Spain, and Oviedo the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, in favour of John Burke, Sir George Thornton's son-in-law, who wished to go to Compostella to become a priest. Perhaps these contradictory statements about O'Molony may be accounted for by the existence of two persons bearing the name "Malachy O'Molony." David Wolf, writing to the Cardinal Protector of Ireland in 1561, mentions "a certain Malachy O'Molony, Canon of Kilmacduagh," who "granted forged dispensations," and was "a forger of Apostolic Letters." (Moran's Abps. of Dublin, p. 86.)

1647. *March 11.* Hugo de Burgo. "Die 11^o Martii, 1647, referente Card. Palotto, S. D. N. providit ecclesiæ Duacen., a pluribus annis vacanti, de persona fratris Ugonis de Burgo, Ord. Min. S. Fran. Strictioris observ. professi, ipsumque etc." *Corsini*. He was præconized on the 18th of February, 1647. *Corsini*.

Hugh de Burgo O. S. F. (brother of John de Burgo, bishop of Clonfert and afterwards archbishop of Tuam) was recommended for this see early in 1645, or previously, by the Supreme Council. The Nuntio, Rinuccini, also commended him as more active and decided than his brother John. The Nuntio had met Hugh in Paris.

Rinuccini thus writes to Card. Panzirolo, from Galway, August 29, 1847:—"I think it right to send your Eminence portion of a letter written to me on the 9th of March from Madrid by Frater Hugh de Burgo, lately promoted, as I understand, by His Holiness, to Kilmacduagh. Father Hugh aspired to Clonfert, vacant by his brother's translation to Tuam, and complains of me for having recommended some one else. Not content with blaming the person recommended, he blames me, and what is worse, puts His Holiness in the same balance. Regarding Linch, whom the Pope has thought right to send to Confert, the testimony of Father Scarampi is sufficient, who had long experience of him. I thank God this Provision was made; for every day Linch proves more meritorious, and since I have been at Galway, I observed him to be more exact and diligent than all the rest in Divine worship, most attentive to every thing, a good Preacher and Judge, and so beloved that no one except the envious speaks ill of him. No one can bear better testimony than myself, whether or no he procured his dignity by unworthy means, for I was moved purely by the reports of Father Scarampi himself and of others, and I understood very well that it was every way desirable that the two best bishoprics of the Province should not be conferred on two brothers, reputed to be haughty and disposed to govern every thing according to their own will and fashion.

One of them, the new archbishop of Tuam, I have found, whenever an occasion arose, the stiffest and most obstinate of all the bishops in opposing my authority."

The following report to the Propaganda, of the State of Ireland, is published by Bishop Moran, in its original Latin, at page 405 of his *Spicilegium*. He refers it to the year 1653. It is headed: "The State of the Kingdom of Ireland, for the Most Eminent and Most Reverend Cardinal Antonio."

"Of twenty and six Bishops who previous to this recent persecution of the Church, resided with their flocks, four only, or at the most six, now survive, namely John, archbishop of Tuam; Francis, bishop of Killala; Edmund, bishop of Limerick; Eugene, bishop of Kilmore; and Hugh, bishop of Kilmacduagh. As the rigour of persecution allows no intercourse by means of letters between Ireland and parts beyond sea, I was sent hither (to London) by my Colleagues in the Province of Connaught, that I might from hence make known to His Holiness and to Your Eminence, the State of that Province and neighbouring parts. Also, before I departed from Ireland, Thomas, archbishop of Cashel, was still there, bedridden from old age, and the Heretics, as I understand, dragged him from his bed, hurried him from Clonmel to Waterford, and put him on board a ship bound for Spain, without the food and commoditie necessary for so old a man. By this cruelty the Heretics sought to accomplish the bishop's death, a penalty they were unwilling to inflict on him publicly within the Kingdom, lest his Martyrdom should prove a solace to the Catholics.

After a most rigid inquisition concerning all Priests

and Ecclesiastics throughout the entire Kingdom, a very great number of them fell into the hands of the Heretics. They were all banished and shipped on board of vessels bound for various parts, Spain, France, Belgium or the Indies, just as the first opportunity of vessels offered, and that without food or the necessary stores, after the Heretics had taken all their goods and possessions for themselves.

Not even the tenth part of the Ecclesiastics escaped this inquisition, and they who did escape it, lead now a life, full of extreme misery, in hiding places in mountains and forests. For the Catholics cannot aid them, unless with loss of all their chattels and farms. And lest this should happen, the good Ecclesiastics prefer to continue in the woods and to suffer every hardship, rather than put Catholics to such risk. They lie concealed by day in caves and on the mountains, and at night sally forth to watch for a few hours over the spiritual needs of Catholics. They are in great want of faculties, ordinary and extraordinary, which they humbly and earnestly request may be speedily sent to me for secure transmission to them. Your Eminence, so zealous as Protector, will deign to forward these faculties to me by way of the Paris Nuntio, who will easily send them on to me. Without these faculties, many things happen, which bring heavy discouragements to the people and to the workmen in the Lord's vineyard. In times of such most cruel persecutions of the Church, the spiritual consolations ought to be abundant. It would be hard to suffer extremes for the Church, if the Church refused to compassionate the sufferers. This hardship will be removed by Your Eminence in your zeal for the salvation of so many souls. Wherefore etc.

(signed) Hugo, Duacensis Episcopus." (Dated from "London," but with no mention of the year.)

Hugh de Burgh died, it is said, in 1653, in England.

1653. to 1695. The see was governed by Vicars.

Michael Linch was selected by the Propaganda to be Vicar Apostolic of Kilmacduagh, on the 12th of May; and on the 26th of May, 1671, the Pope ratified the appointment. Linch was of Tuam diocese, and was commended, by the bishops assembled in Dublin, for "dottrina, bontà di vita e zelo dell'anime." The present archbishop of Tuam writes in terms of great praise concerning Linch, for whom he requests the vicariate Apostolic of Kilmacduagh, "in which diocese is now a Vicar General, for whom the archbishop cannot solicit any church as he is unable for such a charge. Linch appears as Vicar Apostolic in 1677. Martin Burke was Vicar Capitular in 1692. *Propaganda*.

1695. *August* 30. **Ambrose O'Madden** was nominated, August 30, 1695, bishop of Killala, and administrator of Kilmacduagh. On the 15 November, 1703, the Pope made him bishop of Kilmacduagh, but the issue of the Brief was delayed.

1707. *March* 15. **Ambrose O'Madden**. On the 10th of May, 1707, James Linch, archbishop of Tuam, wrote to the Pope in favour of Dr Ambrose Madden, formerly nominated to Killala, but now to Kilmacduagh, bishopric. Dr Madden had been 20 years Parish Priest of Loughrea in Clonfert diocese, and was registered according to the Act of Parliament. It would be more convenient for him to have Clonfert than Kilmacduagh. But this

course was not judged best at that time, and Madden was allowed to retain his parish of Loughrea, along with Kilmacduagh. His Brief for this see was dated March 15, 1707.

O'Madden was translated to Clonfert in 1713.

1713 to 1720. The see was under Vicars.

In 1716, and 1717, Edmond Lynch was Vicar General.

1720. **Francis De Burgo.** His Brief was dated January 5, 1720. He was consecrated at Dublin, May 1, 1720, by Edmund, archbishop of Dublin, and the bishops of Meath and Kildare. In his consecration return he styled himself "Francis Burke a Pallice," and in the Register of Briefs he is called "Franciscus Burke Pallice."

1723. **Bernard Hara** was appointed bishop of Kilmacduagh, in December 1723. He was a Friar.

1732. **Martin Burke.** He was appointed by Brief, dated November 22, 1732. He was a secular Priest, and on the 8th of March, 1733, as "electus Duacen," he made his profession of Faith in Paris, and took the oaths after consecration. The archbishop of Paris countersigned his certificate on the 26th of March, 1733. This Martin Burke is called Milo De Burgo in *Hibernia Dominicana*.

1744. **Peter Killikelly.** He succeeded, on death of Burke, by Brief, dated January 22, 1744. He was consecrated in Dublin, on the 14th of October, 1744, by the archbishop of Dublin, *assistentibus* the bishops of Meath and Kilmore.

Peter Killikelly, Master in Theology, entered the Do-

minican Order at Galway, and completed his studies in Spain. He filled various offices, including that of Prior at Holy Cross in Louvain, and then returned to Ireland for a few years. In 1740, he was chosen one of the Theologians at the Casanatensian Library in Rome. Again he went to Ireland, on being elected Provincial of his Order on the 22nd of April 1742. On the death of Martin De Burgh, he was appointed by Benedict XIV to Kilmacduagh, and he was consecrated October 14, 1744, in the Dominican Nunnery in Dublin, by the archbishop of Dublin, assisted by the bishops of Meath and Kilmore.

In 1750 he received Kilfenora in administration, on the death of Bishop O'Daly.

KILMACDUAGH AND KILFENORA

DUACEN. ET FINABOREN.

In September, 1750, the union of the sees of Kilmacduagh and Kilfenora was approved by the Pope. The first bishop under the union was to be bishop of Kilmacduagh and administrator of Kilfenora. The second was to be bishop of Kilfenora and administrator of Kilmacduagh. The succession was to continue with similar alternations. In July, 1751, Peter Killikelly appears as bishop of Kilmacduagh and administrator of Kilfenora.

1783. Laurence Nihel, D. D., born, in Limerick, about the year 1720, succeeded per obitum Killikelly, as bishop of Kilfenora and Kilmacduagh. He was elected by

Propaganda, Dec. 1, approved by the Pope, Dec. 7, and decreed, Dec. 13, 1783. His Brief was dated December 23, 1783. He had a second Brief dated July 16, 1784.

Nihel received faculties December 1, 1794, and died in 1795.

1795. Edward Dillon succeeded as bishop of Kilmacduagh with Kilfenora, *per coadjutoriam*, on death of Nihel. Dillon had been appointed coadjutor and bishop of Germanicia *in partibus* on the 21st of January, 1794. Bishop Dillon on the 11th of December, 1796, obtained Kinvarra parish in commendam.

Dillon was translated to Tuam in 1798.

(1798. Richard Luke Concanon, O. P., Theologian at the Casanatensian Library in Rome, and Agent for the Irish clergy, was appointed bishop by Brief, dated November 19, 1798. But he declined this promotion, and the Pope, in audience at Venice on the 15th of May, 1800, accepted his resignation. He was subsequently appointed the first bishop of New York, but on his way to take possession of his see, died at Naples. His portrait which is in the Casanatensian Library at Rome, bears the following legend: — “Fr. Richardus Lucas Concanen. Hibernen. Ex Theologo Casanaten. Primus Episcopus Neoboracen. in Foederatis Americæ Provinciis, Obiit Neapoli in Campania, XIII Kalend. Sextil. MDCCCX.”)

1800. Nicholas Joseph Archdeacon, Dean of Kilfenora, succeeded as bishop of Kilfenora with Kilmacduagh. In audience of October 12, 1800 the Pope confirmed a Brief previously issued for this promotion, dispensing Archdeacon from defect of age, as he wanted a few

weeks of completing his thirtieth year. He was born in the city of Cork in 1770.

1824. Edmund French, Ord. Præd., succeeded, as bishop of Kilmacduagh with Kilfenora, *per obitum* Archdeacon. He was elected by Propaganda, July 26, approved by the Pope August 1, and decreed August 7, 1824. He was Guardian of Galway. His Brief was dated August 24, 1824 and he was consecrated March 13, 1825, by Oliver Kelly, archbishop of Tuam, assisted by Dr Coen, bishop of Clonfert and Dr M^c Nicholas, bishop of Achonry.

Dr French died July 14, 1852.

1853. Patrick Fallon. He was elected as bishop of Kilfenora with Kilmacduagh, by Propaganda, *per obitum* French, on the 29th of November, 1852, approved by the Pope Dec. 5, 1852, and decreed, January 26, 1853, the right to separate the united dioceses being specially reserved. He was consecrated May 1, 1853.

In the year 1866, bishop Fallon became infirm in health, and was obliged to give up the administration of his dioceses, and request an assistant. The clergy recommended three names for the coadjutorship, and the prelates of the provinces of Cashel and Tuam, subsequently gave their opinion. Kilfenora, it may be noted, lies in Clare county in Cashel province, while Kilmacduagh lies in Galway county in the province of Tuam. The prelates (two only dissenting) recommended as administrator, the bishop of Galway, whose see immediately adjoins Kilmacduagh. Accordingly, the bishop of Galway, John Mac Evilly, was elected by Propaganda as administrator of Kilmacduagh and Kilfe-

nora, on the 30th of July 1866. This appointment, approved by the Pope August 5, and decreed August 23, 1866, was made *durante beneplacito Sanctæ Sedis*.

KILLALA

ALADEN.

1390. *January 29. Thomas Oretvelle* was provided to Aladen. in Hib. "vacant" per obitum Roberti, II. Kalendas Februarii, 1390." *Wadding*.

1400. *Thomas*. This prelate, who had been archdeacon of Killala, undertook, in addition to the payment of his own tax, to pay the taxes due by five of his predecessors, three of whom were named Thomas, the others being a William and a Robert. On the 14th April, 1400, Dominus Thomas, electus in Episcopum Aladen. in Ibernia, promisit Cameræ et Collegio, pro suo communi servitio 40 florenos auri et quinque servitia consueta. Item pro altero D^{no} Toma, (Thomas Orwell) tantumdem. Item pro altero D^{no} Toma (Thomas Lodowis), tantumdem. Item pro altero D^{no} Toma, tantumdem. Item recognovit Cameræ tantum, pro D^{no} Gulielmo, tantumdem. Item recognovit Cameræ tantum pro D^{no} Roberto, tantumdem." *Obligazioni*.

14—? Muredach Cleragh. He died in 1403. (Ware).

1416. O'Haneki, Dean of Killala. He was promoted to this see in 1416. (Ware).

14—? **Conor O'Connell.** He died in 1423. (Ware).

1425. *September 26.* **Fergal Fitzmartin.** "Die 6 Kal. Oct., 1425, provisum est ecclesiæ Aladen. in Hybernia, vac. per mortem, de persona Fratris Fergalli Martini, Ord. Sⁱ Augⁿⁱ, Baccalaurei in Theologia." *Vatican.* "Fergallus, electus Aladen," on 24th October, 1425, "personaliter obtulit" etc., 40 florins, tax on his promotion. And on 27 Oct., 1425, "R. P. D. Fergallus, Dei gratia Episcopus Aladen," paid "one florin, 33 solidi, and 4 denarii, pro integra solutione unius min. servitii." *Obligazioni.*

"Die Dominica XI mensis Novembris, anno (1427) prædicto et Pontificatus prædict., Reverendus Pater Dominus Nicholaus Antonius, Episcopus Salpen. (Salpe), de mandato Domini Benedicti etc., (Locotenentis Camerlengi) ex speciali Commissione etc., in Capella S^{ti} Stephani infra Basilicam Principis Apostolorum de Urbe, astantibus sibi Reverendis Patribus Dominis Mauro Melevitan. et Antonio Cruen. Episcopis, Reverendo Patri Domino Fergallo, electo Aladens., munus consecrationis impendit, ipsumque in Episcopum consecravit, etc." *Ex Formatario 1425 ad 1435 in Archivio di Stato.*

1429. *January 30.* **Bernard Stenel.** "Tertio Kal. Feb., 1429, ad relationem D. Card^{lis} de Comite, provisum est ecclesiæ Aladen., vac. per mortem D. Fergalli, ult. Episcopi, de persona R. P. D. Bernardi Stenel, canonici dictæ ecc^æ, in minoribus dumtaxat Ordinibus constituti, et in 30 suæ ætatis anno vel circa; et missa fuit cedula." *Vatican.*

14—? Manus Fitz-Fultagh O'Dowda, Archdeacon of Killala, became bishop and died in 1436. (Ware).

1453. Thomas. On 7th January, 1453, "R. P. D. Thomas, Episcopus Aladen., personaliter obtulit, Cam. et Coll., etc., 50 florenos auri etc., et quinque minuta servitia." *Obligazioni*.

14—? Connor O'Connell, bishop of Killala, was slain in the year 1461, by Manus O'Dowda's son. (Ware).

1461. Donatus O'Concubair, or O'Conor. He was a Dominican Friar and is called an Englishman, "Anglus," in the Bullarium Ord. Prædicatorum.

1471. February 9. Thomas. His Bulls were dated "Romæ, apud S^t Petrum, Quinto Idus Feb. anno sexto Pauli II." On the 25th May, 1471, "Ven. et Religiosus vir D. Johannes Capello, Ord. Serv. de Verona, Collector in Ybernia, ut principalis et privata persona, ac vice ac nomine R. P. D. Thomæ, electi ecclesiæ Aladen. in Hyb., obtulit Cameræ Apostolicæ et Sacro Collegio R. D. Cardinalium, pro com. servitio dictæ ecclesiæ, ratione præfectionis de persona dicti Dⁿⁱ electi, (eidem factæ auctoritate Apostolica per D. Paulum sub dat. Romæ, apud Sanctum Petrum quinto Idus Feb. anno sexto), florenos auri de Camera 40, etc., et quinque minuta servitia." *Obligazioni*.

1500. May 4. Thomas Clerk. "Die 4^o Maii, 1500, Card. Senen. referente, ecclesiæ Aladen., vacanti per obitum Dⁿⁱ Thomæ, illius ultimi Episcopi, extra Romanam Curiam defuncti, de persona Dⁿⁱ Thomæ Clercha, Archidiaconi Sodoren., providit." *Vatican*.

On 31st June, 1500, "Johannes Nicolai, presbyter Lucan., ut procurator etc., R. P. D. Thomæ, electi Aladen., sponte obtulit, etc., ratione provisionis etc., per Bullas etc., Alex. VI sub dat. Romæ, pridie Nonas Junii, anno etc., octavo etc. factæ, florenos auri etc. 40. Solvit, 27th June, 19 florenos etc." *Obligazioni*.

Clerk resigned in 1505. *Ware*.

1505. *February 12. Malachy O'Clowan*. He was provided on the 12th of February, 1505, and was consecrated September 3, 1508, in Termon-feichan Church, by Octavian, archbishop of Armagh, James, bishop of Derry, and Eugene, bishop of Clogher.

15—? *Richard Barret*. He appears in the Provision of his successor. *Ware* says he was bishop in 1523.

1545. *November 6. Redmund O'Gallagher*. "Die 6 Nov., 1545, referente etc. De Carpo, deputavit administratorem in spiritualibus ecclesiæ Aladen. in Hibernia, tunc per obitum bonæ memoriæ Richardi Baired (Barrett), olim Episcopi Aladen., extra Romanam Curiam defuncti, vacanti, D. Raymundum Ogalcubait (O'Gallagher), clericum Rapoten. dioc., in 24 vel circa suæ ætatis anno constitutum, et de nobili genere ac legitimo matrimonio procreatum, donec 27 dictæ ætatis annum attigerit, et deinde de persona sua ipsi ecclesiæ providit, ipsumque illi in Episcopum præfecit et pastorem, curam etc., committendo, cum retentione omnium et singulorum et cum dispensationibus, derogationibus, et clausulis opportunis et consuetis. Absolvens etc. Taxa floren XI." *Barberini and Vatican*.

O'Gallagher was translated to Derry in 1569,

1570. *September 4. Donatus O'Gallagher.* "Die 4^o Sept., 1570, referente Morono, providit ecclesiæ Aladen. in regno Hiberniæ, vacanti per translationem Rev^{mi} Redmundi ad ecclesiam Deren., de persona Fratris Donati Ogalhur, Ord. S. Fran. de Observantia. Ipsumque etc. Absolvens etc." *Barberini.*

In 1575, on the 4th of May, special faculties were granted by the Pope to "Donato, episcopo Alladensi pro Diocesi Alladensi." (See Irish Ecc. Record. vol. iii. 147.) This Donatus, according to Dr Moran's authorities, "took an active part in organizing the Spanish expedition in aid of the Desmond chieftains in 1579. We meet with him in Madrid, on the 14th of October, 1578, on which day the Nuncio of his Holiness ordered some funds to be supplied to him; and on 10th of November, 1579, we find Colonello Sebastiano surrendering his ship to him and to John Fleming, by order of the same Nuncio. (*Ex Archiv. Vatic.*)

The original of the following letter is preserved in the Vatican Archives: —

"Nos infrascripti testes attestamur qualiter Ill^{mus} et Excell^{mus} D^{us} Thomas Stucleus, Marchio Lenstrensis, post ejus adventum ad hanc Ulissiponen. Civitatem, audiens Hibernorum omnium, qui jussu S^ce Stis illum comitati sunt, penuriam, illos omnes convenit et unicuique illorum, secundum uniuscujusque gradum et ejusdem Marchionis possibilitatem, obtulit quotidianum stipendium ex proprio marsupio. Quorum nomina sunt hæc,

R^{mus} Donatus, Alladen. Epus,
D. Cornelius Neacten, Sacerdos,
Doctor Nicolaus Quemerford,
D. Cornelius Obuyll, Sacerdos,
Laurentius Morus, Sacerdos,

Patricius Synod, Sacerdos,
 Nicolaus Faggan, Sclaris,
 Richardus Gallwey, Sclaris,
 Nicolaus Sedgrave, Sclaris.

Hi omnes, præter Rev^{um} Episcopum Alladensem et Cornelium Neachten, necnon Cornelium Obuyl, benevolentiam ejusdem Ill^{mi} et Excell^{mi} D. Marchionis, nobis præsentibus, recusarunt; asserentes se, superbe et obstinate, nullius esse subditos, ac nullius recepturos stipendium præter Summi Pontificis, ant alicujus Regis ant Principis Magni.

In cujus rei testimonium nos infrascripti testes, visis hominum malitia et obstinatione, hiis litteris testimonialibus signa nostra manualia opposuimus, Ulissiponi, iij die Junii, 1578.

Donatus, Episcopus Aladensis,
 David Wolf, Sacerdos Hibernus,
 Cornelius Neachten, Sacerdos Hibernus,
 Cornelius Obuil.

O'Gallagher was translated to Down and Connor on 23rd March, 1580.

1580. *July 27. John Icahasay, or Case.* There are various dates for this Provision. On the 2nd of July (in Corsini the 19th), "D^{nus} Card^{lis} Ursinus proposuit ecclesiam Aladen. in Hibernia, vacantem per translationem Episcopi ad ecclesiam Dunen., pro fratre Joanne, Hiberno, Ord. Min. de observantia, et omnibus annuentibus fuit expedita." *Barberini*. And on the 4th of July in same year, "D. Card. Ursinus prænunciavit provisionem ecclesiæ Aladen. in Hibernia." *Corsini*.

Again, on the 27th of July, 1580, "referente Ursino, providit Aladen. in Hib., vac. per trans. Donati ad ecc.

Dunen. et Conneren., de persona religiosi viri fratris Joannis Icahasay, Ord. frat. Min. de observantia, ætate, doctrina, natalibus, et ceteris requisitis abunde præditi, fidemque rite professi." *Vatican* and *Barberini*. In the margin, in the Barberini copy, is noted, "Fuit expeditio et debet esse sub die XI Julii, 1582."

In the Continuation of Wadding's Annals, *Jacobus Hubertus* is said to have been made bishop of Killala on the 11th of July, 1580, and it is added that Rodolphus called him *Johannes Scaccosey*.

This John Icahasay is called "John Case" in a State Paper, dated, 12th of April, 1582, in which Sir Nicholas Malby, President of Connaught, replies to certain accusations made against him to the Privy Council.

Malby, being charged also:—That he had conference with one John Case, which came lately from Rome, with the Pope's donation of the bishopric of Killala, whom he suffereth there to seduce the people, he answers:—"The bishop of Kilmacoughe sent 20 marks to me to be bestowed in necessaries in England, which I must bring over for him. And when he saith he is an unfit man to be a bishop, this shameless informer doth not blush to touch every governour. He knoweth that he is already Bishop of Kilmacough, so made by the Lord Deputy (but in whose time I know not) and therefore hath been thought fit for the function by others before my time, when now he is recommended for an exchange of his bishoprick and not as newly nominated a bishop.

16—? to 1645. The see was under Vicars.

Andrew Linch was Vicar Apostolic in 1642 and previously. On the 29th of August, 1641, the Cardinal

Protector of Ireland ordered letters to be written to the Nuntio, enquiring about the qualities of Francis Kirwan, who had been proposed by the archbishop of Tuam for Achonry. Kirwan was not appointed to Achonry, but to Killala, in 1645.

1645. *February 6. Francis Kirwan.* "Die 6^o Feb., 1645, "Antonio Barberino referente, S. S. ecclesiæ Alladen. vacanti ab annis centum circiter propter hereticorum invasionem, providit de persona Francisci Kirwan, cum dispensatione super defectu gradus. etc." *Corsini.*

Kirwan died in exile at "Redoni in Britannia Armorica," in or before 1654.

1654 to 1695. Killala was governed by Vicars.

In January, 1654, John Duley was made Vicar General instead of John De Burgo. In 1666 Richard Lee was Vicar General. In 1671 John De Burgo was made Vicar Apostolic by the Propaganda. His nomination was on the 12th, and his confirmation by the Pope was on the 26th of May, 1672. He was then in Milan, and was commended as a native of Cashel diocese, of good family and quality, and worthy of the office of Vicar Apostolic. In 1676, the Propaganda resolved that John Duley be made Vicar Apostolic of Killala, by Brief, *vice* De Burgo, whose Vicariate is to be revoked. This resolution was approved by the Pope in audience of April 22, 1676. On the 17th of December, 1680, a petition was presented to the Propaganda by the Abbè John De Burgo, Vicar Apostolic of Killala. He had been imprisoned in England for two years during the persecution which began in

1677, and he was condemned to death. He made a vow that if he escaped, he would undertake a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. He succeeded in escaping, and when on his journey to fulfil his vow, was taken and made a slave by corsairs of Tripoli, and plundered of every thing he possessed. Being now at liberty, but destitute of resources, he prays the Propaganda to send some pecuniary assistance to him, which he will wait for at Constantinople, to which port he had been brought by a ship of Scio. In a Propaganda Congregation of March 16, 1682, it was stated that De Burgo, the Vicar General of Killala, was in Rome, and in want of money to procure the dress of a Priest. On the 13th of April, 1682, the Propaganda made him a monthly allowance of six scudi.

1695. Ambrose Madden was nominated by the Propaganda to be bishop of Killala, and administrator of Kilmacduagh, on the 30th of August, 1695.

1707. Thaddeus Francis O'Rourke. He was a Franciscan of the Min. Observ., and was appointed by Propaganda in February, 1707, and his Brief bears date March 15, 1707. He had received a previous appointment from the Pope on the 15th of November 1703, but the Brief was suspended.

O'Rourke was consecrated in Dublin, on the 24th of August, 1707, by Patrick Donnelly, bishop of Dromore, *assistentibus* Edmund Byrne, archbishop elect of Dublin, and the Very Rev. Fergus O'Ferrall, archdeacon of Ardagh. The see was "long vacant" before this appointment.

1736. Peter Archdeken. He was appointed by Brief, dated September 30, 1735, and made his profession of faith, on consecration at Prague, on February 5, 1736, before Maurice Adolphus, archbishop of Pharsalia, bishop of Leitmeritz in Bohemia and “*educibus Saxoniae*.” The certificate of the oath was signed in the convent of the Irish Franciscans at Prague.

1739. Bernard O'Rourke, Vicar Apostolic of Elphin, was recommended by King James, April 10, 1739. His Brief was dated April 24, 1739, to Killala *vacant per obitum* etc.

1743. John Brett, a Dominican, succeeded to this see, vacant *per obitum*, by Brief, dated July 27, 1743.

Dr Brett was translated to Elphin in 1748.

1749. Mark Skerrett succeeded by Brief dated January 23, 1749. He had been recommended by King James on the 20th of November 1748.

Dr Skerrett was translated to Tuam in 1749.

1749. Bonaventure Mc Donnell, Ord. S. Fran. de Obs., was appointed by Brief dated May 7, 1749.

1760. Philip Phillipps. His Brief was dated November 24, 1760.

On the day of the date of this Brief, Clement XIII notified to “*Jacobo III, Magnæ Britanniae Regi*,” the provision of Killala, in favour of the person named by the King, and explains the reasons why no mention of the Royal nomination was made in the Brief itself. The Pope's letter is thus written: —

“Carissimo in Christo, Filio Nostro Jacobo Magnæ Britanniæ Regi Illustri CLEMENS PAPA XIII. *Carissime in Christo Fili Noster Salutem et Apostolicam Benedictionem.*

Cum Nos hodie per alias Nostras in simili forma Brevis expeditas literas quarum tenorem pro plene, et sufficienter expresso, ac præsentibus inserto haberi volumus, Ecclesiæ Alladen. in Regno Tuo Hiberniæ vacanti, dilectum Filium Philippum Philips, cui apud Nos de iis, quæ ad tantum onus sustinendum necessariae sunt, qualitatibus, fide digna testimonia perhibita fuerunt, quemque Nobis Majestas Tua per suas literas ad id nominavit, in Episcopum præfecerimus, et Pastorem, Curam, regimen, et administrationem ipsius ecclesiæ Alladen., ei in spiritualibus et temporalibus committendo; verum cum in literas hujusmodi nullam nominationis a Te factæ et ad Te pertinentis, mentionem fieri censuerimus iis ita suadentibus rationibus, quas pro spectata prudentia tua Te facile assequuturum esse non ambigimus, idque Tibi nullo modo officere sommopere cupiamus; idcirco per præsentem expresse declaramus, mentem Nostram fuisse et esse, ut ex hac præteritione, quam præsentis temporis conditio postulabat, nullum Tibi, Tuisque juribus nominandi detrimentum illatum fuerit, vel sit, sed ea omnia ita salva, illæsa, ac præservata intelligantur, perinde ac si in eisdem literis, expressa Tuæ nominationes hujusmodi mentio facta fuisset. Quod dum eo animo Tibi significamus ut novum in hoc accipias argumentum illius intimæ, ac prorsus paternæ, qua Te in Domino complectimur, et semper complexi fuimus, charitatis, Apostolicam Benedictionem Majestati Tuæ amantissime impertemur.

Datum Romæ apud S. Mariam Majorem sub Annulo

Piscatoris die XXIV Novembris. MDCCLX. Pontificatus Nostri Anno Tertio."

Dr Phillipps was translated to Achonry in 1776.

1776. **Alexander Irwin.** He was Dean of the Chapter and Vicar General of Elphin. His election by Propaganda, on June 10, was approved by the Pope, June 16, and decreed June 22, 1776. He succeeded *per trans.* Phillipps, by Brief dated July 1, 1776.

Dr Irwin died in 1779.

1779. **Dominic Bellew.** He was elected in audience of December 5, 1779, *per mortem* Irwin. His Brief was dated December 18, 1779. He was consecrated in 1780. He was born in Armagh diocese in 1746, and made his studies partly in the Irish College, Rome, and partly at Bordeaux.

1814. **Peter Waldron**, archdeacon of Tuam, was elected by Propaganda September 19, and approved by the Pope in audience of September 25, 1814. His Brief was dated October 4, 1814.

Dr Waldron died May 20, 1834.

1834. **John Mac Hale.** He succeeded *per coadjutoriam*, on death of Waldron. On the 31st of January, 1825, the Propaganda elected John Mac Hale coadjutor with succession to bishop Waldron. The Pope approved this appointment in audience of February 2, and the decree of Propaganda issued on the 12th of February, 1825. He was consecrated June 5, 1825, to the see of Maronia *in partibus*.

In August, 1834, Dr Mac Hale was translated to Tuam.

1835. Francis O'Finan, Ord. Præd. He was elected by Propaganda, January 26; approved by the Pope, February 1; and decreed, February 7, 1835. His Brief was dated February 13; and he was consecrated in the church of S. S. Dominic and Sistus, Rome, on the 15th of March, 1835, by His Eminence Cardinal Giacomo Frasoni, with the assistance of Monsignor Della Porta, Patriarch of Constantinople, and Monsignor Vespignani, bishop of Tiano.

Dr O'Finan for several years presided over the Irish Dominican College of S. Clement in Rome, and was afterwards Confessor to the saintly Duchesss of Lucca.

Dr O'Finan died in December, 1847, in Rome and was buried in the Minerva.

1847. Thomas Feeny, bishop of Ptolemaide *in partibus*, and Administrator Apostolic of Killala, was translated to the bishopric of Killala by the Propaganda, and the Pope gave his approbation in audience of December 12, 1847. The decree issued on the 15th of December, 1847, and the Brief was dated January 11, 1848. Dr Feeny, who was Professor in Maynooth, received his appointment to Ptolemaide *in partibus* in July, 1839, and was consecrated October 13, 1839.

Bishop Feeny died June 9, 1873.

1873. Hugh Conway succeeded, *per coadjutoriam*, on the 9th of June 1873. He had been formerly P. P. Skreen, and was elected coadjutor to bishop Feeny, with succession, and title of Acanto *in partibus*, on the 15th of September, 1871. His election was approved by the Pope Sept. 10; and the decree of Propaganda was dated November 7, 1871. His Brief was dated November

21, 1871 and he was consecrated February 4, 1872, in Ballina Cathedral by the bishop of Galway, assisted by the bishops of Elphin and Ardagh.

ACHONRY.

ACHADEN.

1401. **Bernard.** On 26th January, 1401, "Dominus Bernardus, Episcopus Acaden. in Ybernia, promisit Cam^m et Coll^{io}, pro suo communi servitio, florenos 33 auri de Camera et tertium similis flor.; et quinque servitia consueta." *Obligazioni.*

1410. *April 14. Magon Chradran.* "Die 14^o Aprilis, 1410, S. D. N. providit ecclesiæ Achaden. in Hibernia, vacanti per mortem, etc., (sic) ultimi Episcopi, de persona Venerabilis Viri Magoni Chadrani, Canonici dictæ ecclesiæ et electi." *Vatican.*

1414 *July 6. Laurentius Petri Jacobini*, a Dominican Friar, became bishop. *Bullarium Ord. Præd.*

14—? **Donatus.** In the Bullarium Ordinis Prædicatorum, Richard Belmer is said to have succeeded to Achaden., "vac. per obitum bonæ memoriæ Donati."

1424. *April 12. Richard Belmer*, Ord. Præd. "Pridie Id. Aprilis, 1424 provisum est ecclesiæ Akaden. in Hybernia, vac. per mortem, de persona Fratris Richardi Belmeri, de Citodia, Ord. Præd. Baccalaurei in Theologia." *Vatican.* On the 29th of May, 1424, "Ricwerdus Belmer,

Electus Akaden.," appeared in person, for payment of his tax on promotion, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ florins. *Obligazioni*.

1436. *September 3.* Nicholas O'Daly, Ord. Præd. succeeded September 3, 1436. (*Hib. Dom.*) He is described in the Bulls of appointment as "Vir multiplicium Virtutum meritis insignitus."

14—? Thady. He appears in the Provision of his successor.

1442. *October 15.* James Blacden, or Blakedon, Ord. Præd., was provided to Akaden., "vac. per obitum bonæ memoriæ Thadei." *Bullarium Ord. Præd.* Blakedon was translated to Bangor in 1452. Perhaps he resigned Achonry in 1448.

1448. Cornelius Omochray. On 10st November, 1448, "R. P. D. Cornelius Omochray, electus Akaden., personaliter obtulit, etc, pro suo com. servitio, debito ratione provisionis de persona sua ad dictam ecclesiam, auctoritate Apostolica, factæ, florenos auri de Camera 33 et unum tertium." *Obligazioni*. On 10th November, 1449, "R. P. D. Cornelius Omochan, electus ecclesiæ Akaden., personaliter obtulit, etc., florenos 33 $\frac{1}{3}$. Die 5 Aprilis, 1452, restituta fuit una Bulla perindevalere super eodem Episcopatu, viz super eadem ecclesia Akaden. Datum Romæ apud S. Petrum per pridie Idus Februarii, anno quinto Nicolai V." *Obligazioni*.

1475. Robert Wellys or Wellyl, a Franciscan Friar was provided to this see, vacant *per obitum* Cornelli, by Pope Sixtus IV. Wadding gives the date of the Provision as *Pridie Idus Julii* 1473. His consecration however

and payment of tax occurred in 1475. On the 8th of May, 1475, "quarto anno Sexti IV, R. P. D. Robertus Episcopus Accaden. solvit florenos 17 et solidos 43." *Quietanze*. The following is the record of his consecration: —

"Lettera consecrationis pro D. Ep^o Achaden. Universis etc. Latinus etc. Quod Rev. in Christo P. D^{us} Benedictus, Dei et Apostolica Sedis gratia archiepiscopus, Melitinen., in Rom. Curia residens, ex commissione etc., Romæ in ecclesia Hospitalis Anglorum assistentibus sibi R^{mo} Pi D^o Francisco Scutarens. et Orlando Ancheraden. eadem gratia Episcopis R^{mo} Pi D^o Roberto, electo ecclesiæ Achaden., munus consecrationis Sacrosanctæ Romanæ ecclesiæ episcopis impendi solitum et consuetum infra missarum solempnia rite impendit et contulit juxta formam et consuetudinem Sanctæ Romanæ Ecclesiæ in talibus servari solitas et consuetas. In quorum fidem et testimonium præmissorum præsentibus literas fieri, sigillique nostri Camerariatus officii quo in talibus utitur, fecimus et jussimus apprehensione com-uni. Datum Romæ apud Sanctum Petrum, in Camera Apostolica sub anno a Nativitate Domini millesimo quadringentesimo septuagesimo quinto. Indicione octava. Die quarta mensis Junii Pontificatus Sanctissimi in Christo Patris et Domini Nostri Domini Sixti Papæ nostri anno quarto." *Ex libro Formatarum etc. in Archivio di Stato.*

14—? **Bernard.** He died in 1488 or 1489. *Ware.*

1489. *September 23.* **John de Buclamant.** He was provided, 23 September, 1489. On 12th October, 1489, "Ven. vir D. Didacus Cesaraugustanus, etc., nomine R. P. D. Johan-

nis, electi Achaden. (sic), obtulit, etc., ratione provisionis, etc., Innocentii VIII, sub dat. Romæ, nono Kal. Oct., anno sexto factæ, florenos auri de Camera 33 et unum tertium." *Obligazioni*.

1490? Richard or Thomas Fitz Richard. He appears in the Provision of his successor.

1492. October 8. Thomas Ford. "Die 8 Oct., 1492, providit in titulum Fratri Thomæ Ford (de Rivis *Barberini*) Ord. S. Augⁿⁱ, de ecclesia Achaden. in regno Hiberniæ, sub archiepiscopo Tuamen., vac. per obitum Dⁿⁱ Richardi (Thomæ Richardi, *Barberini*), illius ultimi possessoris, extra Romanam Curiam defuncti. *Vatican*. "Redditus.... floren. Taxa 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ floren." *Barberini*. The Bulls were dated "Romæ, 8 Idus Octobris." *Obligazioni*.

1508. December 22. Eugene O'Flanagan, Ord. Præd. was appointed by Julius II, on the 22nd of January, 1508, to Achonry, vacant by death of Thomas. Four Bulls concerning this provision are printed in *Hibernia Dominicana*.

1522. August 31. Cormach. "Die 23^o Julii, 1526, Dominus Franciscus Miranda, scriptor Apostolicus, nomine R. P. D. Cormach, Episcopi Achaden., obtulit, etc., pro comuni servitio dictæ ecclesiæ Achaden., quæ in partibus Ibernæ existit, ratione provisionis, etc., per Bullas Adriani (VI) sub dat. pridie Kalend. Septembris, anno primo, florenos auri de Camera trigintatres, cum uno tertio etc., et quinque minuta servitia etc." *Obligazioni*.

1547. June 15. Thomas O'Fihil. "Die 15 Junii, 1547, refe-

rente R^{mo} Ardinghello providit ecclesiæ Achaden. in Hibernia, tunc per obitum bo: mem: Eugenii O'Flanagan, olim Episcopi Achaden., extra Romanam Curiam defuncti, vacanti, de persona R. P. D. Thomæ Ofigillan (O'Fihil), abbatis monasterii S^{ti} Augustini Mageonen., ordinis ejusdem S^{ti}, in presbyteratus ordine constituti; ipsumque illi in Episcopum præfecit et pastorem, curam etc., committendo, cum retentione dicti Monasterii, ac cum dispens^{bus}, derog^{bus} et clausulis opportunis et consuetis. Absolvens etc. Taxa 33 1/3 flor." *Vatican. and Barberini.*

D^r O'Fihil was translated to Leighlin in 1555.

1556. Cormac Ocoyn. He appears in the Provision of his successor, and is mentioned in David Wolfe's letter of the 12th of Oct., 1561, who speaks of Achonry as then vacant per la morte della buona memoria di Cormaco O'Coyn del detto ordine di S. Francesco. Wolfe mentions that the church of Achonry was then used as a fortress by the gentry and had not a vestige of religion. See page 136.

1562. January 28. Eugene O'Harte. "Die 28 Januarii 1562, referente Johanne Hieronymo Card. Morono, providit ecclesiæ Achaden in Hib. prov. Tuam. regionis Connatæ, per obitum bonæ memoriæ Cormaci Ocoyn, nuper Episcopi Achaden extra Romanam Curiam defuncti, vacanti, de persona D. Eugenii Oharth, Hiberni, Ord. Præd. Professoris, nobilis Catholici et concionatoris egregii, præsentis in Curia et commendati a R. P. David. Absolvens etc." *Vatican, Corsini and Paris. MSS Latin, 12,559.*

D^r O'Harte was at the Council of Trent, and was

described as "Professor of Sacred Theology, learned, a distinguished (esimio) ecclesiastic, and illustrious for his Apostolic zeal."

David Wolf, in the letter above quoted, recommended O'Harte as likely, by his good life and by aid of his friends, to take back the church and deal with it as Bodkin had done with Tuam. O'Harte took an active part in the Trent Council in 1563, and was, in 1568, recommended for the administration of Armagh diocese during the imprisonment of Dr Creagh. (Vatican MSS. and Dr Lynch's History of the Irish Church, Bodleian. MSS.). In 1575, on the 4th of May, special faculties were granted to O'Harte by the Pope, not only for Achonry diocese, but also for the whole province of Tuam — "*Eugenio episcopo Accadensi, pro diocesi Accadensi, necnon pro tota provincia Tuamensi.*" (I.E.R. iii. 147.) The bishop of Achonry is not reckoned in the parliament list of 1585. Dr Long, archbishop of Armagh, on the 4th of June, 1585, wrote to Walsingham that O'Harte, who had been "committed unto" him by Sir John Perrott "to be conferred with," was "brought by the Lord's good direction to acknowledge his blindness," to resign his bishopric, and to a thorough persuasion that "the man of sin sitteth at Rome under pretence of the seat of God." (State Papers concerning the Irish Church, page 97.)

But the primate was deceived. O'Harte, on the 3rd of September, 1585, was party to a treaty between the Queen and the Sligo chieftains (Morrin, ii. 146), which confirmed the possessions of his see. (Ibid. 149, 150.) In 1587 O'Harte formed one of the seven bishops who met in Ulster to promulgate the Trent decrees throughout the northern province. According to Lynch's His-

tory (Bodleian MSS.), the bishop of Killala, Eugene O'Connor, was appointed by the Queen on the 1st of December, 1591, administrator of Achonry, and, being an old friend of O'Harte, allowed him quiet possession of the see for the sum of 180 marks annually. "Owen O'Harte, of Accadensis, bishop," was admitted to pardon by James I, along with the other inhabitants of Sligo. (Pat. Rot. 1^o James I.) O'Harte died in 1603, being one hundred years old, and was buried in his Cathedral near the high altar, on the Gospel Side.

1603 to 1641. The see was under Vicars.

On the 12th of March 1631, "O'Donnell, Comes de Tyrconnell" recommended Nicholas Lynch for the long vacant see of "Mayonensis et Acadensis." (Wadding MSS). James Fallon was Vicar Apostolic of Achonry, in 1641, previous to the appointment of Dillon to the bishopric.

1641. *May 14.* Ludovicus Dillon, O. S. F. "Die 14^o Maii, 1641, referente eodem (Card. Antonio Barberino etc.), attestaciones archiep. Tuam. et Episcopi Elfinen. de nobilitate, vitæ integritate, morum gravitate, eruditionis copia, rerum agendarum peritia, et diversis, tam in Patria, quam in partibus ultramarinis laudabiliter functis, R. P. Fratris Ludovici Dillon, ord. min. de obs., filii Vice Comitis Dillon, et simul litteras Baronum et Equitum Germanorum præfati Ludovici, in quibus eidem fratri Ludovico protectionem suam, ac etc. provisionem ad sustentandem debito cum decore episcopalem dignitatem promittunt, et demum ex lett. testimonialibus etc., archiepⁱ Tuam. et epis^{pi} Elfinen. etc., populi ecc. Achaden., etc.... desiderium, ut dictus Ludovicus ad præ-

fatam ecc. promoveatur. Congregatio censuit, si S^{mo} placuerit, præfatum fratrem Ludovicum ad eandem ecclesiam a multis annis vacantem, promovendum esse."

The letters of the archbishop of Tuam and the bishop of Elphin recommending Dillon were dated September 27, 1638, and mention that Dillon had served the office of "Definitor of this Province," and other offices of his Order at home and abroad, and that his appointment would be most popular and useful, as he was connected by blood with all the great families in the diocese, and his brothers had large estates in Achonry. Another letter to Propaganda from the same prelates, urging the appointment of Dillon, was written December 9, 1639. (Propaganda Papers).

1645 to 1707. The see was under Vicars.

In 1666 and 1675 Mauritius Carcan was Vicar General, and he was appointed Vicar Apostolic by the Propaganda on the 4th of May, 1677. In the Congregation of March 29, 1678, the nobles of Tuam province memorialled the Propaganda to make Maurice Donnellane, who had been a long time Vicar General, bishop of Achonry.

In 1683 the Propaganda considered the expediency of appointing Maurice Donelane to be bishop of Achonry, in compliance with the postulation of the clergy of Achonry and the supplication of certain noble Catholics of Ireland. It was discussed also whether it would not be better to make either Donelane or Hugh Mac Dermott Vicar Apostolic. Mac Dermott was recommended by Cardinal Boncompagni. On the 14th of December, 1683, Hugh Mac Dermott was appointed Vicar Apostolic in room of Maurice Donnell-

lane, and Mac Dermott appeared as Vicar Apostolic in 1692.

1707. *April 30.* **Hugh Mac Dermott.** His Brief was dated April 30, 1707. He continued in this see until his death, which probably occurred in 1725, as on the 10th of September in that year, faculties were granted to Charles O'Hara, Vicar Capitular of Achonry.

1725. **Dominick O'Daly**, Master in Theology, succeeded. He was consecrated on the Feast of S. Andrews, November 30, 1725 at Brussels, by the archbishop of Corinth, Nuncio, and the bishops of Antwerp and Tricalia. O'Daly was a Dominican. (Bullarium Ord. Præd.) O'Daly was an alumnus of Athenry, and studied, at Rome, partly in the Irish College of S.S. Sixtus and Clement, and partly at the Minerva. Returning to Ireland he served on the Mission at Athenry. He was present at the General Comitia of his Order in 1721, at Rome. Pope Benedict XIII made him bishop of Achonry in 1725. (Hib. Dom.)

Dr O'Daly died in 1735, and was buried at Athenry.

1735. **John O'Harte**, succeeded by Brief, dated September 30, 1735.

He died before May, 1739.

1739. **Walter Blake.** He was appointed on the 13th of August, 1739.

Dr Blake died in 1758.

1758. **Patrick Robert Kirwan DD.** His Brief was dated August 21, 1758. He is described in a Propaganda paper

without date, as about 56 years of old, of good and ancient family. He had been on the Mission for 28 years. He was Dean of Tuam and had been Vicar General of Tuam for 15 or 16 years. He was postulated for by his Metropolitan and the bishops of the province. He succeeded per mortem Walteri Blake.

1776. Philip Phillipps. He was bishop of Killala, and was translated to Achonry, by election of Propaganda June 10; with approval of the Pope, June 16; and decree dated June 22, 1776.

Dr Phillipps was translated to Tuam in 1785.

1785. Boetius Egan. He was elected by Propaganda, September 19, approved by the Pope Sept. 25, and decreed, Sept. 26, 1785. His Brief was dated November 22, 1785.

Dr Egan was translated to Tuam in 1787.

1787. Thomas O'Connor. He was elected by Propaganda December 3, approved by the Pope Dec. 9, and decreed Dec. 15, 1787. His Brief was dated January 4, 1788. He was educated at Paris, and was thirty three years old in 1788.

Dr O'Connor died on the 18th of February, 1803, after five or six days illness.

1803. Charles Lynah, L. L. D., and P. P. Westport, succeeded. The Pope approved, in audience of April 28, and the Propaganda decree was dated April 29, 1803. Lynah was also Vicar General of Tuam, when promoted. He was consecrated before June 4, 1804.

Bishop Lynah had been an alumnus of the Irish College, Rome, and distinguished himself greatly in the

Propaganda. He belonged to an ancient and highly respectable Irish family. He was some time P. P. of Castlerea, in Elphin, and Canon of Achonry. He was postulated for by the clergy.

1809. **John O'Flynn.** He succeeded *per mortem* Leinagh or Lynah. He was approved in audience June 3, and decreed June 9, 1809. He was P. P. Sligo, and Vicar General of Elphin.

D^r O'Flynn died July 17, 1817.

1818. **Patrick Mac Nicholas.** He was elected by Propaganda, February 23, and approved by the Pope in audience of March 1, 1818. His Brief was dated February 23, and he was consecrated May 17, 1818. He had been Professor in Maynooth College.

D^r Mac Nicholas died in 1852.

1852. **Patrick Durcan.** He succeeded, *per obitum* Mac Nicholas, by Propaganda election Sept., 28, approved by the Pope Oct. 3, and decreed October 4, 1852. The Brief was dated on the same day as the decree.

D^r Durcan, son of John Durcan and his wife Mary Rowan, was born in the parish of Kilmactigue, county Sligo, February 5, 1790.

He was taught Classics at the Diocesan School, Ballaghadereen, and was appointed to a Diocesan Burse in Maynooth College by bishop O'Flynn in August, 1812. After a Collegiate course of six years, with two in the Dunboyne Establishment, he was ordained Priest in Pentecost, 1820.

He was consecrated for Achonry on the Feast of

S. Andrew, November 30, 1852, by Dr Mac Hale, archbishop of Tuam, assisted by the bishops of Elphin and Killala.

He erected many churches in his diocese, besides the beautiful Cathedral Church in Ballaghadereen.

He died May 1, 1875.

1875. **Francis Mac Cormack** succeeded *per coadjutoriam*, on the death of Dr Durcan. He was elected coadjutor with succession to Dr Durcan, by Propaganda, September 5; approved by the Pope, September 10; and decreed November 7, 1871.

Francis Joseph Mac Cormack, son of Francis Joseph Mac Cormack and his wife Bridget Flynn, was born April 8, 1833, at Gatestreet, parish of Ballintubber, county Mayo.

He received his early education at the local school; learned Classics at the Franciscan Monastery, Errew, county Mayo, and at Ballinrobe. He entered St Jarlath's College, August 28, 1850; was promoted to a Diocesan Burse in St Patrick's College, Maynooth, and matriculated in Philosophy, in August 1854. After the ordinary course he was awarded a Dunboyne Scholarship, and was appointed temporary Lecturer in Moral Philosophy in 1862.

He was ordained Priest June 10, 1862.

He became curate of Islandeady, Tuam diocese, November 1, 1862, and curate in Westport, February 2, 1867, and filled that office until January 2, 1872.

His Brief for the see of Claudiopolis *in partibus* with coadjutorship of Achonry, *cum jure successionis* was dated November 21, 1871.

He was consecrated on Sexagesima Sunday, Feb. 4,

1872, in Ballina Cathedral, by the bishop of Galway, (Dr Mac Evilly), assisted by the bishops (Dr Gillooly and Dr Conroy) of Elphin and Ardagh. Dr Duggan, bishop of Clonfert, preached the Consecration Sermon.

He published "A Pastoral Instruction to the clergy and laity of Achonry, on the occasion of the *Greater Jubilee*..

ELPHIN.

ELPHINEN.

1407. **John O'Grada.** On the 12th of October, 1407, "Dominus Johannes, Episcopus Elfinen. in Ybernia, promisit Cam^a et Coll^o, pro sui com. servitio, 66 flor. auri et 5 servitia consueta. Item recognovit si et in quantum etc., ob carestiam librorum etc." *Obligazioni*.

1412. *April 15.* **Thomas Colby.** "Die 15 Aprilis, 1412, provi- sum est ecclesiæ Elphinen. in Hibernia, vacanti per mortem, de persona Magistri Thomæ Colbi, Ordinis Carmelit., Magistri in Theologia." *Vatican*.

1418. *February 17.* **Robert Fosten.** "Die 13^o Kal. Martii, 1418, provisum est ecclesiæ Elphinen. in Hib., vacanti per mortem, de persona Roberti Fostrii, Ordinis Mino- rum, Magistri in Theologia." *Vatican*. On Nov. 29, 1419, at Florence, "R. P. D. Robertus, Dei gratia Epis- copum Elphinen. in Hybernia, per integra solutione unius min. servitii, solvit 10 flor. 32 solid. et 6 denarii." *Obligazioni*.

1429. January 26. Laurence Obrolan. "Sept. Kal. Feb., 1429, prov. est ecc. Elfinen., vac. per mortem, de persona Dni Laurentii Obrolani." *Vatican.* On the 29th of April, 1429, "R. P. D. Laurentius, Dei gratia Episcopus Elphinen., pro parte partis com. servit. solvit 16 floren. auri de Camera et 25 solidos, et pro uno min. servit. 2 flor. 26 sol. et 11 denarios. Item pro 3 min. servit. 3 florenos et 42 solidos." *Obligazioni.*

1429. December 2. William Ohedian, or O'Etegan. "Quarto Nonas Decembris, 1429, prov. est ecclesiæ Elfinen. in Hib., vac. per obitum, de persona D. Gulielmi Ohedian, et cum eo dispensatum fuit super defectu natalium, quem de Diacono et soluta genitus, patitur." *Vatican.* This bishop went to Rome in 1444, and it would seem he had not previously paid his tax to the Chamber. For, on the 19th of October, 1444, "Wilhelmus, Dei gratia Episcopus Elphynen.", obtained a "*dilatio*", or delay in payment of his tax. *Obligazioni.* In 1449, he was translated to Emly.

1449. Cornelius O'Cunlis. On the 7th November, 1449, "Ven. vir D. Ricardus Offyan procurator, etc., R. P. D. Corneli, translati de ecclesia Imelacen. ad ecclesiam Elphinen., obtulit, etc., 66 florenos auri de Camera." *Obligazioni.*

14—? John. He appears only in the Provision of his successor.

1458. June 7. Nicholas O'Flanagan. He was appointed by Bulls, dated 7 Idus Junii, 1458 to Elphin, vacant by death of John, of happy memory. On the 14th of June, 1458, "R. P. D. Nicholaus Oflanagan, Episcopus Elphinen.,

principalis personaliter constitutus, obtulit, etc., 66 florenos auri, etc., et quinque min. servitia." *Obligazioni*. He was in Rome in 1469. See under Limerick. O'Flanagan resigned this see in September, 1494, according to the Registry of Octavian, requesting, at the same time, that the Pope would translate George, bishop of Dromore, to Elphin, in his room.

14 - ? **Cornelius**. He appears in the Provision of his successor.

1492. *June 22*. **Richard Mac Brien**. "Die 22^o Junii, 1492, referente Card^{lo} Senen., S. D. N. providit de persona Dⁿⁱ Richardi, Ord. Præd., Elfinen. ecclesiæ in Hyb., vacanti per obitum Dⁿⁱ Corneli, illius ultimi possessoris, extra Romanam Curiam defuncti." *Vatican*.

1499. *April 15*. **George Bran**. "Die 15 Aprilis, 1499, referente Senen, S. D. N. admisit resignationem ecclesiæ Elfinen., per R. D. Nicolaum, illius Episcopum, in manibus Suæ Sanctitatis sponte factam. Et absolvit R. P. D. Georgium, Episcopum Dromoren., a vinculo et præfectione quibus ipsi Dromoren. ecclesiæ tenebatur, et eum ad dictam Elfinen. ecclesiam transtulit et promovit, reservata pensione 150 duc. pro resig^{te}. *Vatican*.

On 16 May, 1499, "D. Johannes Regina, clericus Sannonen., vice ac nomine R. P. D. Georgii, Episcopi Elphinen., obtulit, etc., ratione provisionis, etc., per Bullas Alex VI, sub dat. 15^o Kal. Maii, anno septimo, etc., factæ, florenos auri de Camera 66 et quinque min. servitia." *Obligazioni*.

George Bran received the holy orders of Subdeacon, April 20; Deacon, April 23; Priest, April 25; and Bishop,

May 4, all in the same year, 1483. See Vol. I. pages XXV and XXVI.

Bran died in, or before, 1524.

1525. *April 7. John.* "Die Septimo Aprilis, 1525, referente Card^{lo} de Cesis, providit ecclesiæ Elfinen. in Hibernia, vacanti per obitum Georgii, Episcopi Elfinen. extra Romanam Curiam defuncti, de persona Joannis, Abbatis Monasterii N., Eboracen. dioc., Præmonstraten. ordinis, cum retentione Monasterii. Redditus flor. non constat. Taxa floren. 66." *Barberini.*

The Bulls for this appointment, were dated, 7 Idus April, anno secundo Clement VII. On the 8th May, 1525, "Franciscus de Piscia, ut procurator, etc., nomine Johannis, electi Elphinen., obtulit, etc., 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ florenos auri." *Obligazioni.*

John died on the Feast of the Assumption, in 1536. *Ware.*

1539. *June 16. William Magennis.* "Die 16 Junii, 1536, referente Card^{lo} Ghinuccio, providit ecclesiæ Elphinen. in Hibernia, vacanti per obitum illius ultimi Episcopi, de persona Wilhelmi Magne, canonici Dromoren., cum retentione omnium etc., et dispensatione super defectu natalium. Absolvens etc. Taxa floren. LX." *Barberini.*

1539. *August 27. Gabriel de S^{to} Sevo.* "Die 27 Augusti, 1539, providit ecclesiæ Elfinen., vacanti per obitum N., de persona Fratris Gabrielis de S^{to} Sevo, Ord. S^{ti} Benedicti, cum retentione omnium." *Firenze.*

Gabriel was translated to Ferns in 1541.

1541. *June 3. Bernard O'Donnell.* "Die 3^o Junii, 1541, referente

R. D. Card^lo Brundusino, S^{mus} absolvit fratrem Bernardum, Episcopum Fernen., a vinculo quo tenebatur suæ ecclesiæ, et eum transtulit ad ecclesiam Elfinen., vacantem per resignationem, seu translationem, Dⁿⁱ Gabrielis illius ultimi Episcopi. Absolvens eundem Bernardum a censuris etc." *Barberini*.

1542. *May 5. Bernard O'Higgin.* "Die 5 Maii, 1542, referente R^{mo} Parisio, S. D. N. providit ecclesiæ Elphinen. in Hib., vacanti per obitum quondam Bernardi, extra Romanam Curiam defuncti, de persona fratris Bernardi Ykigin, presbyteri ordinis Heremitarum S^{ti} Augustini. Cum absolute." *Barberini*.

O'Higgin was obliged to leave Ireland in the time of Henry VIII, but returned in the reign of Queen Mary.

1545. *February 20. John O'Heyne.* "Die 20 Feb., 1545, referente R^{mo} Card^lo Crescentio, providit ecclesiæ Elfinen., cui alias tunc per obitum bonæ memoriæ Georgii Bran, Episcopi Elfinen., extra Romanam Curiam defuncti, aut alias certo modo vacanti, S^{tas} Sua de persona etiam bo: mem: Bernardi Ydonail, Episcopi Elfinen., apostolica auctoritate provideret, per obitum ipsius Bernardi Episcopi, qui possessione seu quasi etc. non habita, extra dictam Curiam debitum naturæ persolvit, pastoris solatio destitutæ, de persona R. P. D. Joannis Hyodan (O'Heyne) Episcopi Corchagen. et Clunen., qui regiminis et administrationis Corchagen. et Clunen. ecclesiarum invicem unitarum possessionem, seu quasi, ex eo quod a schismaticis et iis qui a Catholica fide defecerant, occupatæ detinerentur, assequi non potuit, nec de proximo assequi posse sperat, ipsumque illi in Episcopum præfecit et

pastorem, curam, etc., committendo, ita quod propter hoc eisdem Corchagen. et Clunen. ecclesiis præesse non desineret, sed tam Elphinen. quam Corchagen, et Clunen. ecclesiis hujusmodi ad sex menses (a die habitæ per eum pacificæ possessionis seu quasi regiminis et administrationis Elphinen. aut invicem unitarum ecclesiarum hujusmodi computandos) duntaxat in Episcopum præesset, ita ut ecclesiam Elphinen. seu invicem unitas ecclesias hujusmodi, cujus quarum possessionem seu quasi consecutus non fuerit, infra dictos sex menses dimittere omnino teneatur, als dictis sex mensibus elapsis, ipso jure vacare censeatur seu censeantur. Cum clausulis opportunis. Absolvens etc. Fructus Elphinen flor... Taxa 67." *Barberini*.

In this Provision Conat O'Siagal, a bishop appointed by Henry VIII in 1544, is ignored. In the subsequent succession, Roland De Burgo, bishop of Clonfert, who was appointed, in 1552, by Edward VI. to the administration of this see, and who died in 1580, is also ignored.

1544. Bernard O'Higgin. This bishop returned to his see in Mary's reign, but resigned it in 1561. He died in 1563, in the Monastery of Villavittosa in Portugal. (Herrera. *Alphabetum Augustinianum*, 108).

1562. January 28. Andrew O'Crean. "Die 28 Januarii, 1562, referente Joanne Hieronymo Card. Morono, providit ecc^{ie} Elphinen. in Hib., provinciæ Tuamen., regionis Connatiæ, vac. per liberam resignationem Reverendi Dⁿⁱ Ohuyghum (O'Higgin) Ord. S^t Augⁿⁱ Professoris, de persona Dⁿⁱ Andreæ Ycrean, Hiberni, Ord. Præd. Professoris, quem R. P. David, presbyter Societatis Jesu in Hib. commorans, per suas literas commendavit. Ab-

solvens etc." *Vatican. Corsini. and Paris, Latin 12,559.*

This Andrew O'Crean is named Andreas Xerea, by De Burgo. (Hib. Dom. 486.) Lynch, "de præsulibus," relates that Andrew O'Crean, in 1566, with O'Gallagher, of Killala, and O'Hart of Achonry, received, in the name of the Tuam province, the Trent decrees. (MS., Bodleian.) There is the following notice of O'Crean in the "Annals of Loch Cé" (page 455), under the year 1582: — "The bishopric of Oilfinn was given to Andrew O'Craidhén by the Council of Erinn at Ath-cliath" (Dublin), and under the year 1584 (page 459), the deposition of O'Crean by Elizabeth is thus recorded: — "John, son of James Lynch, was made bishop in Oilfinn this year, and Andrew O'Cridhain was removed."

O'Crean, who refused the oath of supremacy, died in the Convent of Sligo in 1594.

15—? **Demetrius Healy.** "Friar Demetrius Healy, of the Franciscan order, bishop of Elphin and Martyr" is mentioned in Dr Moran's "Archbishops of Dublin," page 290.

16—? **Raymund Galvirius.** He appears in the Provision of his successor.

In August, 1620, Nicholaus a Sancto Patritio, a Carmelite friar, was appointed Vicar Apostolic of Elphin. (Moran's *Spicil. Ossor.* p. 128).

1625. *June 9. Boetius Egan.* "Die 9° Junii, 1625, referente Card. Francisco Barberino, S. D. N. providit ecclesiæ Elphinensi, vacanti per obitum bo. mem. Raymundi Galvirii, ab hereticis pro Christi fide occisi, de persona

R. fratris Boetii Egani, presbyteri Tuamensis, ord. min. S. Francisci de observantia expresse professi, ipsumque etc." *Corsini*.

Egan, like his predecessors, suffered persecution. In the Congregation of March 13, 1634, he petitioned Propaganda for a dispensation from residence within his see, "ob insidias Hereticorum." *Propaganda*.

From a report of Rinuccini to Card. Panfilio in December, 1645, it appears that bishop Egan had requested as Coadjutor, Fr. George Dillon, Ord. Min., brother to Viscount Dillon. The Nuntio observed that bishop Egan "had no other reason for asking a Coadjutor than an attack of Sciatica, and inability to ride except with difficulty. In other respects his age and strength were sufficient." And in August, 1646, Rinuccini reports the presence, in the last Congress, of bishop Egan who was in excellent health.

Dr Egan died in Ireland, April 19, 1650, and was buried in the Convent of Kilconnell.

1650 to 1671. The see was administered by Vicars.

In 1666, Thomas Iggin (Higgin?) was Vicar General of Elphin, and in 1669, the Internuntio at Brussels recommended, for promotion to a bishopric, James Ferrall, vicar General of Elphin (Vic. Gen. del Vescovo Elphinense), a man of extraordinary purity of life and reputed to be a saint, and to possess the virtue of healing the sick.

1671. **Dominic De Burgo.** He was appointed by the Propaganda on the 12th, and confirmed by the Pope on the 26th, of May, 1671. He was of the Order of Preachers, a native of Elphin diocese, of noble family, and was

commended by his relative the Earl of Clanrickard, and by Cardinal Antonio. Monsignor Altovili, who knew De Burgo in Venice, described him to the Secretary of the Propaganda as a person every way deserving of promotion. (Propaganda Papers.).

Dominic De Burgo, of the noble family of the Clanrickard Burkes, was born in 1629, and in 1648 was professed a Dominican at Athenry. He was on his voyage to Spain, but his ship was taken by the English, and he was stripped of all he possessed and thrust into prison at Kinsale. He escaped by leaping from the prison walls to the mud left by the receding tide. He lay concealed two days in the woods near Kinsale, remaining without meat or drink, and covered, up to his neck, with the mud, which he was afraid to wash off. A Catholic nobleman, named Roche, gave him shelter and hospitality, and provided him with means to reach his mother's house. She was terrified at the dangers he underwent and endeavoured to dissuade him from again tempting the ocean. But her son was resolute in his purpose, and sailed from Galway for Spain. There he spent six years in the Dominican Convent of Holy Cross at Segovia. Leaving Spain he went to Italy, where he remained sixteen years. He was Master of Novices at Castelli Convent in Venice, at Milan, and at Bosco in Tortona diocese. In the General Comitia of the Order, held at Rome in 1670, he was Definitor, to the great advantage of his Province, and of the Dominican Convent of the Holy Cross at Louvain. He was created by Clement X, in 1671, bishop of Elphin, without any solicitation of friends, or expectation on his part. He was consecrated at Ghent.

The bishop's life in Ireland was one of constant peril

and fatigue. Twice a reward of a hundred pounds sterling was offered for his capture, by the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council. He was obliged to make his journeys by night, the better to avoid arrest. For four months at a time he never left the house where he was concealed, and then travelled forty miles by night to be enabled to consecrate the Holy Oils on Cœna Domini. During a short period of relaxation of persecution, De Burgo lived on a small demesne which he leased from his kinsman the Earl of Clanrickard, and where he exercised hospitality, and enjoyed a brief repose. But in the war against King James, he resided at Galway, until forced to seek safety by exile in France, and to retire to Louvain.

When the Dominican Convent in Louvain became unsafe to inhabit, the house being old, the bishop withdrew to the Convent of the Irish Minorites in the same town, where he died on the 1st of January 1704. He was buried in their church, near the High altar, with the following inscription upon his Monument:—
 “D. O. M. Hic jacet, ut voluit, Illustrissimus ac Reverendissimus D. Fr. Dominicus De Burgo, Nobilis Familiæ, ex S. Ordine Prædicatorum, Episcopus Elphinensis in Hibernia, Qui pro Deo, ac Rege suo plurima passus, Profugus obiit in hoc Collegio Lovaniensi S. Antonii de Padua Fratrum Minorum Hibernorum, Die I Anno MDCCIV et Ætatis LXXV. R. I. P. A.” (Hib. Dom.)

1707. March 15. Ambrose Mac Dermott, Ord. Præd., and Master in Theology, succeeded, by Brief, dated March 15, 1707.

Mac Dermott was of ancient and illustrious ancestry, and was an alumnus of the Dominican Convent of

Tulsk, county Roscommon. He taught Theology for many years in the Convent and College of S. S. Sixtus and Clement, Rome, where he was Prior from 1686 to 1689. He was afterwards Penitentiary at S. Maria Maggiore.

When Mac Dermott was appointed to Elphin bishopric, the persecution of the Catholics in England and Ireland was raging fiercely. It was therefore tried to keep the Provision of Mac Dermott as secret as possible, and his consecration was performed privately by one of the Cardinals at Rome. The British agents found means, however, to ascertain all particulars, and Mac Dermott, when on his way to his diocese, was arrested in London. When under examination, Mac Dermott pretended to be an Italian, and was not denounced by the interpreter, an Apostate priest who recognized him. One of the King's ministers then sent for him, told him plainly all details of his ecclesiastical career, including the name of his consecrator and of the palace where he was consecrated, and sent him back to prison, where he lay four months.

The Venetian Ambassador employed his influence in favour of the bishop, who was released on condition of leaving the Kingdom within six days. Mac Dermott intended to go to Brussels. The Propaganda sent him 100 scudi on the 3rd of September, 1708. By a letter of the Nuncio in Brussels, dated September 26, 1709, it appears that Mac Dermott took ship from Holland and reached Cork after a long and stormy passage of thirty four days. During that voyage the ship was several times attacked by French Corsairs, and the bishop lost all his luggage, and was compelled to throw his papers, *scritture*, into the sea.

In Ireland, the bishop, like the rest of his brethren, lived in hiding places, concealing his rank, to avoid arrest and banishment. He wrote, in 1710, under the assumed name of De Witt.

Mac Dermott died near Clontuskart, County Roscommon, in September, 1717. On his death, Dr Walter O'Kelly was elected Vicar Capitular.

1718. Carbricio or Gabriel O'Kelly. He was provided March 20, 1718, and in August, 1718, received the usual grant of Faculties, having been consecrated on the 8th of June, 1718, in Glinsk, by Edmund, bishop of Clonfert, assisted by two Dignitaries, namely, Edmund Burke and John Conry.

Dr O'Kelly died August 4, 1731.

1731. Patrick French. He was a Franciscan of the Stricter Observance, and was postulated for by the clergy of the diocese. His Brief was dated in November 1731.

Dr French died in 1748.

1748. John Brett was translated from Killala to Elphin by Brief, dated August 28, 1748.

John Brett, Master in Theology, took the Dominican Habit in Sligo, and went to Italy to study, first at Viterbo in the Convent of S. Maria ad Gradus, and afterwards at the Minerva. In 1725 he was made Lector Artium in the Irish College of S. S. Sixtus and Clement, where he highly distinguished himself for learning and ability. He taught Theology also in the College of S. Norbert in Rome, belonging to the Præmonstrants. In 1739, he was made Confessor to the British residents at Leghorn, but in a few months was

recalled to Rome to become Penitentiary at S. Maria Maggiore.

On the 8th of September, 1743, he was consecrated at Rome by Cardinal Antonio-Zaverio Gentili, in his private chapel, for the see of Killala, whence he was transferred to Elphin in 1748.

Brett died June 22, 1756, and was buried, in the tomb of his family, in the Franciscan church in Ballymote, county Sligo.

1756. **James O'Fallon** was appointed by Brief, dated August 14, 1756.

D^r O'Fallon died in 1786.

1787. **Edward French**. He succeeded per obitum Jacobi Fallon. He was elected by Propaganda, January 30, approved by the Pope, Feb. 4, and decreed, Feb. 5, 1787. His Brief was dated February 13, 1787. On the 17th of March, 1787, he received dispensation to enable him to be consecrated by one bishop, with the assistance of two dignitaries.

D^r French died April 29, 1810, in Paris, aged 37.

1814. **George Thomas Plunket**, DD., Vicar Capitular, succeeded. He was elected by Propaganda, September 19, approved by the Pope Sept. 29, and decreed October 1, 1814. His Brief was dated October 4, 1814.

The family of G. T. Plunket lived in Brussels, where his father was *Conseiller des Finances*, an officer corresponding to Lord of the Treasury in England, but with inferior emolument. George T. Plunket had *professed* as a Dominican in Louvain, where he was a highly distinguished student. But he became a Secular,

much against his inclination, in obedience to the solicitations of his father, who had a large family of sons and daughters, and wished to employ his interest in obtaining preferment for the young ecclesiastic. By his father's influence at the Court of Vienna, George was made a Canon in the Cathedral of Ghent by means of the Emperor Francis. The tyranny of Robespierre, however, forced the entire family to abandon Brussels, and George who was Professor in Louvain, betook himself to Ireland.

Bishop French placed Plunket in the country parish of Killucan, where his conduct was so exemplary that he was promoted to Roscommon, and made Vicar General. He was an eloquent preacher both in English, and Irish. He was of good birth by his father's and mother's side, and the Masters Netterville were his grand-uncles. *Ex Letter of Rev. Patrick Bartley, P. P., Elphin diocese, to Father Luke Concanen.*

D^r Plunket died in 1827.

1827. Patrick Burke. He succeeded *per coadjutoriam*. Patrick Burke, P. P. Glinsk, was elected coadjutor, with succession, by Propaganda, November 23; approved by the Pope, December 6; and decreed December 12, 1818. His Brief was dated January 12, 1819, and he was consecrated June 27, 1819, as bishop of Augustopolis *in partibus*.

1844. George Joseph Plunket Browne, bishop of Galway, succeeded *per obitum* Burke. Browne's translation from Galway to Elphin was made by Propaganda February 5; approved by the Pope, March 10; and decreed March 16, 1844. The Brief was dated March 26, 1844.

D^r Browne died December, 1, 1858.

1858. Laurence Gillooly succeeded *per coadjutoriam*, on death of Browne. Laurence Gillooly, Priest of the Congregation of S. Vincent de Paul, was elected coadjutor with succession, by Propaganda January 28; approved by the Pope February 3; and decreed February 13, 1856. He had a Brief to the see of Belle *in partibus*, dated February 18, and was consecrated September 7, 1856.

Laurence Gillooly, son of Laurence Gillooly and Margaret Mc Gann his wife, received his elementary and classical education at Roscommon, which town then possessed two excellent classical schools. He was selected, after a competitive examination, in 1835, to occupy a Burse in the Irish College at Paris, where he studied Philosophy. He read Theology chiefly in the Maison Mère of the Missions, Rue de Sèvres, Paris, which he entered, as a member of the Community, in 1843.

He was ordained Priest, December 6, 1847; and was soon after sent with some other Vincentian Fathers to establish a House at Cork, of which he was Superior in 1855 and 1856.

He was appointed coadjutor to Dr Brown, bishop of Elphin, February 29, 1856, and was consecrated to the see of Belle *in partibus*, in the Vincentian church, Sunday's Well, Cork, September 7, 1856, by the bishop of Cork, Dr Delany, in presence of the bishops of Limerick, Elphin, Ardfert, Cloyne and Ross, Kilmacduagh, Achonry and Dromore.

CLONFERT

CLONFERTEN.

1399. Henry. This prelate undertook to pay his own tax, and also the tax left unpaid by his predecessor in this see, Maurice O'Kelley, who was translated to Tuam in 1394. On the 6th of September, 1399, "Dominus Henricus, electus Episcopus Clonferten. in provincia Tuamensi in Ibernia, promisit Cameræ et Collegio, pro suo communi servitio, 300 florenos auri et 5 servitia consueta. Item recognovit pro D^{no} Mauritio tantumdem. Idem D. Henricus, 7 Septembris, 1399, solvit pro parte partis sui communis servitii 37 flor. auri et 25 solidos. Et pro parte partis quatuor minutorum servitiorum, florenos 20." *Obligazioni.*

1415. Thomas O'Kelley. Ware gives Thomas O'Kelley as bishop from 1415 to 1438, when he was promoted to Tuam.

1438. July 19. John O'Heyn. This Provision is recorded by Wadding. O'Heyn was Provincial of the Franciscans, and belonged to the once princely family of O'Heyne of Kiloviragh County Galway. Bishop O'Heyn was buried in the tomb of his ancestors in the church of the Dominicans at Athenry. (Hib. Dom.)

1444. Thomas De Burgo. He was bishop in 1444, and died in 1446. *Ware.*

1447. **John With**, O. S. F. was elected bishop, but was not consecrated. *Notes to Archdall's Monasticon, by bishop Moran.*

1447. *May 22.* **Cornelius O'Mullaye**. Wadding gives the date of Provision. On 2nd of June, 1447, "R. P. D. Cornelius, electus Clonferten., obtulit, etc., 300 florenos auri." *Obligazioni*. O'Mullaye was a Franciscan. He was translated to Emly in 1448.

1448. **Cornelius O'Cunlis**. On 7th October, 1448, "R. P. D. Cornelius, translatus de ecclesia Imolacen. ad ecclesiam Clonferten., principalis obtulit, etc., 300 florenos auri etc." *Obligazioni*. He was in Rome in 1457, and on the 12th of October, in that year, "D^{nus} Cornelius Episcopus Clonferten., personaliter obtulit, etc., 300 florenos auri etc. et quinque minuta servitia etc." *Obligazioni*. He was in Rome in the year 1469 also, but had at that time resigned Clonfert and was without any see. He assisted at the consecration of a bishop of Limerick in 1469, and was then styled "formerly bishop of Clonfert but now a bishop in the universal Church." See under Limerick, in 1469.

1482. **Matthew Macraih**. He was bishop in 1482, and died at Kilbought, a Franciscan Friery, in 1507, and was buried in Kilcomain.

1508. *July 5.* **David De Burgo**. This Provision is recorded by Ware. He died in 1509.

1509. *November 7.* **Dennis Mori, or Moore**, Ord. Præd., suc-

ceeded per obitum bonæ memoriæ David, by Bulls, dated Septimo Idus Novembris 1509. (Hib. Dom.)

1534. Roland De Burgo. He appears in the Provision of his successor. Ware records his appointment by Clement VII in 1534. De Burgo was opposed in the possession of this see by Richard Nangle, a bishop whom Henry VIII intruded into Clonfert in 1536. De Burgo obtained the Royal assent for the temporalities from Henry VIII on the 24th of October, 1541, and also had a Grant of Elphin from Edward VI on the 1st of April, 1553. It is to be supposed De Burgo, in Mary's reign, obtained absolution and dispensation for his errors committed in schism.

"Rollandus, Clonfert et Elphin episcopus" appears in the Parliament list of 1559, but Catholic authors say that De Burgo resigned his claims to Elphin during Mary's reign, and their statements are confirmed by the letters of David Wolf, the Apostolic Commissary, to the Cardinal Protector of Ireland. In one of his letters, dated the 12th of October, 1561, it is stated that De Burgo had taken the oath of allegiance. (Moran's Abps. of Dublin, p. 86.) This oath of allegiance seems not to have been regarded by Wolf as any proof of Protestantism, or conformity, for in the same letter he recommends Bodkin, who also took the oath, as deserving of Papal favour. The following extract from Ware shews that in the early years of Elizabeth's reign the Pope's power was exercised in Clonfert, and submitted to by the bishop:—"There arose a great controversy between bishop Burgh and some of the sept of the O'Maddens, concerning the revenues of the abbey of Clonfert; and one William O'Cormacain went

to Rome, and obtained a grant of the abbey from the Pope, and kept possession of it until about the 10th year of Queen Elizabeth, A. D. 1568. The dispute concerning the abbey was referred to an arbitration, and, by an award made, both the spiritualities and temporalities of the abbey were divided between the bishop and the Pope's grantee, who was called Abbat, after whose death in 1571, the bishop continued in the quiet enjoyment of all the possessions of it."

De Burgo was uncle to the Earl of Clanrickard, and was a man of great influence in those parts. (Shirley, p. 51.) In 1561, he is found recommending to the Queen the confirmation of Laly in the deanery of Tuam (Morrin, i. 448), and in May, 1571, accompanied the Earl of Clanrickard to Dublin. (Calend. State Papers, Elizabeth, p. 448.) In 1574, on the 5th of March, Roland De Burgh, bishop of Clonfert, wrote to Sir E. Fitton on civil matters. (State Papers, Rolls MSS., London.) On the last day of March, 1579, a State Paper was issued from Westminster by Mr. Secretary Walsingham, in which a plan was sketched for making a college at Clonfert; and Sir Nicholas Maltby was ordered to report "what maintenance the bishoprics of Clonfert and Elphin, if they were united to that College, might give towards the exhibition of learned men there." (Morrin, ii. 22.) It has been supposed from the foregoing that the sees of Clonfert and Elphin were void and at her Majesty's disposal in 1579. De Burgo died in June, 1580 (Ware), and the Four Masters thus chronicle his death:—"Roland, the son of Redmund (Burke), son of Ulick of Knock Tuagh, bishop of Clonfert, died, and the loss of that good man was much lamented in his own country." The Annals of Loch Cé also mention De

Burgo's death in 1580, and call him "head of the ecclesiastics in Connaught."

1587. *June 8. Thady Farrell.* "Die 8^o Junii, 1587, referente, etc., Cardinale Senonen, S. D. N. providit ecclesiæ Clonfertensi in Hibernia, vacanti per obitum Rolandi, de persona Fratris Thadei Forella. Ord. Prædicatorum. Ipsumque etc." *Barberini.* A fuller account of this Provision is to be found in the Library at Bologna: — "Die 8^o Junii, 1587. Deinde R^{mus} Senonensis ecclesiam Clonfertensem in regno Hiberniæ, per obitum R. D. Rolandi Burch vacantem, proposuit providendam de persona R. Patris F^{ris} Thadei Feralla, Prædicatorum ordinis, quem quidem fratrem Thadeum Hibernum esse de legitimo matrimonio et honestis parentibus procreatum ac quinquagenarium retulit, et a multis annis in artibus magistrum, concionatorem publicum, in Curia præsentem, atque a sui ordinis superiore laudatissimum testimonium habere, emisissetque in ejus manibus fidei professionem. Cumque insuper addidisset idem R^{mus} proponens Civitatem ipsam Clamfortensem esse in Thuamensi provincia, illiusque Cathedralis sub invocatione S^{ti} Brandani, et diocesim illam ad 20 et 4 sq. milliaria extendere, fructusque taxari in libris Cameræ ad florenos 300 et communi estimatione ad scuta 300 ascendere; supplicavit pro expeditione gratis, attenta tam ecclesiæ tam personæ promovendæ paupertate, et propterea quia pro Hybernia ita expediri consuevit, et obtinuit ut petiit." *Bologna.*

Farrell died at Kinsale in 1602. (Hib. Dom. 487.)

1602 to 1641. The See was governed by Vicars.

Thadeus Egan was appointed Vicar Apostolic, December 17, 1620.

1641. *September 16.* John De Burgo. "Die 16^o Septembris, 1641, referente, etc., Antonio Barberino, S^{tas} Sua, ecclesiæ Clonferten. etc. a pluribus annis vacanti, præfecit in Episcopum etc. Joannem de Burgo, cum decreto ut antequam possessionem dictæ ecclesiæ adipiscatur, munus consecrationis legitime suscipere, fidei professionem emittere, et eorundem instrumenta ad Urbem intra legitimum tempus transmittere teneatur, ejus conscientiam onerando, cum clausulis etc." *Barberini*. "Fructus occupantur ab Hereticis." *Barberini*.

De Burgo was præconized on the 12th of August, 1641. The following is the Processus:—

"Ego Card. Ant. Barberinus, si D. N. S^{mo} placuerit, in proximo consistorio præconium faciam ecclesiæ Clunferten., et in sequenti referam statum ejusdem ecclesiæ, et qualitates R. D. Joannis de Burgo, presbyteri Clunferten., ad eam promovendi.

Civitas Cluenferten. sita est in provincia Conatiæ, regni Hiberniæ. Extat in ea Cathedralis ecclesia, sub invocatione S. Brandani ac ecclesiæ Tuamen. suffragatur.

Nonnulli in hac civitate adsunt Catholici; verum quia provincia ab Hereticis gubernatur, sacramenta eidem abscondite ministrantur, et ecclesiæ fructus ab eisdem hereticis occupantur, unde status ejus potius est deplorandus quam referendus.

Promovendus ex legitimo matrimonio, nobilibus et Catholicis parentibus (ex Comitibus de Clanricardien. *Propaganda*) ortus est in eodem diocesi. Annum agit 40 circiter, est S. Theol. Doctor, in præfata diocesi a

pluribus annis Vicarius Apostolicus, vitæ integritate, doctrina, et morum probitate plurimum laudatus, cujus promotio valde utilis speratur.

Fidei professionem nondum emisit, sed emittet antequam munus consecrationis suscipiat.

Hæc omnia constant ex processu coram me formato et a R. D^{no} meis ordinum capitibus, et a me de more subscribendo.

Supplicatur pro expeditione cum clausulis necessariis." *Barberini*.

De Burgo was translated to Tuam in 1647.

In the year 1640, the archbishop of Tuam, the bishop of Elphin and the Vicars Apostolic of Achoury and Killala, wrote to Propaganda, praying that Clonfert might be given to De Burgo, who for twelve years and upwards had been Vicar General and Commissary Apostolic. De Burgo was of a noble family and his promotion would please all the bishops in Ireland and be most popular in the diocese.

De Burgo was translated to Tuam in 1647.

1647. March 11. Walter Lynch. "Die 11^o Martii, 1647, referente Card. Capponio, S. D. N. providit ecclesiæ Clonferten. per translationem R. P. D. Joannis de Burgo, ultimi illius Episcopi, ad ecclesiam Tuamen. vacanti, de persona R. D. Walterii Lynch eumque etc." *Corsini*. He had been præconized on the 18th of Feb., 1647.

Dr Walter Lynch, son of James and Apollonia (Annable) Lynch of Galway, studied at Lisbon and Paris. He was made Dean of Tuam, and for some time was Warden of Galway. At the special request of the Nuncio Rinuccini, he was appointed to this see. The Nuntio thus wrote to Rome, on the 11th of August,

1646: — “In the event of the translation of John de Burgo from Clonfert to Tuam, it would tend to the good of the province to give Clonfert to D^r Walter Linch, Vicar Capitular of Tuam. He is learned, a good preacher, of much activity and authority in those parts, most ardent for the Catholic cause, and much commended and desired by many Regulars and Laymen.” A year later, the Nuntio, in a letter more fully quoted under Kilmacduagh, writes in high terms of the new bishop, whom Father Scarampi likewise had commended.

Bishop Lynch, when driven into exile, lived a short time at Brussels, and afterwards he went to Jauvin in Hungary, where he became Canon of the Cathedral, and coadjutor to the bishop of Jauvin. He died in 1664, and was buried in Jauvin Cathedral.

1664 to 1671. The see was governed by Vicars. On the 1st of September, 1664, John, archbishop of Tuam, appointed Gylsam Bruoder to be Vicar General of Clonfert on the death of Walter Linch, until the Pope should settle the question concerning Daniel Kelly, who had been made Vicar General by a pretended Chapter meeting. (Wadding Papers).

Among the Vatican Archives is a letter addressed to Cardinal Rospigliosi, under date of October 16, 1668, by Daniel Kelly, Vicar General of Clonfert; James Killyne, Vicar General of Down; and James Finaghty. They all sign and add their several seals. They give a very desponding account of the prospects of the Catholic religion in Ireland, and express their apprehensions *ut fides quæ in modicis superest labefiat*. Unless the Divine providence of God intervene, *prope est ut extinguatur scintilla nostra*.

They send the Rev. Father James Tully, a Minorite, an extremely good man, who had undergone two years imprisonment, inflicted on him by the Protestants.

By the advice of the writers, and of other Fathers and prelates of the Province, Tully was made Assistant to Father James Taaffe in his Visitation, in order that by his prudence a remedy might be provided for the many troubles and inconveniences which threaten them. In fact Tully has already effected much good by opposing and rendering nugatory several of the attempts made by Walsh. And by his advice the prelates of the Regulars were assisted, as were also others who had been deposed by the frauds of Walsh. They entrusted to Father Tully the office of representing to the Cardinal the condition of their flocks, and especially of this province of Connaught. *Vatican.*

1671. *May 26. Thady Keogh.* He was proposed in a Congregation of the Propaganda on the 9th of July, 1669. The Internuntio at Brussels in a letter of February 2, 1669, described Keogh as a Dominican, recommended by Father Howard, who knew him for many years in London and vouched for his entire trustworthiness. Keogh was also "demanded" by the Clergy of Clonfert, and had many relations and noble friends in that diocese, by whose instrumentality he could defend the interests of the Church. He had proved a prudent Missionary in England, where he had been chaplain to the Queen, and his appointment would be agreeable to the King. The Internuntio, (Claudio Agretti) mentioned, among the Irish priests resident in London, in September, 1669, "Thadeo Ceough alias Poerio, a Dominican, staying in the house of the Marquess of Clan-

ricarde, and titular Chaplain to the Queen, but without patent, lest he should be molested by the heretics, although he does not actually serve Her Majesty." The appointment of Keogh to Clonfert was deferred until the 12th of May, 1671, when the Propaganda decided on selecting Keogh ("Ceoghy"), who was first in the list of bishops proposed for Clonfert. The clergy of that diocese had postulated for him, the Earl of Clanrickard had written in his favour, and he was commended by the archbishops of Armagh and Dublin, Father Howard, the Abbe Ghineo, and others, to whom he was personally known as being learned, pious, and an opponent of Walsh. The Pope confirmed this appointment in an audience of May 26, 1671.

Thaddeus Mac Eogha or Keogh, an alumnus of the Dominican Convent at Roscommon, studied in Pamplona in Spain, and returning to Ireland, discharged for many years the office of a Preacher, with great success and benefit to souls. After Cromwell's persecution he fled to London, remaining some years with Ulick de Burgh, Marquess of Clanrickard, who was Lord Lientenant of Ireland for Charles II.

Keogh died in 1687 in Kilcorban, and was buried in the chapel of the Virgin of the Rosary.

1687 to 1695. The see was under Vicars.

Letters of the Internuntio, dated 3rd of March, 1685, announced to the Propaganda the death of the bishop of Clonfert, and the election as Vicar General, of Maurice Donnellane, Dean of the Diocese, Vicar General of the late bishop, and now recommended for the bishopric. Donnellane was Vicar General in 1692.

1695. Maurice Donnellane. He was præconized on the 19th of September. "Die 19^o Septembris, 1695." In proximo consistorio ego Palutius, Card. de Alteriis, præconium faciam ecclesiæ Clonferten. in Hibernia, vac. per obitum Tadei Keogh, ultimi illius episcopi, extra R. Curiam defuncti, et in sequenti referam illius statum et qualitates Ven^{lis} viri Mauritii Donnellane, presbyteri, ad illam ad nominationem Jacobi, Angliæ, Scotiæ et Hiberniæ regis, promovendi.

Civitas Clonferten. sita est in provincia Conatiæ, ita destructa ut paucæ domus in ea supersint, paret in temporalibus regi Angliæ.

Illius ecclesia, adhuc superstes, archiepiscopi Tuamen. suffraganea, habebat aliquas *dignitates et Canonicatus, sed ad presens ab hereticis occupatur*, et ideo illius status potius est deplorandus quam recensendus, et cura animarum per presbyteros ab Episcopo deputatos in domibus privatis exercetur. (Diocesis satis ampla plura loca sub se continet. *Casanatensian.*) Fructus ab hereticis percipiuntur, et Episcopus ex solo Catholicorum illarum partium subsidio sustentatur.

Promovendus ex legitimo matrimonio ac Catholici et honestis parentibus, in diocesi Clonferten., natus, in 60, vel circiter, suæ ætatis anno constitutus, a pluribus annis presbyter, in S. Theol. magister, ac in Hibernia philosophiæ et Theol^æ lector, qui Vicarii Capitularis ecclesiæ Clonferten. munere functus et adhuc de præsentī fungitur, vir gravis et prudens, unde dignus videtur qui dictæ ecclesiæ præficiatur." *Barberini.*

Donnellane died circa 1701.

1701 to 1713. The See was under Vicars.

1713. Ambrose O'Madden. He was elected in Propaganda August 6, and approved by the Pope August 22, 1713. His Brief was dated September 15, 1713. He was consecrated on Sunday, April 15, 1714, by Thady, bishop of Killala, assisted by Peter Flannery, Prebendary of Annaghally and James Coghlan, Prebendary of Fennure, *assistentibus episcoporum loco ob diras persecutiones apud nos in dies sævientes.*

1718. Edmund Kelly succeeded "per mortem ultimi illius Episcopi." His Brief was dated in February 1718. He wrote to Propaganda on the 14th of May, 1718, to announce his consecration, which had been performed in Dublin, with three bishops assisting. His faculties as bishop were granted on the 15th of November 1718.

In April, 1733, Clonfert was vacant.

1733. Peter O'Donnellan. He was appointed by Brief, dated August 11, 1733.

In 1775, Peter O'Donnellan, being old and infirm, petitioned Propaganda to appoint a Coadjutor with succession. On the 10th of April, 1775, the bishop of Achonry was appointed Administrator. The Pope confirmed this appointment in audience of April 16, and the Propaganda decree issued on the 22nd of April, 1775. On the death of the bishop of Achonry, Andrew Donnellan, Dean of Clonfert, was elected coadjutor with succession, November 26, 1776, and the Pope approved the election in audience of December 1, 1776. He had a Brief for the see of Antiphellen. *in partibus*, December 20, 1776.

1778. Andrew Donnellan. He succeeded *per coadjutoriam*,

upon death of Peter Donnellan. He received faculties as bishop in Audience of Nov. 22, 1778.

D^r Andrew Donnellan died in the end of the year 1786.

1787. Thomas Costello. He succeeded *per coadjutoriam* on the death of his predecessor. On the 29th of May, 1786, Thomas Costello, D. D., and Vicar General to the archbishop of Tuam, was elected by Propaganda as coadjutor with succession to Andrew Donnellan. The Pope approved this election in audience June 4, 1786. His Brief for the coadjutorship and bishopric of Eno *in partibus*, was dated June 30, 1786. D^r Costello was a native of Achonry diocese, and an alumnus of the Irish College, Rome. On the 23rd of December, 1786, Thomas Costello, elect of Clonfert, received dispensation for consecration by one bishop, with two dignitaries assisting. The Pope, in audience of February 25, 1787, conferred on bishop Costello the parish of Loughrea, vacant per obitum Andrew Donnellan. D^r Costello had been Dean of Maynooth College.

D^r Costello died October 8, 1831.

1831. Thomas Coen. He succeeded *per coadjutoriam*, on death of bishop Costello, to whom he had been elected coadjutor with succession, by Propaganda on the 11th of December, 1815. The election was confirmed by the Pope in audience January 7, 1816. His Brief was dated January 26, and he was consecrated on the 5th of May, 1816, to the see of Milevi *in partibus*. He was for many years Dean of Maynooth College.

D^r Coen died April 25, 1847, at Loughrea, aged 84.

1847. John Derry. He was elected by Propaganda, upon

the death of bishop Coen. The Pope approved the appointment, June 20; and the Propaganda decree issued, June 23, 1847. His Brief was dated July 9, 1847. He was consecrated September 21, 1847.

Bishop Derry died in 1871.

(1871. Hugh O'Rorke, Professor in Maynooth, was elected Feb. 10; approved Feb. 12; and decreed, Feb. 13, 1871. Professor O'Rorke sent back his Bulls of appointment, and prayed the Holy See to allow him to decline the charge, on account of the very precarious state of his health. His resignation was accepted.)

1871. Patrick Duggan. He was P. P. Cummer, and was elected to Clonfert, vacant by death of Bishop Derry, by Propaganda, September 5, 1871; approved by the Pope, Sept. 10; and decreed, Sept. 18, 1871. His Brief was dated October 2, 1871, and he was consecrated January 14, 1872.

GALWAY

GALVIEN

This see was erected in 1831.

Episcopum Dromorensem Armacani Archiepiscopi Coadjutorem, cum Conciliatoris munere ad componenda Ecclesiastica negotia Galviam mittit.

Ven. Fratri Thomæ Kelly Episcopo Dromorensi Armacani Archiepiscopi Coadjutori. PIUS PAPA VIII. *Venerabilis Frater Salutem, et Apostolicam Benedictionem.*

Quod est vel maxime optandum, et quod unum ad animarum salutem ac bonum vel maxime pertinet, id profecto est, ut pax Dei, quæ exsuperat omnem sensum a cunctis Christifidelibus singulari cura et studio exquiratur, eaque vel diligentissime servetur. Nos igitur licet immerito quum arcano divinæ providentiæ consilio in Apostolatus culmine constituti Christi Jesu hic in terris Vicariam geramus operam, qui nostra pax est, et dedit Nobis ministerium reconciliationis, vehementer cupimus, ut Christi pax, qua nihil dulcius, nihilque pulchrius esse potest, exultet in cordibus omnium in qua et vocati sumus in uno corpore. Quum itaque in florentissima Galviæ Civitate, quæ in provincia Connacienci in Hibernia sita sæpenumero non omnia ex ordine fiant quæ Guardiani, et Vicariorum electionem respiciunt, atque hac ex causa non levia in Ecclesiasticum regimen damna, et detrimenta redundare accepimus, Nos huic rei occurrere volentes, VV. FF. NN. S. R. E. Cardinalium Congregationi, quæ christiano nomini propagando studet, commisimus, ut hujusmodi negotium cognosceret, Nobisque referret quamam ratione incommodis mederi posset, quæ ea in electione proficiscuntur. Quæ S. C. posteaquam ea omnia maturo examine animadvertit, quæ ad hanc rem pertinere posse videbantur, Te, Ven. Frater, in Galviæ Civitatem mittendum esse censuit, tranquillum pacis opus cunctis nectere. Quamobrem Nos hujusmodi S. C. Consilium probantes, quum compertum exploratumque sit quanta sane doctrina, prudentia, ac sapientia præstes, Nostris hisce litteris Tibi committimus, ut Galviam petas, et vehementer in Domino hortamur, ut ibi Conciliatoris munere fungens, quantum in Te est, Apostolico zelo jaceas fundamenta pacis, et in id potissimum omnem industriam, curam, mentem, co-

gitationemque conferas, ut dissidentium animos componas, eosque ad concordiam, tranquillitatemque excites atque inflammes. Quo quidem in munere obeundo ex peculiaribus mandatis, quæ tibi ab eadem S. C. erunt mittenda tuæ curæ erit omnia singulari diligentia cognoscere, quæ illius Civitatis ac Ditionis populis recte administrandis opportuna esse possunt, et prudenti consilio explorare quosnam effectus quælibet immutatio possit afferre. Nulli autem rei manum admovents, omnibus de rebus Sac. Congregationem Fidei Propagandæ præpositam certiore accuratissime facias, ejusque monitis præceptisque naviter obsequens quidquid ab ea Tibi agendum commissum fuerit, id unum omni studio, ac diligentia conficies. Tuis porro animi dotibus confisi non dubitamus, quin tuus ad Galviam adventus cuique civium ordini gratus acceptusque sit, atque omnia ex voto succedant. Interea temporis singularis benevolentiae testimonium Tibi edere volentes, Apostolicam Nostram Benedictionem Tibi peramanter impertimur. Datum Romæ apud S. M. Majorem sub annulo Piscatoris, die 16 Julii 1830. Pontificatus Nostri anno secundo. *J. Card. Albanus.*

LITERÆ APOSTOLICÆ SANCTISSIMI DOMINI NOSTRI GREGORII PAPÆ XVI. *Erigit in Diocesim proprie dictam Guardianatum Galviensem in Hibernia.* GREGORIUS EPISCOPUS. Servus Servorum Dei. *Ad perpetuam rei memoriam.* Sedium Episcopaliū erectiones pro Gregis Dominici commodo, et faciliori regimine sancire consueverunt Romani Pontifices, ne impensæ, qua premuntur de salute animarum sollicitudini defuisse viderentur; Nosque item ubi in rei sacræ utilitatem cessura dignoscantur benignitatis Apostolicæ

providentiam desiderari minime patimur. Jam usque a XV. sæculo, rec. mem. Innocentius PP. Octavus Prædecessor Noster, gravibus de causis, et adjunctis illorum temporum accomodatis, Apostolicis suis litteris datis die octava mensis Februarii anni Domini millesimi quadringentesimi octagesimi quarti, Civitatem Galviam cum suo Districtu, quoddam veluti nullius censendam esse, decrevit, statuitque Superiorem Ecclesiasticum appellandum esse Guardianum, et idcirco Districtus ille ex tunc Guardianatus Galviensis fuit vocitatus. Hujusce autem Guardianatus instituendi ratio fuerat præcipua, ut Angli eo tempore Galviam incolentes, proprium haberent Superiorem Ecclesiasticum, simulque immunes ab incursionibus, et vexationibus finitimorum hominum, qui tunc Anglis Galviæ incolis erant infensi, Anglicanum Ritum possent observare. Primariis insuper Anglis Galviam incolentibus, qui tribus et Patroni laici fuerunt appellati, Guardianum eligendi contulit privilegium, voluitque Guardiani munus ad annum dumtaxat perdurare, et novam quotannis Guardiani fieri electionem, itemque collegiatam Ecclesiam sub invocatione Sancti Nicolai Galviæ existentem Sedem esse quodammodo Guardianatus, et quoddam Guardiani quasi Capitulum efformari a nonnullis Sacerdotibus Vicariis appellatis, qui una cum Guardiano diversas Galviæ Parœcias tum intra tum extra Civitatem administrarent. Horum autem Vicariorum Electionis privilegium tribuit memoratis Patronis laicis, ita ut Guardianus Electus institutionem a Vicariis acciperet, et Vicarii a laicis Patronis electi, a Guardiano canonice instituerunt. Graves deinde inter Archiepiscopum Tuamensem, et Clerum Populumque Galviensem, circa Guardianatus Galviensis privilegia excitatæ controversiæ, cl. mem. Clementem PP. XXII. Præ-

decessorem similiter Nostrum adduxerunt ad edendas die 21 Aprilis anni 1733, Apostolicas in forma Brevis litteras incipien. "Redemptoris" quæ imminuendis saltem incommodis, opportune in primis esse videbantur. Cum enim Civitas, et Districtus Galviensis ad Provinciam metropolitanam Connaciensem pertineant; jura metropolitica in illum Guardianatum asserta fuerunt, emissa declaratione, ad Metropolitanum spectare jus visitationis quolibet triennio faciendæ in eo Guardianatu, et appellationes a sententia Guardiani in secunda instantia excipiendi, exponendo disertius inter cetera, et declarando quod ad asserendam, et explicandam Guardiani jurisdictionem, in primis necessarium erat, ac etiam est sancitum, ut Guardiani electio non quotannis, sed quolibet triennio fieret, et collatum munus Guardiani ad tres annos in posterum perduraret. Frequentes in posterum ad hanc S. Sedem allatæ fuerant querelæ, ex quibus apparebat valde difficile evasisse ea in electione Guardiani et Vicariorum servare, quæ ad negotium ejusmodi, cum vera Ecclesiæ utilitate peragendum, necessario servari debent. Tales profecto litteræ, non solum a Connaciensis Provinciæ, sed etiam a reliquarum Hiberniæ Provinciarum Episcopis, scriptæ ac probatæ ad hanc S. Congregationem de Propaganda Fide fuerunt missæ, quibus exponebantur rationes omnes gravissimæ requirentes omnino, ut ad Religionis Catholicæ bonum Civitati, et Districtui Galviensi procurandum, Ecclesiastica illius Regionis negocia Sedes Apostolica componenda susciperet, quoniam eas causas, qua laudatum Pontificem Innocentium ad illum Guardianatum instituendum adduxerant, jam amplius non adesse luculenter ostendebant, et jus seu privilegium Electionum ab eo concessum, atque a Clemente PP. XII. confirmatum,

ita irregulariter exercen. dictitabant, ut maximæ civium parti omnino incongruum videretur, nec posset sine ambitu, et sine turbis effectum suum sortiri. Talis demum omnium rerum et facta expositio, ut aperte constiterit ad Catholicæ Religionis utilitatem, ad Ecclesiastici Ordinis servandum decus, ac disciplinam, ad totius Gregis curam spiritualem salubrius gerendam, necesse fore Galviam ejusque Districtum ad eam Ecclesiastici regiminis formam perducere, quæ universalis Ecclesiæ disciplinæ ac regimini per cunctas Hiberniæ partes prorsus esset consentanea. Id autem non aliter effici posse, nisi Galviam in propriam Episcopalem Diocesim a ceteris omnibus distinctam erigendo, tum Cleri, tum Populi Galviensis omnes ordines declararunt. Hunc in finem sa. mem. Pius PP. VIII. itidem Prædecessor Noster, Venerabiles Fratres Thomam Kelly, Episcopum Dromorensem, ac Guillelmum Crolly, Episcopum Dunensem, et Connorensem de prædictæ Congregationis consilio, Galviam misit cum sui in forma Brevis Apostolicis litteris datis die XVI. Junii, anno 1830, quibus ostendebatur prædicto Dromorensi Episcopo, una cum memorato Episcopo Dunensi et Connorensi, munus ab Apostolica Sede fuisse collatum, ut conciliatoris munere fungens, Ecclesiastica Galviensis Districtus negocia opportuna methodo componenda curaret, quod sibi feliciter contigisse, idem Thomas Episcopus renuntiavit binis Epistolis datis decima tertia et vigesima secunda diebus superioris Octobris, asserendo universorum ordinum ipsius Civitatis erga Sedem Apostolicam singularem observantiam, ardensque desiderium, propriam habere Sedem Episcopalem, Archiepiscopo Tuamensi suffraganeam, ut sublata hoc pacto veteris Ecclesiastici regiminis forma ibi vigente, gravia usque adhuc perpessa

incommoda, imposterum evitentur. Nos igitur accepto voto memoratæ S. Congregationis de Propaganda Fide, et admissa Guardianatus Galviensis dimissione sponte facta a Venerabili Fratре Edmundo French, Episcopo Duacensi, et Finaborensi, ad suas Diœceses sese conferendi parato, ac insuper inspecta tum prædicti Guardiani French tum Patronorum laicorum, seu Tribuum Galviensium summa cum laude peracta renunciatione privilegiorum, quæ hactenus in Guardiani, et Vicariorum electionibus obtinuerant, simulque reliquorum ordinum civium Galviensium de rebus Ecclesiasticis feliciter absolvendis, concordi animo sollicitudine omnibusque plenarie, ac rite perpensis ex certa scientia, et matura deliberatione Nostris deque Apostolicæ potestatis plenitudine prævia suppressione, extinctione, et annullatione supradictorum Guardianatus, et Vicariatuum Galviensium, firma tamen possessione Parœciarum a modernis Vicariis respective obtentarum collegiatam Ecclesiam Galviensem sub invocatione Sancti Nicolai ad gradum Cathedralis Ecclesiæ evehimus, et extollimus. Illamque metropolitico Jure pro tempore exercentis Archiepiscopi Tuamensis, uti Suffraganeam subjicimus, ac in ea Sedem, Cathedram, et Dignitatem Episcopalem pro uno deinceps Episcopo Galviensi nuncupan., qui Diœcesim habeat ex ipsa Civitate, ac Districtu Galviensi efformandam, qui Ecclesiæ, Civitati, ac Diœcesi Galviensi prosit, ac omnia, et singula jura, officia, et munia Episcopalia exerceat, eadem Apostolica auctoritate erigimus, et constituimus. Futuro interea Episcopo Galviensi facultatem tribuimus, novum Cathedrale Capitulum stabiliendi iis modo, et forma, quibus pro sui judicio, et prudentia, magis in Domino expedire judicaverit. Ut autem congrue, ac decenti pro tempore exercentis Episcopi Galviensis sus-

tentationi, et Pastoralium munerum commodo exercitio consulatur, præ oculis habentes ejusdem Episcopatus annuos redditus ad biscentum dumtaxat libras monetæ Anglicanæ posse æstimari, et ideo valde æquum esse alia ipsi comparare subsidia, decernimus, ut cum Episcopo Galviensis mos ille servandus sit, quem Apostolica Sedes erga reliquos Hibernia Episcopos servat, aliquam scilicet Parœciam tanquam mensalem iis conferendo, qua possint ex parochialibus redditibus temporalibus occurrere necessitatibus. Atque idcirco Parochialem Ecclesiam Galviensem de Rahoon nuncupatam a supra-memorato Præsule French in præsens obtentam, et ab eo resignandam, cum ad proprias Diœceses se conferat, reservata sibi vita sua naturali durante pensione annua, respondente tertiæ parti fructuum, vel reddituum ipsius Parœciæ, illam, futuro Episcopo Galviensi una cum Episcopali Ecclesia retinendam, pari Apostolica auctoritate ex nunc pro tunc conferendam statuimus. Præsentes vero litteras et in eis contenta quæcumque nullo unquam tempore de subreptionis, vel obreptionis vitio, aut quolibet alio quantumvis substantiæ defectu notari, impugnari, vel in controversiam vocari minime posse, sed semper et perpetuo validas et efficaces existere, et fore, et ab omnibus ad quos spectat, et spectabit quomodolibet in futurum observari debere, et si secus super his a quoquam contigerit attentari, irritum et inane decernimus, non obstantibus laudatorum Innocentii Octavi, et Clementis Duodecimi, aliorumque Romanorum Pontificum litteris, Constitutionibus, et Ordinationibus Apostolicis, ceterisque, et speciali, et individua mentione dignis contrariis quibuscumque. Nulli ergo omnino hominum liceat hanc paginam Nostrarum suppressionis, erectionis, statuti, facultatis, decreti, derogationis, ac

voluntatis infringere, vel ei ausu temerario contraire; si quis autem hoc attentare præsumpserit, indignationem Omnipotentis Dei, ac Beatorum Petri et Pauli Apostolorum ejus se noverit incursurum. Datum Romæ apud S. Mariam Majorem anno Incarnat. Dominicæ millesimo octingentesimo trigesimo primo, sexto Kal. Maii Pontificatus Nostri anno I.

B. Card. Pacca Pro-Daturius. Visa de Curia D. Testa.
J. Card. Albanus. V. Cugnionus.

1831. **George Joseph Plunket Browne**, the first bishop of the modern see of Galway, was nominated by the Propaganda, on the 30th of July, 1831, and this appointment was approved by the Pope in audience of July 31, 1831, and was decreed by Propaganda on the 6th of August 1831. He was consecrated October 23, 1831, by the archbishop of Tuam, assisted by the bishops of Achonry and Elphin. Galway was in ancient times part of the diocese of Enachdune, or Annadown, a place which is not far from the town of Galway and which now belongs to the diocese of Tuam. Pope Innocent VIII by Constitution, *Super Gregem*, dated February 8, 1484, decreed Galway town and district to be *nullius*, with a Guardian. The Warden was elected by the members of the *Twelve Tribes* of Galway and retained his office for three years, but was capable of re-election. After election by the Tribes, the Warden was installed by the Collegiate Chapter, and exercised episcopal jurisdiction during the three years of his office. Visitations were held triennially by the archbishop of Tuam.

The Vicars, corresponding to Parish Priests, were also elected by the Tribes, and enjoyed parochial jurisdiction and immobility. They were elected for life

and could not be removed, save for a Canonical cause.

Great abuses, confusion, convassing, etc., took place at the election of Vicars and Wardens. In consequence of these irregularitiess, it was thought good by the Holy see, to abolish the Wardenship, with consent of the parties interested, and to erect Galway into an episcopal see.

By Brief dated June 16, 1830, Pope Pius VIII appointed the bishops of Dromore (D^r Kelly), and Down and Conner (D^r Crolly), to obtain the consent of the Tribes to the contemplated change of ecclesiastical government and to make arrangements for creating Galway into a bishopric. They sent in their reports in letters dated October 13, and October 22, 1830, Edmund French, Guardian or Warden of Galway, who was also bishop of Kilmacduagh and Kilfenora, resigned the Wardenship into the hands of the Pope. The Propaganda nominated Nicholas Foran of Waterford diocese to be bishop of Galway and this nomination, made March 8, was approved by Pope Gregory XVI, March 20, 1831, and was decreed April 16, 1831. But D^r Foran fell ill without hope of recovery, and George Browne was selected in his room.

D^r Browne, born *circa* 1790, was educated at Maynooth, and was for many years P. P. Athlone. He was translated from this see to Elphin, on the 26th of March, 1844.

1844. Laurence O'Donnell, Vicar General, was nominated by Propaganda, September 2, and approved by the Pope September 26, 1844. He was consecrated October 28, 1845.

D^r O'Donnell died June 29, 1855.

After Dr O'Donnell's death, the clergy of the diocese chose three ecclesiastics for selection of his successor, but they were not recommended by the prelates of Tuam province. A long correspondence between the Provincial bishops and the Holy See ensued, and at length, the bishops of the province named several candidates, one of whom, Dr Mac Evilly, was recommended by the majority of the bishops.

1856. John Mac Evilly, President of the College, or Seminary, of Tuam, was nominated by Propaganda December 9, approved by the Pope December 14, and decreed December 24, 1856. The Brief was dated in January or February, 1857, and reached Dr Mac Evilly, in Tuam, on the 17th of February, 1857. Dr Mac Evilly was consecrated March 22, 1857, in Tuam Cathedral, by archbishop Mac Hale, assisted by the bishops of Killala and Elphin. The consecration sermon was preached by the bishop of Clonfert. The bishop of Kilmacduagh and the coadjutor bishop of Elphin were present.

John Mac Evilly, born April 15, 1818, of respectable Catholic parents, in Louisburgh, a small town near Westport, county Mayo, received his early Classical instruction in the local schools, and entered the Seminary of Tuam in January, 1833. The archbishop of Tuam, Dr Kelly, sent him to Maynooth, in September, 1833. He became a Scholar of the Dunboyne Establishment in 1839, and at the close of his Dunboyne course in June, 1842, he was appointed Professor of Sacred Scripture in the Tuam Seminary. After nine years service as Professor and Dean, he was appointed President of Tuam Seminary by archbishop Mac Hale.

He continued President until his appointment to the see of Galway in 1857.

Bishop Mac Evilly was always opposed to the Queen's Colleges, the Model Schools under the National Board, and the system of *Mixed* Education. But he tolerated the Galway Model School, until he built and furnished School houses at a cost of L. 11,000, and secured the cooperation of the sisters of Mercy, the Presentation Nuns, and the Monks of St Patrick. After the opening of these schools, the bishop denounced the National Board Model School as dangerous to faith and morals. The bishop's warnings were of such importance that in the year 1865, scarcely one of the 400 Catholic pupils who once frequented the Model School, was found within the condemned institution.

In the administration of Galway diocese, Dr Mac Evilly encountered serious difficulties, Galway was erected into an Episcopal see in the year 1830. Before that time the Ecclesiastical government partook in some manner of a Presbyterian or rather popular character. The Vicars, as the Parish Priests were called, were elected by the Tribes, as was also the Warden, who, although a Priest, exercised episcopal jurisdiction. The old form of ecclesiastical government had ceased for six and twenty years before Dr Mac Evilly's episcopate, but the spirit of it remained. The fiscal arrangements of the diocese were in confusion. The Parish Priests had been more or less independent rulers, and some of them were advanced in years and accustomed to have their own way. Fiscal matters, by the bishop's firmness, were soon placed on a secure basis, but in spite of Dr Mac Evilly's prudence and caution, he was forced into a conflict with one of the

oldest and most active of his clergy. This was the Rev. Peter Daly, whose interference in political matters gave offence to many of the inhabitants of Galway. The laity called on the bishop to protect them, and the bishop enjoined the Rev. Peter Daly to give up politics and cease attending Public Boards. Father Daly refused obedience, and after repeated remonstrances, the bishop, early in 1862, suspended him *ex conscientia informata*. The Holy See, when Father Daly appealed to Rome, confirmed all that had been done by the bishop. In 1865, the same clergyman again disobeyed an important mandate, directly affecting the faith and morals of his flock, and persisted in his disobedience, despite repeated entreaties. The bishop then issued his orders to him under pain of suspension *ipso facto*. Father Daly appealed to the archbishop (Dr Mac Hale) of Tuam, who intimated to the bishop his reception of the appeal and his intention to decide the case. Dr Mac Evilly informed the archbishop that His Grace was not empowered to receive an appeal *in suspensivo*, and quoted the Bull of Benedict XIV, "*Ad militantis Ecclesie*." The archbishop, disregarding the bishop's remonstrance, decided in favor of Mr Daly, but on an appeal to Rome, the Holy See issued a formal *decretum*, in 1864, declaring that it was not competent for the archbishop to receive the decree *in suspensivo*, reversing the archbishop's decision as null and void, and confirming the original decrees of bishop Mac Evilly against the Rev. Peter Daly.

Bishop Mac Evilly has published, besides sermons and Pastorals Letters, an Exposition of the Epistles of S. Paul and of the Catholic Epistles, a work which

has reached a Third Edition and has become a class book in many Catholic Colleges. The bishop has also in the press a Commentary on the Gospels.

He attended the Vatican Council in Rome, and addressed the assembled Fathers in favour of the Infalibility. He was examined at the trial of O'Keeffe against the Cardinal archbishop of Dublin, upon points of Canon Law.

ALBUS TRACTUS OR TRACTON

1464. *February 3. Milo Roch*, bishop of Leighlin. On 27th June, 1467, "Johannes de Tornabonis, proctor, etc., nomine Milonis Commendatarii mon. de Albotractu, Cisterc. Ord., Corkagen. dioc., obtulit eidem Camerae, pro com. servitio dicti Monasterii, ratione Commendæ ejusdem factæ eidem D^{no} electo, cum vacaret per promotionem ipsius electi, qui ei, ante ipsius promotionem præerat in Abbatem (per Bullas Dⁿⁱ Pii Papæ II sub dat. Romæ apud Sanctum Petrum, tertio Nonas Februarii pontificatus ejusdem anno sexto), florenos auri de Camera 60. Solvit pro com. servitio florenos 30: pro uno 9. Introitus 69." *Obligazioni*.

1467. *May 3. Robert O'Callaghan*. On 2nd June, 1467, "R. P. D. Robertus Onhallachayn, monachus Monasterii B. Mariæ de Fonte vivo, Ord. Cisterc., Rossen dioc., cui per Bullas S. D. N. (Paulus II) sub dat. quinto Nonas Maii pontificatus anno tertio, mandat providere dicto mon. B. Mariæ de Albotractu dict. Ord. Corkagen. dioc. vacaturo per privationem R. P. D. Episcopi Leglinensis monasterii Commendatarii extra Romanam Curiam facturam, in eventu etc., obtulit Camerae, etc., florenos 60 auri de Camera" etc. *Obligazioni*.

1493. *March 21. Raymond Barry*. On 17th May, 1493, "Ven. vir D. Raymundus Barry, Monachus Mon. de Albotractu

etc. principalis obtulit (per Bullas sub dat. 12 Kal. Aprilis annò primo Alexandri VI) florenos etc. 83, cum uno tertio." *Obligazioni*.

1499. *March 2. John Barry.* On 5th April, 1499, "Dominus Johannes Barri, clericus Corcagen. dioc., principalis sponte obtulit, etc., pro com. servitio Mon. B. M. de Albotractu etc. commendati etc. per Bullas Alexandri VI sub dat. Romæ, VI Nonas Martii anno septimo concessi, florenos auri de Camera 83." etc. *Obligazioni*.

1501. *February 21. James Barry.* On 16th June, 1501. "D. Jacobus Barri, monachus Mon. B. M. de Albotractu etc. principalis etc. obtulit etc. (Bullas 9. Kalend. Martii etc.) 60 florenos auri etc." *Obligazioni*.

ARMAGH. S.S. PETER AND PAUL

1447. *December 20.* (13 Kal. Januarii, 1448) *Matthew.* "Provisum est Monasterio S. Petri et Pauli in Civitate Armachana, Ordini S^{ti} Aug^{stini}, vacanti per mortem, de persona Fratris Mathei, Canonici dicti Monasterii, electi." *Vatican*.

ATHASSEL. SEE ROCK OF CASHEL.

BOYLE

1455. **Malachy Mac Diarmed.** On 8th October 1455, "Ven. Pater Dominus Malachias Machdiarmada, electus Abbas Monasterii B. Mariæ de Buellio, Cistern. Ord., Elphin dioc., in Hibernia, obtulit etc. 66 florenos auri de Camera cum duobus tertiis, et quinque servitia consueta." *Obbligazioni*.

1497. **Cristinus Gaedant.** On 19th December 1497 "Cristinus Gaedant, monachus Monasterii B. M. Virginis de Buello etc., obtulit, etc. (ratione mandati de providendo etc. per Bullas sub dat. noviter anno sexto etc.) florenos auri de Camera 66 cum duobus tertiis." *Obbligazioni*.

CELLA PARVA

1423. **Patrick Odebarg.** On 29th Oct., 1423, "Ven. P. D. Patritius Odebarg, futurus Abbas Monasterii S. Johannis Baptista de Cella Parva, Ord. Præmonstraten. Enachdunen dioc., quia non reperitur taxatum dictum Mona-

sterium et valor expressus in Bulla sit trium marcharum sterlingorum, liberatus fuit hac vice propter paupertatem." *Mandati Camerali.*

CLONES. S.S. PETER AND PAUL.

1423. **John.** On 20th November, 1423, "Ven. vir D. Johannes, futurus Abbas Monasterii S. Petri et Pauli de Cluenoys, Ord. S. Augⁿⁱ, Clochoren. dioc., pro integra solutione unius min. servitii, etc. solvit floren. unum, auri de Camera, et solidos 28 et denarios 10, monetæ Romanæ, per manus Ven. viri Magistri Guilielmi Gilbert, procuratoris ipsius." *Obligazioni.*

1523. **John Dorian.** On 17th November, 1523, "Hon. vir Magister Wilhelmus Gilbert etc. nomine etc. Ven. P. D. Johannis Dorian, clerici Clochoren. diocesis, futuri Abbatis monasterii Sanctorum Petri et Pauli de Cluaneoy, Ord. S^{ti} Augⁿⁱ, dictæ dioc., obtulit etc. Marchar. octo sterling. etc.'" *Obligazioni.*

COLLIS VICTORIÆ.

1446. **Malachy O'Kelly.** On 27th February, 1446, "Ven. vir D. Frater Malatia O'Keallaid, electus Abbas Monasterii Collis Victoriæ, (Knockmoy), Ord." Cisteræ., Tuamen.

diocesis, obtulit etc., 33¹/₂ florenos auri de Camera.”
Obbligazioni.

1499. September 21. Thomas de Burgo. On 5th October, 1499,
“ Ven. vir D. Thomas de Burgo, Canonicus ecclesiæ
Duacen., principalis sponte obtulit etc. pro com. servitio
Mon. B. Mariæ Collisvictoriæ etc. (ratione mandati de
commendando etc. per Bullas Alex. VI. sub dat. Romæ
11. Kalend. Octobris anno etc. octavo etc., facti) florenos
auri de Camera 40 etc.” *Obbligazioni.*

CONG

1491. February 9. Miler de Burgo. On 23rd May, 1491,
“ Ven. vir D. Milerius de Burgo, Abbas Monasterii B.
Mariæ de Conga, Ord. S^{ti} Augⁿⁱ, Tuamen. dioc., prin-
cipalis obtulit etc. (ratione provisionis etc. per Bullas
S. D. N. Innocenti sub dat. 5 Idus Februarii etc., anno
septimo etc. factæ) florenos auri de Camera 40 etc.”
Obbligazioni.

1499. January 29. Thomas de Burgo. On 21st February 1499,
“ Thomas de Burgo, Canonicus B. M. de Conga etc.
obtulit etc. ratione provisionis de persona sua (in eventu
privationis Restardi (sic) etiam de Burgo, dicti Mon.
Abbatis) eidem Mon^{io} per Bullas Dⁿⁱ Alexandri VI sub
dat. quarto Kalend. Februarii anno septimo, etc., factæ,
florenos auri de Camera 40” etc. *Obbligazioni.*

FONTEVIVO, ALS MAUR

1489. *December* 29. **Thady**, bishop of Ross. On 8th July, 1492, "Tadeus, Episcopus Rossen., etc., obtulit (ratione commendæ, etc., per Bullas Innocentii VIII, sub dat. 4 Kalend. Januarii, anno quinto,) pro com. servitio Monasterii de Fontevivo, Ord. Cisterc., Rossen. dioc. etc. florenos auri de Camera 33, cum uno tertio.,' *Obbligazioni*.

GRANARD, ALS LERHA

1423. **John**. On 11th Oct., 1423, "Ven. vir D. Johannes, Abbas Monasterii B. Mariæ de Granard, Ardaghaden. dioc., etc., obtulit 33¹/₃ florenos auri etc. et quinque servitia consueta." *Mandati Camerali*.

1489. *January* 20. **Cornelius O'Fergal**. On the 23rd of January, 1489, "Ven. vir Cornelius Offergayl, Commendatarius Monasterii B. Mariæ de Granardo, als de Leathia, Cisterc. Ordinis, Ardachaden. dioc., principalis obtulit, etc., (ratione commendæ eidem D^{no} Cornelio faciendæ per Bullas Dⁿⁱ Innocentii Papæ VIII, sub dat. 13 Kalend. Decembris, anno quinto etc.) florenos auri de Camera 83, cum uno tertio." *Obbligazioni*.

INISGAD

1491. *July 5. Dermitius.* On 26th August 1491, "Ven. Pater D. Dermitius, Abbas Monasterii B. Mariæ de Ynisgad, Ord. S. Augⁿⁱ, Laonen. dioc., principalis principaliter obtulit etc. (ratione provisionis de persona sua illi alias auctoritate Apostolica factæ nunc aut per alias Bullas in forma perinde valere denuo concessas sub dat. Romæ etc. 3 Nonas Julii anno septimo Innocenti VIII) florenos auri de Camera 33 cum uno tertio." *Obligazioni.*

KENLIS, ALS KELLS

1420. *December 23. John Oragillith.* "Die X^o Kalend. Januarii, 1421, provisum est Monasterio Beatae Mariæ de Kenlis dioc. Miden. in Hibernia, Ord. S. Augⁿⁱ, de persona Fratris Joannis Oragillith ejusdem ordinis." *Vatican.*

1492. *April 13. Cabricus Maghadne.* On 17th May, 1492, "Ven. vir Cabricus Maghadne, presbyter Kilmoren. dioc., principalis obtulit pro com. servitio Monasterii B. Mariæ de Kynlys, Ord. Stⁱ Augⁿⁱ, Meden. dioc. (ratione mandati de providendo, etc., per Bullas sub dat. Romæ Idus Aprilis anno octavo Innocentii VIII), florenos auri de Camera 50 etc." *Obligazioni.*

MOLIMFID, ALS DARINIS

1489. *January 10. Donatus Macedmaray.* On 27th January, 1489, "Ven. vir D. Donatus Macedmaray, clericus Lismoren. dioc., principalis personaliter constitutus, obtulit, etc., pro com. servitio Monasterii de Insula S^{ti} Molimfyd, Ord. S^{ti} Augⁿⁱ, Lismoren. dioc., (ratione provisionis etc. per Bullas Dⁿⁱ Innocentii sub dat. quarto Idus Januarii anno quinto etc. factæ) florenos auri de Camera 50 etc." *Obligazioni.*

PETRA FERTILIS

1491. *May 4. Maurice O'Brien.* On 31st May, 1491, "Ven. vir D. Mauritius Obrien, Canonicus ecclesiæ Laonen., principalis obtulit etc., pro com. servitio Mon. B. Mariæ de Petra fertili, (Corcumroe), Ord. Cisterc., Finaboren. dioc., (ratione commendæ etc. per Bullas S. D. N. Innocentii etc., sub dat. Romæ etc. 4 Nonas Maii, anno septimo etc. factæ) florenos auri de Camera 33 cum uno tertio." *Obligazioni.*

PORTUS PATRUM

1524. *July* 29. **Thady Ymadar.** In August, 1524, D. Mauritius Olfru, Canonicus Regularis, nomine Dⁿⁱ Thadei Ymadar, Canonici Clonferten., obtulit pro com. servitio Mon. B. Mariæ de Portu puro, Ord. S^{ti} Augⁿⁱ, Clonferten. dioc., (ratione, etc., per bullas 4^o Kal. Aug. Clement. III anno primo) 33 1/2 florenos." *Obligazioni.*

1494. *March* 18. **Thady Micnedagain.** On 15th April, 1494, "Ven. vir Tadeus Micnedagain, clericus Clonferten., principalis obtulit, etc., pro com. servitio monasterii de Portu puro (?) Ord. S^{ti} Augⁿⁱ, Clonferten. dioc., (ratione commendæ de illo sibi in eventum vacationis illius per provisionem in forma juris auctoritate Apostolica factæ sub dat. XV Kalend. Aprilis anno secundo Alexandri VI) florenos auri de Camera, 33 et unum tertium." *Obligazioni.*

ROCK OF CASHEL AND ATHASSEL

1499. *June* 8. **Patrick Stapulton.** On 14th August, 1499, "Dominus Patritius Stapulton, clericus Cassellen. dioc. principalis obtulit, etc., pro com. servitio Mon. B. Mariæ Virginis de Rupe Caselliæ, et Prioratus S^{ti} Edmundi, Regis et Martyris, de Attassel, Cisterc., et S^{ti} Augⁿⁱ or-

dinum, Cassellen. dioc., unitorum (ratione præfectionis et provisionis de persona sua eidem Monasterio et Prioratui per Bullas, etc., Alex. VI sub dat. Romæ 6 Idus Junii, anno septimo, factæ) florenos auri de Camera 116." *Obligazioni*.

S. JOHN EVANGELIST

1445. **Donald Onary.** On 5th November, 1445, "Ven. Pater Dominus Donaldus Onary, electus Abbas monasterii S^{ti} Johannis Evangelistæ, Tuamen., Ord. S^{ti} Augⁿⁱ, personaliter obtulit etc. 33 1/2 florenos auri de Camera." *Obligazioni*.

SUIR, ALS INISLAUNAGHT

1468. *January 21.* **William Ydonhyhn.** "On 11th August, 1469, "Ven^{les} viri Thadeus Obryen, rector parochialis ecclesiæ de Kilchorky, et Odo Maromara, clericus Osseren. et Lismoren. dioc., ut principales et privatæ personæ, vice ac nomine R. P. Dⁿⁱ Vilialmi Ydonhyhn, Abbatis monasterii de Surio, Cisterc. Ord. Lismoren. dioc. (per literas Pauli II sub dat. Romæ apud Sanctum Marcum, 12 Kalend Februarii anno quinto etc.) obtulit etc. 60 florenos auri de Camera." *Obligazioni*.

1492. *May 19.* **Thomas Ochael.** On 8st July, 1492, "Ven.

vir D. Thomas Ochael, Abbas mon. B. M. de Surio etc. (ratione provisionis per Bullas Innocentii VIII. sub dat. Romæ 14^o Kalend. Junii, anno octavo, etc.), obtulit, etc., florenos auri de Camera 60." *Obligazioni*.

VIA NOVA, OR ABBEY GORMOGAN

1499. *August 9. Thomas de Burgo.* On 3rd October, 1499, "Ven. vir D. Thomas de Burgo, Canonicus ecclesiæ Duacen., principalis obtulit, etc., pro com. servitio Mon. de Via Nova, Ord. S^t Augⁿⁱ, Clonferten. dioc. (ratione commendæ, etc., per bullas S. D. N. Alex. VI sub dat. quinto Idus Augusti, anno septimo factæ) florenos auri de Camera 33 et unum tertium." *Obligazioni*. He held also Collis victoriæ.

WOTHCULAMAND, OR HOLY CROSS

1423. *Fergal O'Hiffernan.* On 23rd July, 1423, "Ven. Pater Frater fergallus Yhifernayn, Abbas Monasterii S. Crucis de Wothculamand, Cisterc. Ord., Casselen. dioc., personaliter promisit Cameræ et Collegio, etc., pro suo communi servitio, 26 florenos auri de Camera, etc., et quinque minuta servitia consueta." *Ex Mandati Camerali*.

14—? **Dermitius.** He appears in the Provision of his successor.

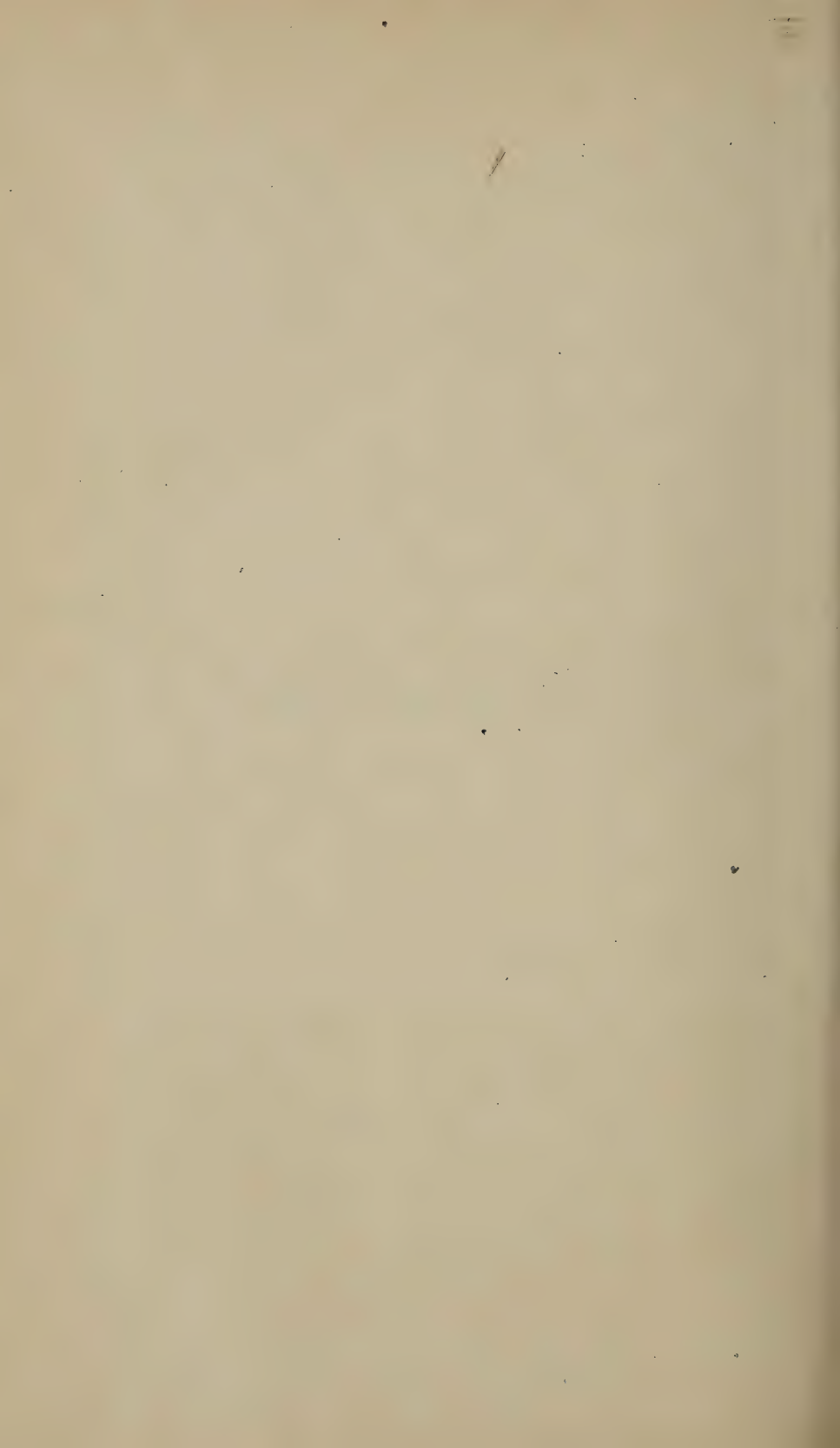
1455. **Matthew O'Mulrayn.** On 11th September, 1455, "Ven. vir D. Matheus Omulrayn, monacus Monasterii B. Mariæ de Wothina, Ord. Cisterc., Imelacen dioc., electus Abbas monasterii S. Crucis Tewothdarlamond dicti Ordinis, Casselen dioc., in eventum privationis Dermitii ejusdem Monasterii presentis Abbatis, super quo fit remissio specialis per literas Apostolicas Archiep. Casselens, obtulit etc., 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ florenos auri de Camera." *Obligazioni.*

1532. *May 24.* **Thadeus Ohornay.** On 12th June, 1532, "Dominus Thateus Ohornay, clericus Laonen. præsens, etc., obtulit etc., pro com. servitio Monasterii Santæ Crucis de Wothculamand, Ord. Cisterc., Casselen. dioc., etc., florenos auri de Camera 42." The Bulls were dated 9^o Kalend. June, anno nono Clement VII. *Obligazioni.*

WYTHERA, OR WONEI

1447. **Richard Penny.** "On 15th May, 1447, "Ven. Pater Dominus Ricardus Penny, Abbas Monasterii B. Mariæ de Wythera, (als. Wothina, als Wonei, at Abingdon, county Limerick) Cisterc. Ord., Ymolacen. diocesis, personaliter obtulit, etc., 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ florenos auri de Camera." *Obligazioni.*

CONSISTORIALIA.



CONSISTORIALIA

The Consistorial Acts relating to Episcopal appointments in Great Britain and Ireland, have been for the most part printed in the preceding pages under the several dioceses. The Acts which follow refer chiefly to matters of a miscellaneous character. They have been extracted mainly from the manuscripts in the Barberini and Corsini libraries in Rome.

The following is a catalogue of the volumes of Consistorial Acts in the Barberini library with their respective library marks: —

Vol.			Library Mark
1.	From 1492, Sept. 3,	to 1579, Jan. 9.	XXXVII—1.
2.	„ 1493, March 27,	„ 1564.	XXXVI—7.
3.	„ 1498, June 6,	„	XXXVI—6.
4.	„ 1498, June 6,	„ 1621.	XXXVI—8.
5.	„ 1498, June 6, to 1499, and from Nov. 8, 1504, to May 7, 1505.		XXXVI—10.
6.	From 1517, March 9,	to 1525, July 17.	XXXVI—12.
7.	„ 1523, Nov. 19,	„ 1531, Oct. 25.	XXXVI—2.
8.	„ 1527, Dec. 7,	„ 1573, January.	XXXVI—4.

Vol.			Library Mark
9.	From 1535, Aug. 20,	to 1546.	XXXVI—13.
10.	„ 1546, Nov. 8,	„ 1549, June 14.	XXXVI—14.
11.	„ 1549, April 29,	„ 1556.	XXXVI—15.
12.	„ 1556, January 10,	„ 1559.	XXXVI—9.
13.	„ 1559, Dec. 25,	„ 1564, Dec. 15.	XXXVI—16.
14.	„ 1564, Oct. 6,	„ 1584.	XXXVI—11.
15.	„ 1563, Jan. 3 Nonas,	„ 1566, Jan. 17.	XXXVIII—19.
16.	„ 1563, January 1,	„ 1565, January 7.	XXXVI—4.
17.	„ 1565, January 6,	„ 1572, May 12.	XXXVI—18.
18.	„ 1572, May 13,	„ 1579, January 9.	XXXVI—17.
19.	Sub Pio IV. 8 Idus Jan ⁱⁱ ,	„ 1599, Febr. 17.	XXXVI—20.
20.	From 1570,	„ 1599.	XXXVI—5.
21.	„ 1579, January 16,	„ 1605, April 27.	XXXVI—63.
22.	„ 1605, May 15,	„ 1623, July 7.	XXXVI—60.
23.	„ 1627, Sept. 27,	„ 1644, July 13.	XXXVII—2.
24.	„ 1628, Feb. 28.	„ 1642, Dec. 15.	XXXVI—3.
25.	„ 1638,	„ 1641, Nov. 27.	XXXVI—21.
26.	„ 1642.		XXXVI—22.
27.	„ 1623, Sept. 27,	„ 1643, July 13.	XXXVI—23.
28.	„ 1655, April 21,	„ 1665, May 18.	XXXVI—25.
29.	„ 1644, Oct. 17,	„ 1654, Dec. 7.	XXXVI—62.
30.	„ 1655, April 21,	„ 1666, Dec. 20.	XXXVI—58.
31.	„ 1661, January 24,	„ 1667, April 15.	XXXVI—59.
32.	„ 1666, January 11,	„ end of 1668.	XXXVI—26.
33.	„ 1667, July 12,	„ 1669, Oct. 7.	XXXVI—65.
34.	„ 1669, January 14,	„ end of 1671.	XXXVI—27.
35.	„ 1670, April 29,	„ 1676, June 22.	XXXVI—24.
36.	„ 1672, January 15,	„ 1674, Dec. 20.	XXXVI—28.
37.	„ 1675, January 28,	„ 1680, Dec. 9.	XXXVI—29.
38.	„ 1681, January 13,	„ 1683, Dec. 20.	XXXVI—30.
39.	„ 1684, January 10,	„ 1686, Dec. 30.	XXXVI—31.
40.	„ 1687, March 3,	„ 1689, Dec. 12.	XXXVI—32.

Vol.	Library Mark
41. From 1690, January 11, to 1692, Dec. 1.	XXXVI—33.
42. „ 1693, January 2, „ 1693, Dec. 22.	XXXVI—34.
43. „ 1694, January 4, „ 1694, Nov. 8.	XXXVI—35.
44. „ 1695, Jan. 10. "Cons. secret. anni 1695."	XXXVI—36.
45. „ 1696, January 2. "Act. Consist., tam secret. quam publica, anni 1696."	XXXVI—37.
46. From 1697, January 14, to 1697, Dec. 2.	XXXVI—38.
47. „ 1698, January 27, „ end of 1698.	XXXVI—39.
48. „ 1699, January 5, „ end of 1699.	XXXVI—40.
49. „ 1700, February 3, „ end of May 1701.	XXXVI—41.
50. „ 1701, June 6, „ end of Dec. 1701.	XXXVI—42.
51. For the year 1702.	XXXVI—43.
52. „ „ „ 1703.	XXXVI—44.
53. „ „ years 1704 and 1705.	XXXVI—45.
54. „ „ „ 1706 and 1707.	XXXVI—46.
55. „ „ „ 1708, 1709, and 1710.	XXXVI—47.
56. „ „ „ 1711 and 1712.	XXXVI—48.
57. „ „ „ 1713 and 1714.	XXXVI—49.
58. „ „ „ 1715, 1716 and 1717.	XXXVI—50.
59. „ „ „ 1718, and 1719.	XXXVI—51.
60. From 1720, March 4, to 1721, March 3.	XXXVI—52.
61. „ 1721, May 28, „ 1724, Feb. 14.	XXXVI—53.
62. For the years 1724 and 1725.	XXXVI—54.
67. From 1726, Feb. 20, to 1730, Feb. 8.	XXXVI—55.
68. „ 1730, July 24, „ 1731, Dec. 17.	XXXVI—56.
69. „ 1732, March 3, „ 1733, Dec. 18.	XXXVI—57.
70. "Nonnulla Acta Originalia in Consistoriis Segretis S. Pontificum Urbani VIII, Innocentii X et Clementis X."	XXXV—99.
71. "Acta Varia."	XXXV—82.
72. "Nonnulla Consistorialia Decreta sub Julio III, Paulo	

- IV, Pio IV, Pio V, Greg. XIII, Greg. XIV, Innoc. IX.
incip. ult. Februarii, 1550." xxxv—82.
73. "Consistorium Semi-publicum sub Paulo V. pro audientia sententiarum et votorum super Canonizatione Caroli Card^{lis} Borromei (Sept. 20, 1510)." xxv—82.
74. "Vota Consistorialia." xxxv—81.
75. "Nonnulla Acta Consistorialia." xl—16.
76. "Acta in Consistorio Die 20 Dec. 1593." xxxii—166.
- To this volume is given a separate entry, under title of "Index Actorum Consistorialium." But it refers to an index or indices formerly in the Vatican:—"In archivio Sac. Congregationis extant duo codices excerptorum ex actis Consistorialibus et aliis libris Sac. Collegii, opera et studio Honophrii Panvinii collecti atque ipsius manu descripti, quos a Josepho Pamphilio Pontificis Sacrista sibi traditos Silvius Card^{lis} Anconianus inter reliquos Sac. Collegii libros reposuit anno 1569. Hos cum aliis Sac. Collegii libris de Archivio Sac. Collegii... conquisivit atque injustis possessoribus ablatis Jo. Baptista Laurus bo. me. in idem archivium reposuit. Eorum alter minoris firmæ continet initio nomina, creationes, obitus, ingressus Conclavium, subscriptiones Rev^{rum} Card^{lium} aliasque brevissimas notas ad eosdem pertinentes ex libris obligatorum ab anno 1361 ad 1392, qui non extant in archivio Sacri Collegii. Deinde, excerpta ab anno 1409 "ex libris provisionum et actorum Consistorialium, qui extant usque ad an. 1418." Sequuntur excerpta ab provisionum libris sub Leone X, Hadriano VI, Clemente VII, Pauli III, ex actis Consistorialibus. Deinde, similar extracts from 1535 to 1544 etc.
77. "Ex duobus Actis Consistorialibus excerpta. Prima; Die 12^o Dec. 1605, De Cardinalibus egressis statum ec-

- clesiasticum invalutata Pontifice. Secunda; Die 26^o Nov.
 1526, De Vice-Cancellario absente." xxxiii—58.
 78. "Nonnulla Acta Consistorialia." xxxiii—147.
 79. "Acta Consistorialia anni 1554." xxxiii—195.
 80. "Alcuni Atti Concistoriali dal 1565 a 1566." L—141.
 81. "Alli 18 Maggio 1565 fu Concistoro a S. Pietro etc." xv—37.

THE CORSINI ACTS.

The Corsini Library contains fifteen volumes of Consistorial Acts, numbered from 42 to 56, and including Acts from the year 1498 to the year 1673. They are thus labelled:—

Volume 42. A.D. 1498 to 1644.

„ 43. „ 1559 - 1565.

„ 44. „ 1561 - 1562. N. B. This volume really contains Acts from "6 Idus Octobris, 1561, ad 2 May, 1572."

Volume 45. A.D. 1564 to 1569 in dorso, but really from 1493 to 1569.

Volume 46. A.D. 1565 to 1568.

„ 47. „ 1570 - 1584.

„ 48. „ 1572 - 1583.

„ 49. „ 1583 - 1591.

„ 50. „ 1591 - 1599.

„ 51. „ 1592 - 1628. But with lacuna between 1595 and 1623.

Volume 52. A.D. 1600 to 1605.

„ 53. „ 1628 - 1644.

Volume 54. A.D. 1643 to 1654.

„ 55. „ 1655 - 1667.

„ 56. „ 1666 - 1673.

ACTA CONSISTORIALIA

1492, DECEMBER 14. “Fuit Consistorium publicum pro obedientia præstita a Ser^{mo} Henrico Rege Angliæ, ejus oratores fuere D. Joannes, Episcopus Dunelmen., qui habuit orationem et D. Joannes Zilius, Prothonotarius.” *Barberini*.

John Shirwood, bishop of Durham (See Vol. I p. 96 and, for his consecration, Vol. I. p. XXI), was buried in the church of the English Hospital at Rome. The following is the epitaph upon his tomb:—

“Hic jacet R. Pr. Joannes Shirwood, Ep^s Dunelmen. Sereniss. Regis Angliæ Orator, qui obiit XII Januarii, An. MCCCCXCIII, ejus anima in pace requiescat.”

1497. AUGUST. 30. John de Gigliis was made bishop of Worcester. See Vol. I. page 48. In 1496 he was one of the Superiors, (Camerarii), and Custos of the Hospital of S^t Thomas of Canterbury at Rome, and continued Custos until his death in 1498. The following memorial inscription was placed by his nephew over his remains in the English Hospital, now the English College, in Rome:—

“Joanni Gilio Lucen. Wigornien. Ep^o Jur. Utr. Consul. consumatæ virtutis viro Ser. Henrici VII Angl. Regis apud Pont. Oratori, Silvester regia liberalitate Dignitatis successor patrueli B. M. Posuit. Obiit an. Sal. MCCCCIIC Mens. Aug. Ætatis vero suæ LXIII.

1498. JULY 4. "S. D. N. fecit verbum de istis Cruciferis qui videntur novam religionem velle inducere, et commisit R^{mo} D^{no} Ulixbonen. ut diligenter se informaret de vita et moribus ipsorum. R^{mus} D^{nus} S^{ti} Georgii legit literas R^{mi} Dⁿⁱ Cantuariens. ad S. D., N. scriptas sub data sexta Maii, in loco Lamebritch (Lambeth), quibus continebatur de quodam Presbytero heretico asserente quod nulla verbalis aut auricularis confessio ad salutem animæ necessaria foret et quod indulgentiæ a Sede Apostolica concessæ sunt illusiones ad extorquendas pecunias, et Latro qui ad dextram Salvatoris pependit damnatus est, et quod illa verba, vez: 'hodie mecum eris in paradiso' non sunt evangelica, sed ab hereticis adjecta; quem cum in pertinacia persisteret præfatus R^{mus} D^{nus} Cantuariens. degradavit; et cum erroribus revocatus esset, Regis (Henry VII) suasu combustus fuit; cujus animam salvam esse sperabat." *Barberini*.

1515. Thomas Halsey. See Vol. I. page. 385. Among the list of "Peregrini qui venerunt" to the English Hospital in Rome, "in forma nobilium" occurs "D. Thomas Halsey, studens Bononiæ: dioc. Lincoln.", under date of December 10, 1510. His name occurs again under date of April 1, 1511. He is mentioned as *Camerarius* of the Hospital in a deed dated May 23, 1510, and as *Custos*, in a deed of November 20, 1513. Thomas Alsay, *Penitentiarius*, and *Camerarius* occurs in a deed, dated Sept., 5, 1513, and in another deed, dated February 14, 1514.

1507. Christopher Bainbridge was made bishop of Durham in 1507, and was translated to York in 1508. See Vol. I. p. 91, and p. 97. These appointments have not been found in the Consistorial Acts, and the date of his consecration

"1507 Dec. 12", is put in Italics by Professor Stubbs to indicate the want of direct evidence for the date. No place is assigned for the consecration. Archbishop Bainbridge was created Cardinal Priest with title of S. Praxedæ, by Julius II, September 11, 1508. In 1510, May 23, Christopher, archbishop of York, Angliæ Regis in Urbe Orator, was Custos of the English Hospital in Rome. Again, Christopher, Cardinal S. Praxedæ, is named as Protector of the English Hospital in Rome in a deed, dated Dec. 23, 1512, and in other deeds dated September 25, 1513, and November 20, 1513, the Protector appears as "R^{mus} in Christo Pater Dom. Dom. Christophorus, S. R. E. Card. tituli Stæ Brigidæ." Cardinal Bainbridge died in Rome, July 14, 1514, and was buried in the church of St Thomas of the English. The following is a copy of his epitaph: —

"D. O. M. Christophero Archiep. Eboracen. S. Praxed. Presb. Cardinali Anglie a Julio II Pont. Max. ob egregiam operam S. R. E. prestitam dum sui Regis Legatus esset assumpto. Quam mox et domi et foris castris Pontificiis Prefect. tutatus est. Obiit prid. Id. Julii, A. Sal. MDXIII."

1517. FEBRUARY 11. The following appointment of Patrick Culin (See Vol. I page 251) to Clogher, vacant by death of Eugene Maccamæil, is taken from the Vatican Private Archives: —

"Reverendissime in Christo patri et Domine mi observantissime Comensi.

Hodie SS. in Christo Pater et D. N. D. Leo, Divina providentia Papa X, in consistorio suo secreto ut moris est, ad relationem meam, ecclesiæ Clocorensi, cui bo: me: Eugenius episcopus Clocorensis dum viveret præsidebat, per obitum ejusdem Eugenii, qui extra Romanam Curiam debitum

naturæ persolvit, regimine destituæ, de persona Rev. Patris Domini Patricii, ordinis Heremitarum S. Angustini professoris, de R. Minorum meorum S. R. E. Cardinalium consilio Apostolica auctoritate providit, ipsumque illi præfecit in episcopum et pastorem, curam regimen et administrationem ipsius ecclesiæ in spiritualibus et temporalibus plenarium committendo, non obstantibus privilegiis, indultis et litteris Apostolicis dicto ordini concessis, confirmatis et innovatis. Absolvens præfatum dominum Patricium etc. In quorum fidem, præsentem cedulam manu nostra subscriptam fieri fecimus, sigilloque nostro munitam.

Datum Romæ, in Palatio Apostolico die undecimo Februarii, 1517, *Dorso Copia Cedulæ Clocorensis.* *Vatican. Secret. Archiv.*

1517. JUNE 22. Mention is made of the departure of Cardinal Adrian (Bishop of Bath and Wells) from Rome, ab Urbe, "sine licentia Suæ Sanctitatis." *Vatican.*

1518. MARCH 3. "Creavit quatuor legatos de Latere mittendos ad principes Christianos pro expeditione contra Turcas, *viz.* R^{mum} Campegium ad Ser^m Regem Angliæ, Egidium ad Regem Catholicum, Alexandrum de Farnesio ad Maximilianum in Imperatorem electum, Bernardum de Bibiena ad Regem Christianum, et omnes sine facultatibus." *Barberini and Chigi.*

1518. APRIL 12. "D^{nus} Justinus de Carosis, et D^{nus} Marius de Paruschis, procurator fiscalis, introducti in sacrum consistorium, accusarunt contumaciam Card^{lis} Adriani non comparentis, et propterea San^{mus} declaravit illum contumacem et commisit ad ulteriora procedi per audientiam contradictarum." *Barberini.*

1518. APRIL 26. "Fuerunt admissi articuli de jure contra Cardinalem Adrianum et jurati testes super ejus discessu et absentia a Romana Curia." *Barberini*.

1518. MAY 17. "D^{nus} Marius de Peruschis, procurator fiscalis, accusavit contumaciam R^{mi} Dⁿⁱ Card^{lis} Adriani et Rev^{mus} Dominus Noster reputavit contumacem." *Barberini*.

1518. MAY 17. "Referente S. D. N. creavit R^{mos} D^{nos} collegatos videlicet D^{nos} Thomam (Wolsey) tituli S. Cecilie presbyterum Card^{lem} Eboracen. in Anglia, et Matheum S. Angeli diaconum Card^{lem} Gurcen. in Germania, sine facultatibus, et quod eorum legatio cesset cessante illorum D^{norum} legatorum a Latere Sue St^{is} missorum." *Barberini*.

1518. JULY 5. "S. D. N., iustante D. Mario de Peruschis, procuratore, et D. Justino de Carosis, advocato, fiscalibus, tulit sententiam privationis contra R^{mum} D^{num} Adrianum, tituli Stⁱ Chrysogoni (Grisogoni *aliter*) presbyterum Card^{lem}, qua eum privavit dignitate Cardinalatus, titulo, galero, et omnibus aliis privilegiis Cardinalibus de jure vel consuetudine pertinentibus, et Ecclesiis, Monasteriis et beneficiis ecclesiasticis, ut prout in ipsa sententia latius continetur." *Barberini*.

1519. NOVEMBER 28. "Fuit Consistorium. S^{mus} recepit publice R^{mum} Campegius Legatum ex Anglia revertentem." *Paris, Latin 12,556 and Chigi.*

1519. DEC. 2. "Literæ Ser^{mi} Regis Angliæ, sub data apud Greenwichum, 18 Augusti, 1519, a R^{mo} Cornelio recitatae, quibus continebantur oblationes illius pro Santissima expeditione contra infideles, et ratificatio Inducia-

rum quinquennialium inter omnes principes Christianos et præfati Regis, quas literas attulit R^{mus} Campegius." *Barberini*.

1520. MAY 21. "Deinde lecta fuit Bulla contra Martinum Luther, et fuerunt lecti nonnulli articuli quos dictus Martinus disputaverat coram certis iudicibus electis, de quorum electione constabat per instrumentum publicum rogatum per duos Notarios. Fuitque propositum si articuli erant inserendi in Bulla partim tanquam heretici, partim tanquam scandalosi, et partim pias aures offendentes, et si erant damnandi in genere vel in specie, ex quo ipse Martinus alios ex iis disputaverat, et tenere præsumperat, vel si erat monendus quod illos revocaret infra sexaginta dies, et si illos non revocaret, esset tanquam hereticus condemnandus, unacum scriptis suis, mandando quod non legerentur et non publicarentur, sed ut ille et ejus scripta comburerentur. Et fuit determinatum quod vocarentur omnes Theologi coram S. D. N., et dicerent quid sentirent super dictis articulis, et fuit conclusum quod R^{mus} Anconitanus vocari faceret coram se Generales omnium ordinum, et alios Theologos in Urbe existentes, et quod ipsi examinarent inter se qui istorum articulorum essent damnandi tanquam heretici seu scandalosi et pias aures offendentes, et mandavit eis et venirent ad primum Consistorium ut votum super quolibet articulo dicerent et ita fecit Cardinalis Anconitanus." *Barberini*.

1520. MAY 23. "Romæ die Mercurii, xxij mensis Maii, fuit Consistorium. R^{mus} D^{nus} Cardinalis S^{ti} Sixti, valetudinarius, venit ad consistorium ob gravitatem materiæ quæ tractanda erat ob res Lutherianas, in quo introducti fuerunt Generalis ordinis Minorum tunc Archiepiscopus Pa-

tracen. electus; Generalis S^{ti} Augustini; Generalis Carmelitarum; Magister Sacri Palatii; procurator ordinis Prædicatorum; frater Franciscus de Potentia procurator ad Minor. B^{ta} Mariæ servorum; Magister Joannes Hispanus, qui legit publice in Urbe; frater ordinis Prædicatorum de Petra Sancta; caudatarius R^{mi} Card. Tranen.; et D. Joannes Echius, et lectis singulis articulis, super unoquoque fuerunt sigillatim data vota an essent ponendi in Bulla tanquam heretici seu scandalosi aut pias aures offendentes, et in hoc Consistorio nihil fuit conclusum ad melius deliberandum." *Barberini*.

1520. MAY 25. "Die Veneris xxv Maii, 1520, factum est verbum super expeditione Bullæ contra Martinum Lutherum, et multa fuerunt dicta, et nihilum fuit conclusum, præsentè R^{mo} S^{ti} Sixti quod ponerentur articuli sub verbis propriis, quibus illos posuerat Martinus, ne relinqueretur ei locus subterfugii, dicendo non dixi eo modo. De Bulla autem fuerunt dicta aliqua (verba, *Corsini*), et tandem reservatum est ad alium Consistorium, ut maturius hoc negotium deliberaretur." *Barberini and Corsini*.

1520. JUNE 1. "Die Veneris prima mensis Junii 1520..... Deinde expeditum fuit negotium Bullæ contra Martinum Lutherum, et fuit lecta Bulla et conclusum ut scriberetur eo modo quo lecta fuit, prout in ejus expeditione apparet." *Barberini*.

1520. JUNE 13 (June 3 in *Corsini*.) "R^{mus} D. Paris de Grassis, episcopus Pisaurien., Ceremoniarum Magister, de mandato San^{mi} D. N., proposuit tria pro præstanda obedientia Ducis Albanie, tutoris, nomine Jacobi Regis Scottorum, qui venit ad Urbem ut nomine ipsius Regis obe-

dientiam præstaret, cujus tutor et regni Scotiæ Generalis administrator existit: — Primo, an ipse Dux deberet sedere cum Cardinalibus in Consistorio et in quo loco? Secundo-an esset admittendus ad præstationem obedientiæ sine mandato, seu sine literis Regiis ad S. D. N. directis? Tertio-an Papa ore proprio deberet respondere orationi factæ per secretarium præfati Ducis? Circha quæ fuerunt dicta varia vota; aliqui dicebant q^d S^{tas} Sua, Bononiæ dum esset, concessit pluribus ducibus qui erant cum Rege Franciæ ut sederent post ultimum Diaconum Card^{lem}, et quod iste tum poterat et^m concedi, attento quod erat de sanguine Regio, et si modernus Rex decederet esset futurus Rex Scotorum; cum Rex defunctus et ipse dux Albanæ essent patruelles ex duobus fratribus germanis nati; et quod tempore Xysti Papæ quarti dux Urbini etiam antequam esset Confalonarius ecclesiæ et ad Urbem venisset, sedit in Consistorio post ultimum Card^{lem} Diaconum, et de Duce Calabriæ Alphonso postea Rege, et de aliis duobus fuerunt varia dicta. De secundo, ex quo constabat Suæ S^{ti} quod erat Tutor et Administrator Regni, poterat admitti ad præstationem obedientiæ absque alio mandato seu literis præfati Regis, cum illæ per ipsum Ducem essent scribendæ nomine Regis, et ipse penes se haberet sigillum Regis. De Tertio, ob dignitatem Sⁱ Dⁱ Nⁱ fere omnes commendabant quod licet Imperator et Reges responderent per Secretarium seu alium, tamen propter consuetudinem, quæ jam inoleverat, quod Pontifices per se ipsos in similibus responderent, minime mutanda essent quæ diu serrata fuerant. R^{mus} in Christo D^{nus} Card^{lis} Sanctorum quatuor fuit h^{mo}ⁱ sententiæ, quod ex quo sua S^{tas} quando fert aliquam sententiam facit illam legi per secretarium, non videbatur inconueniens quod etiam responderet per secretarium, et a nonnullis R^{is} D^{is} hæc opinio laudata fuit,

dicendo per se principes sectares hanc morem et eam formam servarent pro eorum dignitate, id convenientius et justius Pontifex omnium Principum Christianorum princeps et dominus facere posset. Alii etiam dicebant quod si Dux obedientiam præstabat nomine Regis et orationem per Secretarium suum faciebat, non videbatur absurdum quod Papa responderet huic orationi per Secretarium, et his dictis S. D. N. pulsari fecit campanellam et vocari Episcopum Pisaurien. cum secretario Ducis et respondit eis quod admitteretur ad sedendum post ultimum Diac. Card., stans cum donec oratio recitaretur, et finita oratione ac facta inclinatione R. D. Card^{bus}, sederet prout dictum est, et discursum, num ipse Dux veniret si debebat mitti pro eo accipiendo duos ex R. D. Diaconis, et fuit conclusum quod non, sed mitterentur assistentes. Quoad secundum, Papa remisit ad R. D. Card. Anconitan., et magistrum ceremoniarum, qui viderent si esset conficiendum mandatum vel litteræ quæ legi deberent in consistorio, ex quo habet penes se sigillum quo poterunt sigillari. Quoad tertium, S^{tas} sua, solita modestia, elegit respondere per se ipsum." *Barberini, Chigi and Vatican.*

1520. JUNE 18. "Fuit Concis^m Publicum in aula Regum pro obedientia præstita à Ser^{mo} Rege Scotorum, cujus Orator fuit D. Jo: Steuard, Dux Albanie, ipsius Regis patruus, qui habuit orationem etc." *Chigi.*

1520. JULY 4. "Providit ecc^m Placen. (Plasencia) in regno Hispaniarum vacan. per translationem D. Petri ad ecc^m Palentin. de persona R^{mi} Eboracen. (Wolsey) Redd. flor. 5,000. Tax. flor. 3,000." *Chigi.*

1521. JUNE 7. "Lectæ literæ Leandri nuntii in Ger-

mania ad me (Julium de Medicis, Card^{lem}, et episcopum Wigornien.) Vicecancellarium, materno sermone, sub datis Wormatiæ 28 Maii, de gestis per Imperatorem in causa Lutherana et de decreto Imperatoris subscripto contra illum. Item fuit factum verbum de literis habitis ex Anglia super hujusmodi re Lutheriana et dictum fuit quod responderentur et gratiæ agerentur de gestis contra Lutheranos." *Barberini*.

1521. JUNE 10. "Die Lunæ X^a mense Junii, 1521, S. D.N. proposuit quod R^{mus} Card^{lis} Eboracen. et Legatus in Anglia, scribebat fortasse non inconveniens fore quod S^{tas} Sua Regi Angliæ concederet aliquem titulum sibi convenientem ex privilegio sibi a S^{te} Sua concessio, præcepitque ut unusquisque Cardinalium diceret sententiam suam. (præcepitque, et unusquisque Cardinalium in Consistorio existentium dixit sibi videri quod posset scribi et denominari Pius et Pientissimus. Papa dicebat quod forsitan posset denominari Rex Apostolicus. *Aliter, Barberini*). R^{mus} D. Cardinalis de Ilisco tunc primus in ordine Cardinalium in Consistorio existentium dixit sibi videri quod posset scribi et denominari rex Apostolicus. Nonnulli ex Cardinalibus dicebant velle scire causam propter quam dicto Regi hujusmodi titulus concederetur, ut melius discuti posset qui titulus ei concedendus foret. Alius dicebat denominandum Regem Fidelem. Alius Angelicum, tanquam ab Anglia. Alius Orthodoxum. Alius Ecclesiasticum. Alius Protectorem. Tunc Papa dicebat necesse esse non simpliciter Protectorem appellari, addendumque esse Fidei, ut protector Fidei diceretur, diligenterque considerandum esse ut tali donaretur titulo, quod aliis regibus titulo aliquo ab hac Sancta Sede alias decoratis nihil detrahi videretur. Quare R^{mus} Card^{lis} Egidius dixerat alias clara memoria. Maximi-

lianum in Imperatorem electum conquestum fuisse, quod Rex Franciæ usurparet sibi nomen Christianissimi quod erat proprium Imperatoris, cum in Capella debeat orari pro Christianissimo Imperatore. Nonnulli dicebant quod fel. record. Julius Papa ij^s privaverat Ludovicum, Regem Franciæ, titulo Christianissimi, et illum concesserat Regi Angliæ, propter clara facinora tempore ipsius Julii, pro hac Sancta Sede, contra scismaticos et nunc contra Lutheranos, pro honore hujus Sanctæ Sedis et Christianæ religionis (reipublicæ, *Corsini*) pia et præclara gesta, dictum Regem donari debere aliquo insigni titulo gestis hujusmodi convenienti. Pluribus Cardinalium non placebat nomen Apostolici, cum id proprium sit Papæ et sibi soli conveniat. Allegabatur tamen quod scribendo Regi Apostolico declararetur non intelligi de Papa, eidemque Regi ex gratia communicaretur, quod sibi tantum Papæ conveniret. Demum Papa conclusit se aliquos titulos notaturum in scriptis et eos missurum ad R^{mos} Cardinales, ut examinerent an tales tituli essent ad R^{mum} Card. Eboracen. mittendi, ut illos prefato Regi proponeret, eique optionem daret unum ex iis eligendi, quo in suis scriptionibus uti legitime posset." *Barberini and Corsini*.

1521. JUNE 14. "S. D. N. proposuit plures titulos mittendos ad Legatum Angliæ, ut ipsi Regi detur optio unum ex iis eligendi, et si nullus ex iis placeret significare debeat, quem alium titulum magis desideraret, monendo tamen ipsum Regem, ut diligenter advertat ne aliquem petat quo cæteris Regibus, quibus ab hac Sancta Sede titulus aliquis fuit concessus, injuria fieri videatur." *Barberini*.

1521. OCT. 2. "Die Mercurii 2^a Octobris, 1521, D^{nus}

Joannes Clerk, Legum Doctor et Orator Ser^{mi} Regis Angliæ presentavit S^{mo} D. N. librum editum contra dogma Martini Lutheri heresiarchæ, quem Rex ipse pro defensione fidei Catholicæ compilavit, promittens etiam armis sicut scriptis fecit, se pro honore S^{tis} S. et hujus S^{tas} Sedis facturum esse, habuitque idem Orator luculentam orationem, petendo ipsum librum per S^{tem} Suam examinari et approbari. S. S^{tas} hilari animo suscepit oblatum munus, quo nihil gratius hoc tempore sibi dari potuisset, commendando ipsum Regem ita accommodata oratione ut ab ipso Rege non posset melius desiderari." *Barberini*.

1521. OCT. 2 (In *Corsini* Oct. 21). "S. D. N. proposuit si placebat R^{mis} D^{nis}, quod concederetur Ser^{mo} Regi Angliæ, qui nuper misit librum pro defensione fidei contra scripta Lutheri, hoc nomen, vcz, Defensor Fidei quod posset se subscribere et intitulare Defensorem Fidei, et aliqui dicebant quod unico nomine duntaxat se intitulari deberet. Tamen omnes concluderunt quod S. S^{tas} concederet nomen, videlicet Defensor Fidei, seu Orthodoxus, aut Gloriosus, seu Fidelissimus, et si non poterat fieri quod omnino contentetur de illo nomine Defensor Fidei prout patebat." *Barberini*.

1521. OCT. 25 (26 in *Chigi* copy). "Fuit lectum exemplum Bullæ et Brevis, quæ diriguntur ad Regem Angliæ, per quæ conceditur dicto Regi titulus, videlicet Defensor Fidei et fuit conclusum quod utrumque mitterentur." *Barberini*.

1523. FEBRUARY 27. **Hugh Inge**, bishop of Meath, was translated to Dublin. See Vol. I. p. 326. In 1504, he was a Doctor of Laws and "Penitentiarius" at Rome, and was

nominated by the King of England to be Custos of the English Hospital. He entered on the duties of this office, November 4, 1504. In a parchment deed now preserved in the archives of the English College, Rome, and dated May 19, 1505, Inge is thus styled:—"R. P. D. Hugo Ynge, ecclesiæ Vellen. succentor, D. N. Papæ penitentiarius ordinarius, et Venerabilis Hospitalis S^{tæ} Trinitatis et S^ti Thomæ Martyris, nationis Anglicorum de Urbe, Regionis Arenulæ, custos et gubernator." He had the same titles in deeds dated in 1506 and in 1509.

1523. MARCH 26. **John Clerck or Clerk**, Commissary of the King in Rome, and his Orator to the Holy See, was appointed bishop of Bath and Wells. See Vol. I. page 38. He was one of the Superiors of the English Hospital in Rome, and was made Governor in 1523. He was styled "Protector" in 1525. He was one of the benefactors of the Hospital and the following inscription was placed on a marble slab to commemorate his liberality:—

"Societas Anglie. Jo. Clerk, Bathon. Ep'o, Regis Anglie Oratori, Hospitalis hujus B'n'factori, MDXXIII."

Dodd (Church Hist. I. p. 182) gives the following account of bishop Clerk:—

"John Clerk, educated at first in Cambridge, went to Bologna to study Canon Law and there completed his degrees in that faculty. Returning to England he became chaplain to Wolsey and Dean of Windsor. He was employed to carry to Rome Henry VIII's book against Luther. For this service he was made bishop of Bath and Wells in 1523. His last embassy was to Germany, to make an apology to the Duke of Cleve, upon account of the divorce between Henry and the Princess Anne, the Duke's sister. He died in his return at Dunkirk, in September, 1540, and

was buried at Calais. Some suspect he was taken off by poison." He left to the Hospital of the English College a mitre, adorned with precious stones, worth fifty guineas.

1523. JULY 1. "Fuerunt lectæ litteræ Regis Albanïæ, in quibus se offerebat se interpositurum pro pace inter Reges concludenda, sed conquerebatur sibi in Scotia a Rege Angliarum Bellum illatum." *Chigi*.

1524. MAY 20. Sum. D. N. fecit verbum de rosa benedicta quam Pontifices quotannis alicui ex principibus Christianis donare, et ad eos mittere consueverunt, et dixit quod S^{ti} Suæ videbatur multis de causis ad Regem Angliæ mittendam esse, et ita de consilio fratrum fuit conclusum ut mitteretur ad præfatum Regem." *Chigi*.

1527. FEB. 11. "Santis^{mus} Dominus Noster fecit verbum de agendo gratias Regi Angliæ, Sedis Apostolicæ defensori, et R^{mo} D^{no} Cardinali Eboracen. pro defensione quam ceperunt in favorem S. S^{tis} et S. R. Curie contra Vice gerentem Neap^m et Columnem. terras et oppida Romanæ ecclesiæ subjecta occupantes et depredantes nulla dictæ Sedi habita reverentia nec respectu." *Barberini, and Chigi*.

1528. JUNE 8. Cardinal Campegius was created Legate for England. *Barberini*.

1529. FEB. 3. "Pro recuperatione Arcium Civitatis Vetulæ et Ostien. decretum et ordinatum fuit quod cum Wintonien. in Anglia vacet et de ea disponendum erat in favorem R^{mi} Dⁿⁱ Cardinalis Eboracen. cum retentione etc.,

quod pro parte R^{mi} Eboracen. salvantur octo millia ducati debeant in recuperationem dictarum arcium." *Capponi*.

1529. JULY 16. "Die Veneris 16 Julii, fuit Cong. in loco consueto, in qua ad relationem R. D. Anconitani fuit proposita Causa Brittanica matrimonii inter Regem et Reginam. Fuit commissum quod expediatur commissio revocatoria ad Curiam." *Chigi*.

1530. FEB. 16. "R^{mus} Card^{lis} Campegius petiit expeditionem ecclesiæ Dunelmen. fieri ad relationem et similitudinem duarum ultimo loco factarum, super quo etiam R^{mi} usque ad proximum Consistorium cogitari decreverunt." *Barberini*.

1530. DEC. 9. "Fuit Consistorium in quo lectæ fuerunt literæ Regis Angliæ ad Collegium quibus petebat duos Cardinales, instabatque ut Cardinales faverent ejus petitioni et nominabat Episcopum Wigornien. et Bellomen. de Casalibus, et casu quo non concederetur nisi unus, reservat sibi potentiam nominandi quem istorum voluit." *Barberini*.

1531. FEB. 12. "Die 12 Februarii 1531 fuit Consistorium in loco consueto, in quo R^{mus} D. Paulus Capissuccius retulit quendam Anglicum comparuisse tanquam unum de populo, ad excusandum Regem Angliæ eo quod non comparebat in causa matrimonii. Retulit opinionem Rotæ fuisse talem excusationem admittendam non esse. S^{mus} vero Dominus Noster, materia inter R^{mos} D^{nos} discussa, et votis habitis, eundem excusatorem sine mandato admittendum non esse decrevit." *Barberini*.

1531. MAY 10. "Fuit Consistorium in quo fuit con-

clusum in causa Anglican. matrimonii debere stare decretum alias factum, non obstantibus allegatis et instantia facta per excusatorem." *Barberini*.

1531. OCT. 20. "Referente S^{te} Sua, fuit conclusum gratiam faciendam esse Regi Angliæ in Annatis ecclesiarum Wintonien. et Eboracen. quæ debent expediri pro summa 15,000 ducatorum etiam cum pallio." *Barberini*.

1531. DEC. 4. "Comparuit orator Cæsaris cum D^{no} Joanni Aloysio, avvocato Reginae Angliæ, qui petit ut S^{tas} S. mandaret referri causam inter Regem et Reginam commissam Rotæ ad referendum. Ex altera parte comparuit Excusator Regis qui petiit publice audiri et referri S^{ti} S. per personas indifferentes. Fuit conclusum quod Dⁿⁱ cogitarent ut melius possent deliberare quid agendum esset." *Barberini*.

1531. DEC. 11. "Die XI Decembris, 1531, fuit Consistorium etc. S^{mus} legit cedulam ei ab oratore Angliæ datam hujus tenoris: — De jure et de equitate esse tantam dilationem temporis dandam ad publicas disputationes faciendas quod possint peritiores Italiæ instructi intervenire. S^{mus}, de consilio et assensu R. Card^{lium}, decrevit dilationem dandam esse usque ad Sacratiss^m festum Epiphaniæ proxime venturum inclusive ad se preparandum pro disputatione publica facienda. Ita quod prima die Juridica post dictum festum sint parati ad disputandum publice, ut præfatur, et sine spe ulterioris dilationis." *Barberini*.

1532. JANUARY 8. "Fuit Consistorium. Comparuit Orator Cæsaris cum D^{no} Joanne Aloysio, avvocato Reginae Angliæ, et petiit ut postquam S^{tas} Sua, post plures dila-

tiones peremptorium præfixerat terminum Regis Angliæ excusatori ad disputationes publicas faciendas usque ad primum diem Juridicum post S^m Epiphaniæ festum, qui cum instaret, et adversarii de suo jure diffusi petitiones petitas subterfugerent ad effectum impediendi causæ expeditionem, S^{tas} Sua dignaretur mandare R^{do} D^{no} Paulo, Rotæ auditori, causam referre ut postea illam pro justitia expedire.

Excusatore fuerunt vocati oratores Regis Angliæ qui introire unacum excusatore Regis Angliæ, qui dixit S^{tem} Suam concessisse eis terminum ad convocandos viros inter alios Italiæ juris-consultos magis approbatos pro publica disputatione super materiis excusatoriis facienda, verum quia adhibita dicti excusatoris exactissima diligentia Perusii, Senis, Bononiæ, Pactavii, pro primis jurisconsultis et pro unaquaque Academia superscripta habendis, illi haberi hactenus non potuerunt diversis ex causis:—Perusii; cum D. Vinc^s de Herculanis non nisi habita expressa licentia S^{tis} Vestiæ; Senis autem Decius ex eo quod esset in decrepita ætate; Bononiæ vero Petrus Paulus Parisius ex eo quod fuit prohibitum ab adversariis ne se intromitteret pro dicto Rege Angliæ in sua causa; Petavii, postremo D. Franceschinus de Curte et Marianus Sozinus qui ad instantiam et requisitionem adversariorum similiter fuit eis prohibitum ne se intromitterent in dicta causa, pro Rege prædicto, ad Urbem pro disputatione præmissa venire se non posse asseruerunt, et cum supradicti Franceschinus, Marianus et Petrus Paulus, sublatiis præfatis impedimentis venire parati existant, supplicat humiliter præfatus excusator S^{ti} Vestræ quatenus dignetur in præmissis opportune providere ut exceptis Decio, de cujus adventu propter ætatem præmissam nihil sperare potest, cum non adventum sed mortem ipsius ex arreptione itineris expectandum fore affirmavit, et Vincentio, cui eadem S. V. licentia pro li-

bertate veniendi nuperrime est impertita, cæteri tempestive haberi possent." *Barberini*.

1532. JANUARY 12. "Fuit decretum ut Dⁿⁱ informarentur pro die Lunæ super excusationibus productis in præfato Consistorio ab excusatore Ser^{mi} Regis Angliæ." *Barberini*.

1532. JANUARY 15. "Die Lunæ 15 Januarii, fuit res Anglicana discussa ac in ea conclusum rejiciendas excusationes allegatas quibus dicebatur impeditos fuisse jurisconsultos et data peremptoria dilatio per totum mensem Januarii." *Barberini*.

1532. FEB. 7. "Comparuit D. Joannes Antonius Mussetola, Orator Cæsaris, cum D. Joanne Aloysio, Reginae Angliæ advocato, qui petiit postquam tot dilationes datæ excusatori Regis Angliæ præteriere, S^{tas} S. ac Sacrum Collegium vellent negotium excusatorium pluries discussum pro justitia expedire.

Allegata per excusatorem Ser^{mi} Regis Angliæ: —

Pater Sancte, licet alias supplicaverim S^{ti} V. ut eadem dignetur agere et curare ut impedimenta illata per adversarios, quo minus Advocati Regii, tam ex Patavio quam ex Bononia, venirent huc ad subeundum onus publicæ defensionis materiarum excusatoriarum, tollerentur, tamen hactenus non sine gravi præjudicio et maxima injuria Regiæ Majestatis ac ejus causæ sublata nou fuerunt. Nihilominus ne ejus Majestas et materiæ excusatoriæ patrocínio destitutæ essent exacta diligentia curam habere alios egregios jurisconsultos ex diversis Italiæ partibus et studiis qui interessent publicæ defensionis dictarum ma-

teriarum qui responderunt se venturos dummodo temporis commoditatem haberent, quare iterum supplicabo eidem S^{ti} V. ut ea dignetur commoditatem hujusmodi concedere alias de utroque gravamine coram S^{te} V. protestor. Et nihilominus in eventum in quem in neutro præfatorum providentur, dico quod sumus parati ad subeundem publicam disputationem atque defensionem dictarum materialium, exorans S^{tem} V. ut eadem dignetur deputare aliquos ex R^{mis} D^{nis} qui dent ordinem et modum convenientem excusationi disputationis hujusmodi.

Quibus auditis et clauso Consistorio exclusis, fuit per præfatum S. D. N. propositum inter D^{nos} R^{mos} Card^{les} ut quid esset agendum inter præmissos consulerent ad hoc ut possit sine querela partium in dicta causa justitia administrari. Et tandem discussa materia graviter inter eos et mature fuit per S^{tem} S. de communi D^{norum} voto conclusum quod ad hoc ut dictis Agentibus pro Rege et Regina respective auferatur materia justæ querelæ et deveniri possit ad dictæ causæ determinationem quod dictæ disputationes publicæ super præmissis audiantur, die Jovis vel Veneris, ad octo, quæ erit dies Consistorii et Juridica xvj Februarii, hora Consistorii in Palatio Apostolico coram S^{te} S. et R^{mis} D^{nis} publice et facta copia unicuique interessendi et audiendi.

Et deinde in audientia sequenti, quæ erit die Lunæ, fieri debeat relatio per D^{nos} Auditores modo quo declarabitur eis per S^{tem} Suam, et super præmissis et earum ordinatione et modo dando dictis disputationibus faciendis et de electione loci et temporis fuerunt electi et deputati per S^{tem} S. de simili consensu R^{mi} Dⁿⁱ, Portuen. et Sabinen., episcopi Cardinales." *Barberini*.

1532. FEB. 16. "Die Veneris xvj Februarii, 1532, fuit

Consistorium in aula Superiore Pontificum pro controversia matrimonio inter Ser^{mum} Regem et Reginam Angliæ, ubi fuerunt introducti Auditores Rotæ et aliqui Prælati necnon viri l'rati (literati) præterea oratores Cesaris unacum Advocatis et Procuratoribus Reginae, necnon oratores Angliæ cum excusatore et ejus Advocatis, qui postquam non fuerunt concordēs super quo articulo esset disputandum. Excusator conclusiones impressas numero XXV, offerens se paratum disputare dictas omnes conclusiones.

Per procuratores et advocatos Reginae fuit responsum se paratissimos esse ad disputandum ipsum excusatorem non esse admittendum." *Barberini*.

1532. FEB. 28. "Die Mercurii 28 Februarii, 1532, fuit Consistorium. Comparuerunt oratores Cæsaris cum advocatis et procuratoribus et eodem modo oratores et excusator Regis Angliæ cum ejus advocatis, qui disputaverunt tres conclusiones: — Primo, ex materiis nostris elicitur et probabile et necessarium impedimentum secundum communem opinionem. Secundo; ad allegandum notorium et justum impedimentum temporale admittetur excusator sine mandato secundum communem opinionem. Tertio, ad allegandum justum impedimentum necessarium temporale admittetur excusator secundum communem opinionem." *Barberini*.

1532. MARCH 6. "Comparuerunt oratores Cæsaris cum advocatis et procuratoribus et eodem modo oratores et excusator Regis Angliæ, qui disputaverunt tres conclusiones: — *Primo*: — Regia dignitas non impedit quo minus de jure in causa de qua agitur juxta tenorem materialium possit objici de loco non tuto Regi secundum communem opinionem. *Secundo*: — Impeditus probabili et necessario

impedimento temporali non cogitur constituere procuratorem secundum communem opinionem. *Tertio*:— Exceptio loci non tuti competit nedum quando locus in quo agitur iudicium non est totus, sed etiam quando loca media per quæ de necessitate eundem est ad locum iudicii non sunt tuta secundum communem opinionem." *Barberini*.

1532. MARCH 13. Fuit Consistorium etc. "Disputatum fuit publice inter advocatos super conclusionibus publicatis in causa Anglicana matrimonii sine excusatoris Regii admissione." *Barberini*.

1532. MARCH 15. "Disputatum super conclusionibus alias publicatis in causa Anglicana matrimonii sine excusatoris Regii admissione." *Barberini*.

1532. APRIL 3. "Fuit consistorium ut audirentur in Causa Anglicana excusator, advocati, procuratores utriusque partis, quibus fuerat intimatum pro hora xxi: et expectati ad horam xxii non comparuerunt." *Barberini*.

1532. APRIL 10. "Comparuit excusator Regis Angliæ cum suo avvocato; advocati et procuratores Reginæ non comparuerunt. Excusator dixit Stⁱ Suæ quod licet advocati partis adversæ non comparuerint, non tamen ipse ceteras conclusiones in aliis Consistoriis disputare omittet; ad quod respondit St^{as} Sua ut si quid dicere vellent in aliis conclusionibus tunc dicerent." *Barberini*.

1532. APRIL 17. "Fuit Consistorium. Allegatum fuit pro parte Regis Angliæ, nemine contradicente, Regem in causa matrimoniali instante notorio impedimento non teneri venire ad Urbem, etiam nullo pro eo allegante dictum

impedimentum stante illius notorietate, necnon S^{mi} partes esse causam hujusmodi ex causis præfatis extra Urbem in partibus in loco utrique per tunc tuto delegare et remittere debere. Postmodum excusator protestatus est inhe-
rendo præfatis protestationibus quod per allegationes et disputationes huc usque factas non p'pendit satisfactum esse aliis conclusionibus per eam publicatis huc usque non disputatis quas disputandas esse petit et supplicat alioquin protestatur." *Barberini*.

1532. JUNE 19. (7th in *Paris* copy). "Fuit Consistorium. Comparuit excusator Regis Angliæ, qui dixit adversam partem fuisse citatam ad videndum productionem articulorum additionalium, et tam illos quam primo loco datas petiit admitti. Advocatus Reginae respondit non debere admitti quia persona excusatoris non est legitima. S^{mus} admisit articulos additionales quatenus de jure essent admittendi. Fuerunt lectæ literæ Regis Angliæ quibus instabat ut tandem excusator pro legitimo excusatore admittatur. Deinde petiit advocatus ut S^{tas} Sua dignaretur expedire causam pro justitia. Fuit deliberatum ut die Veneris compareant advocati utriusque partis ad informandum S^{tem} Suam et R^{mos} D^{nos}." *Barberini*.

1532. JUNE 22. "Comparuerunt oratores Cæsaris cum advocatis et procuratoribus Reginae et oratores Ser^{mi} Regis Angliæ cum advocatis, et excusator Regis, qui disputarunt maxime super ultimis literis an inducant mandatum." *Barberini*.

1533. FEB. 21. "Die Veneris 21 Februarii 1533. Bononiæ. Ecclesiæ Cantuarien., ad supplicationem Regis Angliæ, provisum fuit de persona Thomæ Cranmer." *Barberini*.

1533. MARCH 3. "Die Lunæ 3^a Martii 1533. Bononiæ. Mandavit tradi Pallium ecclesiæ Cantuarien." *Barberini*.

1533. AUGUST. 27. **Christopher Lord.** See Vol. I. p. 117. "Die 27^o Augusti, 1533, referente etc., Campegio, provisum fuit ecclesiæ Sidonien. in provincia Cesariæ Philippi, vacanti in partibus infidelium, de persona Christophori Lord, Abbatis Monasterii B. M. de Newton Ord. Præmons. Lincolnien. dioc., cum retentione Monasterii ac dispensatione ad duo alia curata simul cum ecclesia Sidonien. et Monasterio præfato, vel sine ipsis ad quatuor curata, datusque fuit in Suffraganeum Archiepiscopi Cantuarien. in Anglia soliti habere suffraganeum, et concessum quod possit exercere Pontificalia in illa diocesi tantum." *Capponi*.

1533. OCTOBER 31. At Marseilles. Before going to Vespers, the Pope held a Congregation in aula ad cubiculum, in which, at the instance of the Most Christian King, he proposed a fresh prorogation "in publicatione censurarum emanatarum Romæ contra S. M. Angliæ Regem propter attemptata per supradictam Majestatem" etc., because the Nuncio of the King is expected here in a few days.

1534. JANUARY 8. "Comparuerunt advocati et procuratores Ser^{ma} Catherinæ, Reginæ Angliæ, qui instanter petierunt causam matrimonialem vertentem tot annos inter eam et Regem expediri. Fuit conclusum ut causa expediatur celerius quam potest servatis tamen servandis." *Barberini*.

1534. FEB. 27. "D. Pisauren. fecit relationem in causa Anglicani matrimonii inter Regem et Reginam." *Barberini*.

1534. MARCH 23. "Die xxij Martii 1534 fuit Consistorium in quo fuit lecta infrascripta sententia:—

Clemens Papa VII. Christi nomine invocato. — In throno justitiæ pro Tribunali sedentes et solum Deum præ oculis habentes, per hanc nostram definitivam sententiam, quam de Ven^{lium} fratrum nostrorum S. R. E. Card^{lium} consistorialiter coram nobis congregatorum consilio et assensu ferimus in his scriptis, pronuntiamus, decernimus et declaramus, in causa et causis ad nos et Sedem Apostolicam per app^{nem} per Char^{mam} in Christo filiam Catherinam, Angliæ Reginam Illustrem, a nostris et Apostolicæ Sedis legatis in regno Angliæ deputatis interpositæ legitime devolutis et advocatis inter præfatam Catherinam Reginam et Char^{mum} in Christo filium Henricum VIII, Angliæ Regem illustrem, super validitate et invaliditate matrimonii inter eosdem Reges contracti et consummati, rebusque aliis in actis, causæ et causarum hujusmodi latius deductis, et dilecto filio Paulo Capizuccho causarum sacri Palatii tunc decano, et, propter ipsius Pauli absentiam, Ven^{li} fratri nostro Jacobo Simonettæ, Episcopo Pisaurien., unius ex dicti Palatii causarum auditoribus locumtenenti, audien. instruën. et in Consistorio nostro secreto referen. commissis, et per eos nobis et eisdem Cardinalibus relatis et mature discussis coram nobis, penden. matrimonium inter prædictos Catherinam et Henricum Angliæ reges contractum, et inde secuta quæcunque, fuisse et esse validum et canonicum, validaque et canonica, suosque debitos debuisse et debere sortiri effectus, prolemque inde susceptam et suscipiendam fuisse et fore legitimam, et præfatum Henricum Angliæ regem teneri et obligatum fuisse et fore ad cohabitandum cum dicta Catherina regina, ejus legitima conjuge, illamque maritali affectione et regio honore tractandam et eundem Henricum Angliæ regem ad præmissa

omnia et singula cum effectu adimplenda condemnandum omnibusque juris remediis cogendum et compellendum fore, prout condemnamus cogimus et compellimus, molestionesque et denegationes per eundem Henricum Regem eidem Catherinæ Reginæ super invaliditate ac federe dicti matrimonii quomodolibet factas et præstitas fuisse et esse illicitas et injustas; et eidem Henrico Regi super illis ac invaliditate matrimonii hujusmodi perpetuum silentium imponendum fore et esse prout imponimus eundem Henricum Angliæ regem in expensis in hujusmodi causa factis pro parte dictæ Catherinæ reginæ coram nobis et dictis omnibus legitime factis condemnandum fore et esse prout condemnamus quarum expensarum taxationem nobis in posterum reservamus." *Barberini and Corsini.*

1534. APRIL 20. "Instante procuratore Ser^{mo} Reginæ Angliæ fuerunt decretæ executoriales sententiæ latæ contra Ser^{mum} Regem Angliæ." *Barberini.*

1535. MAY 21. Seven Cardinals were created, and among them the third was "Episcopus Wigornien." (Jerome Ghinucci). *Barberini.*

1535. MAY 31. "Renunciavit R^{mis} Regem Angliæ et iudicio capitis damnasce et crudelissime..... (sic) atque eos fuisse quatuor præclarissimos nobilissimosque religiosos suspensos dilacerandos cum impudentia et sceleritate." *Barberini.*

1535. DECEMBER 10. "Referente S. D. N. de rebus Ser^{mi} Regis Angliæ, cum multa essent dicta, nihil fuit decretum." *Barberini.*

1536. JUNE 9. "Fuerunt lectæ literæ de morte Reginæ imo concubinæ Regis Angliæ quæ deprehensa in adulterio a Rege fuit tradita neci cum fratre et quatuor nobilibus viris." *Barberini*.

1536. DECEMBER 23. Cardinal Pole, Legate a Latere "ad res Angliæ componendas", "Polus destinatus ad Urbem rediens renunciavit Legationem suam." *Corsini*.

1537. FEB. 7. "Creavit legatum de latere R^{mum} D. Rainaldum Polum Sanctorum Nerei et Achillei diaconum Cardinalem Anglum cum facultate prout in literis, et eum destinavit ad res Angliæ componendas." *Barberini*.

1537. OCT. 19. St Peter's. Rome. "R^{mus} D. Card^{lis} Polus, designatus in Angliā, rediens nunciavit legationem suam." *Vatican*.

1538. OCT. 18. "S. D. N. significavit novam sævitiam et impietatem Regis Angliæ, qui corpus Beati Thomæ Cantuarien. comburi jusserat, et cineres spargi et dari vento, expilata arca et vasis aureis et lapidibus pretiosis, quorum magnus numerus in ea arca inerat. Quapropter S^{tas} Sua deputavit R^{mos} D. D. Card^{les} Campegium, Ghinuccium, Contarenum et S^{ti} Sixti, qui de his rebus inter se consultarent et S^{ti} Suæ referent." *Barberini*.

1541. JULY 8. Richard Pate was made bishop of Worcester. See Vol. I p. 46. He attended the Council of Trent as bishop of Worcester. His first appearance there was in the Session which opened April 21, 1547. That his name was Pate, not Pates, that he was the son of John and Elinor Pate, appears from his will, a copy of which

is preserved among the archives of the English, College, Rome.

The following account of Pate, is taken from Dod's Church Hist. I p. 488, a few erroneous statements being omitted or corrected:—

“Richard Pate, born in Oxfordshire, admitted Scholar of Corpus Christi College, June 1, 1522, and being B. A. went over to Paris, where he took the degree of M. A. Having improved himself in that University, he returned into England and was made archdeacon of Winchester, *anno* 1526, which dignity he resigned in 1528, and was made archdeacon of Lincoln. He was abroad on public affairs in the Emperor's court, *anno* 1534..... He was again agent in the Emperor's court in the year 1540; but refusing to return into England, upon a dislike of King Henry's proceedings, he was *anno* 1547, deprived of all his spiritualities, and soon after attainted of high treason. He remained in banishment all Edward VI's reign, during which time he sat and assisted in the Council of Trent. (He appears to have sat in the Session between April 21, 1547, and September, 1549, and also in the year 1551.) Queen Mary ascending the throne, bishop Pate was recalled home, and restored to his see of Worcester, and received the Temporalities March 5, in the year 1555. Upon the next revolution of Church affairs, the first of Queen Elizabeth, being summoned with the rest of his order to take the oath of supremacy, he refused and was deprived; and going abroad appeared at Trent again at the closing of the Council. Bishop Pate, according to Wood (*Athen. Oxon*), was a learned man, of a peaceable disposition, zealous in the faith he professed; yet always against inflicting corporal punishments on such as were opposed in religion to him.”

Bishop Pate was imprisoned by Queen Elizabeth in 1559, and his incarceration lasted until 1561, for in February of the latter year, being then in the Tower of London, he made his will, as follows: --

Copia Testamenti Episcopi Wigorniensis, anno 1561.

Anno Dⁿⁱ MDLXI^o. Die vero mensis Februarii 12.

In Dei nomine Amen, I Richard Pate, the late Bushop of Worcester, being at this present in competent bodyly helth and of perfyte memorye, for the uncertainty of my calling oute of this transitorie lyfe by syckness or otherwyse, as almyghty God shall despose, have thought it good and expedient without further delai to make now my last will and testament in manner and forme following: First I doe commend my sowle into the merciful hands of almyghty God, my creator, trusting to have hir saved by the merits of Jesus Christ his only begotten Son my redeemer: And the same by the intercession of our blessed lady his mother, the Virgin Marye, and of all holly saynts of his Catholyke Church, as well triumphant in heaven as yet militant in earth: And my body to be decently buried in that parish church where it shall fortune me to die, or elsewhere, at the appoyntment of myne executors, to whose discretion I do referr the order of my funeralles to be measured by my power, which funeralles made, and my debts discharged, I do bequeath the revenewes of my two annuities, the one in *monte de la fede* and the other in *monte della farina* within Rome, unto the Ryght Reverend Father in God Thomas Goldwell, my lord Assaphen., and my dear friend Mr Henry Pinynges, to dispense the same for my sowles helth upon those persons and unto such godly uses, as I have declared by my wrytyng, written with my own hand, signed and sealed, whom for the confidence and experience I have of theyr syncere love, fidelity

and charite borne me, I do ordain and constitute my full executors hereof, being witness the subscription of this my will, made with myne owne hand in my prison, within the tower of London, the day and year above mentioned and wryten.

Ita est: Ego Richardus Pate.

Whereas in my testament before I have referred the farther declarayng how I wold have the sayd annuities therein committed unto y^r great trust and fidelity bestowed, I have here in this present wrytyng expressed my full mynde and last wyll thereof as hereafter followeth. First that I wold have you, upon the approbacyon of my testament, and therby yon authorized, forthwith to make an Instrument of the conveying the sayd annuities from you bothe unto my See and Cathedral Church of Worcester, which beyng so done, I wold have yow therto to repose and ley the same, where by y^r wysdom it shall be thought most mete for the assurance of this my sayd gyft unto my Cathedral Church, and herein to use all expedycyon, whyles God sendyth unto you bothe lyfe and healthe, for yf hit shold not be done by y^r lifetyme, my sayd good purpose were utterly lost.

Second. Duryng the tyme of this Scisme goes in the realme, my wyll ys y^t no one pennye of the sayd annuities, nor yet any knowledge thereof, shold come unto the mencyoned Cathedral Church, but the disposycyon of the same, duryng the sayd scisme, shalbe hollye at y^r discretions and at the discrecyon of the longest lyvyng of you bothe, to be bestowed in almes upon Or poore countrymen and women, as wel religiouse as secular, w^{ch} at this present for conscience sake are fled into these partyes, and have not wherewith to susteyne themselves.

Thyrd. When it shall please God to send the return

of O^r realme to the unite of Christes Church, then I wold have you convey the instrument before made by you of my donacyon thereof, unto my Cathedral Church: and then the sayd annuities to be employed upon an obite once in the year for my sowle, my fathir and mothir, John and Elinor Pate, and M^r (Seth Ho)llaindes, the late dean of the same: and the ministers of the Chnrch, to have xx nobles for theyr payes, and to the poore people of Worcester, on the same day to be distributed in almes, xx marks, and other xx Marks yearly to be geven in exhibycion to the helpe and furthirance of iiii scolars and students in Gloceter College, in the Universitie of Oxford, and that Worcester-shyre men to have the preference therof, and for lacke of them, Oxfordshyre men to be preferred, and the xx nobles which doth remayne of the sune of xli^{li}, and the surplus of the sayd annuities, I do give unto the dean and prebendaryes there, and to their successors, for theyr payns takyng in the good disposysyon and distribution of all the premisses, and also to defray and discharge all such charges as shall uprese by acquetances makyng, by portage and other lyke conveyances of the sayd annuities from Rome by the handes of soch marchantes as they shalbe put to knowledge of, unto my Cathedral Church of Worcester, and to the sayd deane and prebendaries of my Cathedral Church and theyr successors, my last wyll ys that the donacyon be made and from you such conveyance unto them as you shall by learned advise and counsell thynke most mete and convenient, and to defray all y^r charges and expenses made therein I doe allowe therefore unto you the revenewes of the annuities for one year.

Fowrth: by cause I do commyt the hole trust of all the premisses, and the distribucion of every part and por-

cyon therof, unto the sayd Deane and prebendaries, and ther successors in the sayd Cathedral Church, therefore in the mencyoned instrument of my donacyon made from you to them, ther must be expressed every thyng particulary, how they oughte to despose the sayd revenewes, lyke as I have before expressed, and thus I commend myself and my hole matter to y^r wysdome and charite, besechyng almyghtye God to gyve you as good success therin as myn hope and contynuall prayer ys. Amen. And wheras my sayd testament unto you made ys not so formally as the lawe paraventure requirethe, the same not being confirmed by any notaryes seale, I must request you, and those unto whom the approbacyon therof shall appertayne, to consyder myne estate at the making therof, and how I was at that present a cloose prisoner for my fayth and defence of the unite of Christ's Church, in the tower of London, and could have none other better mean to expresse my mynde unſo you, myne estate well pondered and the cause therof, I trust to fynde favour that y^t whych lacketh shalbe supplyed therby, and that it ys no forged will, I have wryten hit with myne owne hand, and sealed hit with myne owne seale, which to you both are well knowen.

Concordat in o'ibus cū originale testamento et ulti'a volu'tate testatoris prædicti, cujus manu p'pia scripto et subscript. ac ejus solito sigillo sigillat. ac firmat. prout mihi Johanni Clerke notario publico fide dignor. assertio'e et testimonio constanter affirmat. qua' affirmatione' vera' esse firmiter credo ego notarius antedictus. Jo. Clerk.

Quum ulterius declarationis, qua dictos annuos redditus vestræ singulari fidei ac integritati commissos distribui vellem, præcedenti meo testamento mentionem fecerim plenam circa eosdem ac ultimam meam mentem ac volun-

tatem, hoc præsentī scripto in hunc qui sequitur modum explicari. *Imprimis.* Post approbationem mei testamenti, commissumque vobis munus exequendi, statim instrumentum cessionis seu translationis præfatorum reddituum, a vobis duobus in sedem meam cathedralem, ecclesiam Wigorniensem fieri vellem, ipsumque instrumentum per nos eo loci collocari ac reponi in quo pro majori securitate hujus meæ in ecclesiam meam cathedralem jam dictæ donationis vestro juditio maxime expedire videbitur, et id quidem quam citissime, interea dum deus utrique vestrum et vitam et valetudinem largitur. Si enim vobis vivis id minime conficiatur prædicta mea bona intentio penitus subverteretur atque periret. *Secundo.* Durante schismate in hoc regno mea voluntas est ut ne minimus prædictorum reddituum nummus, aut aliqua ejus notitia ad prædictam Cathedralem ecclesiam perveniat: sed durante schismate juxta vestram discretionem et diutius ex vobis duobus victuri eorundem fiat distributio in eleemosinas compatriotis nostris pauperibus viris ac mulieribus, tam religiosis quam scholaribus, præstandas qui nunc conscientiæ causa in illas partes profugerunt, et non habent quo se sustineant. *Tertio.* Quum ad Ecclesiæ Christi unitatem nostrum regnum revocare Deo videbitur, tunc antedictum meæ donationis instrumentum per vos prius confectum ad Cathedralem meam ecclesiam transmitti cupio, atque ibidem antedictos redditus pro anima mea, parentum meorum, Joannis ac Elenoræ Pate, necnon Dⁿⁱ Seth Hollandi, ejusdem ecclesiæ olim decani, in anniversarium quotannis celebrandum impendi, ut quoque pro laboribus suis servientes seu ministri ecclesiæ habeant viginti nobiles, sive sex libras, tredecim solidos, et 8 denarios, sterlingos., pauperibus etiam civitatis Vigornien., eodem die in eleemosynas viginti marcæ, seu 13^{li} 6^s et 8.^d ster. distribuantur. Aliæ quoque 20 marcæ, sive 13^{li} 6^s 8.^d ster.,

in adminiculum alimentationis ac sublevaminis impensarum quatuor scholarium, et in collegio Glocestriensi apud universitatem Oxoniensem studentium, eorumque infra comitatum Vigorniensem natorum erogentur, utque si tales ibi non reperiantur, hi qui Oxoniensis sunt Dyocesis aliis præferantur. Vigenti vero nobiles qui ex quadraginta librarum summa supersunt, et residuum antedictorum reddituum constituunt, do, lego Decano ac præbendariis ejus loci, et eorum successoribus, pro laboribus circa justam distributionem ac dispensationem omnium præmissorum, atque pro ferendis qui sustinendi sunt sumptibus, tam in conscribendis acquietationibus quam transmissione, adportatione ab Urbe prædictorum reddituum annuatim et aliis oneribus. Est insuper ultima mea voluntas ut in Cathedralem meam ecclesiam Wigornien. et antedictum Decanum ac præbendarios ecclesiæ meæ Cathedralis illorumque successores hæc fiat donatio, atque a vobis talis in illos cessio seu transportus qualis juditio vestro et doctorum virorum consilio maxime vobis convenire et expedire videbitur. Pro sustinendis oneribus ac impensis circa præmissa per vos faciendis unius annis redditus vobis concedo. *Quarto.* Quum a me præmissorum omnium fides ac uniuscujusque partis et portionis ejus distributio antedicto Decano præbendariis ac illorum in prædicta ecclesia Cathedrali successoribus committatur. Ideo in meæ donationis instrumento a vobis in ipsos transferendo, singulatim unaquæque res in eodem d't' exprimi ut modo quo supra, explicavi præfatos redditus annuos distribuere teneantur. Atque sic vestræ fidei et prudentiæ meipsum et omne meum negotium commendo, omnipotentem obtestor vobis in hac re tam secundum successum concedat quam egomet opto et assidue illum precor, Amen. Quumque dictum meum testamentum illam formam quæ de jure fortasse requiritur desideret, quia signo Notarii

minime munitum, vos atque illos, quibus istius approbatio deferenda est, rogatos volo ut meæ conditionis ac status dum conderetur, rationem habeant. Quodque tunc temporis pro fide ac defensione unitatis ecclesiæ Christi in turre seu castro Londoniensi arctissimis essem conclusus carceribus, et quod alius mihi animi mei vobis declarandi præstantior modus non suppeteret. Statu itaque meo atque ejus causa bene pensitatis in venturum me favorem confido quo id omne quod deest suppleatur. Etne fictitium videatur testamentum propria mea manu conscripsi atque sigillo proprio subsignavi, quæ utrique vestrum pernota.

Testator R^{mus} D. Richardus Pate, olim episcopus Wigornien. Executores R^{mus} Thomas Goldwellus, Episcopus Assaph. et Dominus Henricus Piningus."

It appears that after the death of Pate, his will was the subject of legal discussion. The lawyers consulted were "Elbertus Leoninus, utriusque Juris Doctor; Johannes Wammesius, U. J. Doctor; et Johannes Ramus, U. J. Doctor." Two of the Canons or Prebendaries of Worcester, "Dominus Joliffus et collega" claimed under the will as exiles and Canons. The name of "Bernardinus Biscia, Advocatus" is appended to one of the legal opinions.

Mass is still said for Richard Pate in the Church of the English College, Rome, on the 5th of October, annually. On the 31st of August, 1566, there was an examination held at Louvain, of witnesses to prove the handwiting of bishop Pate, then defunct. The date of the bishop's death may accordingly be fixed as October 5, 1565, at Louvain.

1541. AUGUST 21. "Creavit legatum Viterbiensem et patrimonii R^{mm} Polum, Anglum, cum facultatibus prout in Litteris." *Paris. Latin* 12,557.

1543. MARCH 30. The Consistorial Act for creating Peto bishop of Salisbury, is given at page 33 of Vol. I. He was probably consecrated in Rome between March, 1544 and September, 1545. In a parchment deed, preserved at the English College in Rome, and dated March 28, 1544, (tenth year of Paul III), Peto is called "bishop elect of Salisbury," and he was then *custos* of the Hospital, and Richard Hilyard was his *Locumtenens* or commissary.— "D. Riccardo heliardo Sacræ paginæ p'fessori, et R^{di} D. Guilielmi, electi Epyscopi Salisburien., custodis Venerabilis ecclesiæ et hospitalis S^{mæ} Trinitatis et S^{ti} Thomæ, nationis Anglorum de Urbe deputato." In another deed, dated September 11, 1545, he is styled bishop; and Thomas Goldwell was his Commissary:—"Rev. D^o Thomæ Goldwello, Anglico, Reverendi Patris Dⁿⁱ Guilli, Episcopi Salisburien. commissario ejusdem hospitalis custodis præsentis." He is again styled bishop in a deed, dated May 5, 1551, when one Simon Belloch was his *locum-tenens*:—"D. Simon Belloicus, Anglicus, vice-custos deputatus in locum Rev^{di} Patris Dⁿⁱ Sarisburien. custodis."

In the library of S^t Isidore's, Rome, there is a printed table, giving short accounts of all the Cardinals. It gives the following account of Peto:—

"On the 13th of June, 1557, William Peto (Peitous), Observantine Franciscan, and Bishop of Salisbury, was created Cardinal Priest by Paul IV. He was nominated Legate for England, but died prematurely, and was buried in Canterbury."

Peto is elsewhere described as pious and full of zeal for the Catholic cause, and as one who had passed many years in Italy along with Cardinal Pole, but when appointed Legate for England in room of Pole, he was deemed by some unequal for the post, as being then very old and

a man of inferior parentage, sprung from the people, and not of noble birth. Yet Wadding in his MS. history, once in St Isidore's archivio, said he was Confessor to Queen Mary and belonged to a noble English family.

He was stopped at Calais, on his way to England, being prohibited from entering that country by Queen Mary.

Frater Franciscus Davenport, in his History of the English Franciscans, (*Historia Minor FF. Provinciæ Angliæ*), page 53, has this notice of Cardinal Peto, whom he assigns to an illustrious Warwickshire family:—

Frater etiam Petrus tunc floruit (alii vocunt Guiliel-mum) *Peto*, perillustri Petonum seu Peytonum familia exor-tus Comitatus Warwicensis. Quem Martirius in suis rerum nostrorum historiis male vocat Petrum *Petou*; vir doctis-simus et fortissimus Christi Ecclesiæ et Catharinæ Aus-triacæ pugil. . . Quem Paulus quartus nominavit Car-dinalem Episcopum Sarisburriensem et Legatum *a la-tere*. . . Antiquitates Brittanicæ sic loquuntur, *Papa, abrogata Poli legatione, eum Romam revocavit: ejusque loco Petrum Peto Franciscani ordinis virum Cardinalem atque legatum Constituit*. . .

Pag. 54. Frater Peto Grenovici selegit tugurium ubi ut Episcopus Sarisburiensis nominatus hæserit: cujus gratia Sedes illa ad tempus vacavit. . .

Grenovici commoratus ex costarum notharum fractione mortuus est. Nempe semel Cymbam consensurus ut Lon-dino eo trajiceret, lapidibus a populi faece impetitus et pene obrutus jam tum periisset nisi festinantius e terra sca-pham insiliisset: in ipso vero insultu costulas ex graviore lapidum impetu fregerunt, ut adhuc recenti tenent memoria nobiliores suæ familiæ superstites.

1545. FEBRUARY 7. Cardinal Pole and others were sent as legates to the Council.

1545. FEBRUARY 10. Robert Waucop, archbishop of Armagh. Vol. I p. XXII and 217. He was created in Consistory of February 10, 1545, according to the catalogues of bishops present at the Trent Council. Rinaldi, (Annales), has printed a letter, from Vatican MSS, dated from Salzburg Oct. 1, 1542, addressed to Cardinal S. Crucis, and signed "Robertus Waucop, Theologus indignus." In 1545, he attended, as archbishop of Armagh, the Council of Trent. Bishop Moran has published twelve letters, written by Waucop, and a short notice of him in his *Spicilegium Ossoriense* Vol. I, p. 15. The date, assigned by Dr Moran for Waucop's consecration, was, however, the date of his appointment in Consistory.

1545. FEB. 22. Reginald Pole had audience of the Pope at Rome, before proceeding on his mission. *Firenze*.

1547. FEB. 18. "Fuerunt deputati tres legati de Latere, videlicet R^{mus} Amalphitan. ad Ser^{mum} Imperatorem, et R^{mus} S^{ti} Georgii ad Regem Christianissimum, alius vero ad regnum Angliæ fuit reservatus ad nominationem S^{tis} Suæ, qui tres Legati fuerunt deputati pro tractandis rebus Angliæ." *Barberini*.

1547. FEB. 18. "Romæ die Veneris xvij Februarii præfati in arce S^{ti} Angeli fuit consistorium etc. Fuerunt lectæ quædam literæ significantes obitum Regis Angliæ." *Barberini*.

1547. FEB. 27. "In capella Suæ S^{tis} post celebratio-

nem missæ, congregatis ad hoc R^{mis} Card^{bus}, Stas Sua dicens solitas orationes benedixit R^{mos} Amalphitan. et S^{ti} Georgii, Legatos de Latere ad S^m Imperatorem et Regem Christianissimum respective deputatos. Tunc genuflexo ante Crucem coram S^{te} Sua stantes, osculatoque pede Suæ, S^{tis} recesserunt ad suam legationem profecturi, quos comitati sunt omnes Cardinales usque ad portam S^{ti} Petri ut moris est." *Barberini*.

1547. NOV. 23. David Paniter, bishop of Ross in Scotland. See Vol. I page 145. He was consecrated at Jedburg, in 1552: *Holinshed* p. 353.

1548. DEC. 5. "S. D. N. fecit verbum de nova heresi in regno Angliæ suscitata, et commisit negotium R^{mis} Dⁿis in rebus concilij deputatis." *Barberini*.

1553. AUGUST. 5. "Apud S. Marcum, Romæ, die Sabati V^a Augusti, 1553, fuit facta congregatio coram Sua S^{te} hora XX^a, super rebus Angliæ ac deputatione Legati et Nuncii ad regnum Angliæ, cum significatum esset populum filiam antiqui Regis in eorum Reginam elegisse; et fuit deputatus Legatus ad Principes Christianos et præcipue ad ipsam Reginam Rev^{mus} D. Reginaldus, S. Mariæ in Cosmedin. diaconus Card^{lis} Polus, cum facultatibus ac modo et forma in literis experiendis." *Barberini*.

1554. JANUARY 26. Decretum quod duo fratres insimul non possint esse Cardinales. *Barberini*.

1554. JULY 6. "S^{mus} concessit privilegium Card^{li} Polo, Legato in Anglia, ecclesias aliaque disponendi et episcopos intrusos tempore schismatis rehabilitandi, et dispensandi

cum ipsis in omnibus irregularitatibus quas tempore schismatis contraxerat." *Vallicellian*.

1554. JULY 6. "Proponente S. D. N., cum R. D. Reginaldus Polus, S^{tes} Mariæ in Cosmedin, Diaconus Cardinalis, nuncupatus Sedis Apostolicæ in regno Angliæ de Latere Legatus (cui antea idem S^{mus} ut quibusvis Cathedralibus etiam Metropolitanis ipsius regni ecclesiis quovismodo pro tempore vacantibus de personis idoneis — pro quibus Serenissima D. Maria Angliæ Regina illustris juxta dicti regni consuetudinem sibi supplicasset — apostolica auctoritate providere ipsasque personas eisdem ecclesiis in Episcopos et Archiepiscopos perficere posset, plenam et liberam facultatem concesserat) Lincolinen. de Joannis Lincolinen. et Roffen de Mauriti Roffen, in Theol. Bacc., ac Cestren. de Georgii et Glocestren. de Jacobi Glocestren. magistrorum in Theologia, necnon Meneven. alias S^{ti} Davidis de Henrici Meneven, alias S^{ti} Davidis, Legum doctoris, ac Bathonien. et Wellen. invicem unitis ejusdem regni ecclesiæ certo modo Pastorum solatiis destitutis de Gilberti Bathonien. et Wellen., Episcoporum R. P. D. de legitimo matrimonio procreatorum et in Presbyteratus ordine ac in ætate legitima constitutorum, pro quibus dicta Maria Regina juxta eandem consuetudinem supplicaverat, personis dicta auctoritate providisset; ipsosque illis respective in episcopos præfecisset et Pastores, curam etc. respective committendo, ipsique episcopi provisionum et præfectionum prædictarum vigore, ipsarum ecclesiarum regiminis et administrationis possessionem seu quasi respective assecuti fuissent et munus consecrationis alias rite et recte impensum suscepissent, asserereturque singulas ecclesias præfatas etiam tunc ut præfertur seu alias certo modo vacare. Idem S^{mus} Lincolinen. de Joannis, et Roffen. de Mau-

ritii ac Cestren, de Georgii, ac Glocestren, de Jacobi necnon Meneven. alias S^{ti} Davidis de Henrici, et unitis ecclesiis hujusmodi quovismodo quem S^{tas} Sua haberi voluit pro expresso et ex cujuscunque persona vacarent de Gilberti episcoporum dictorum personis, pro quibus prædicta Maria Regina eidem Sanctitati Suæ super hoc supplicaverat, providit ipsosque illis respective in episcopos præfecit et Pastores curam etc. respective committendo, et cum retentione omnium etc. pro Mauritio Roffen. et Henrico Meneven., Episcopis præfatis, et cum clausulis necessariis et opportunis. Absolvens etc.

Successivè cum idem Reginaldus Polus Legatus, cui etiam Sua S^{tas} ut de personis quorumque archiepiscoporum vel episcoporum qui Metropolitanam aut alias Cathedralis dicti regni ecclesias de manu laicorum etiam schismaticorum, et præsertim quondam Henrici Regis et Odoardi ejus nati, recepissent, et illarum regimini et administrationi se injecissent, earum fructus etc. etiam longissimo tempore etiam tanquam veri archiepiscopi seu episcopi usurpando, postquam eos rehabilitandos esse censuisset, si sibi alias digni et idonei viderentur, eisdem Metropolitanis et aliis Cathedralibus ecclesiis de novo necnon de novo quibusvis aliis Cathedralibus, etiam Metropolitanis, dicti regni ecclesiis quovismodo vacantibus, de personis idoneis, pro quibus Ser^{ma} D. Maria Angliæ Regina Illustris juxta ejusdem regni consuetudinem sibi supplicasset, apostolica auctoritate providere ipsasque personas eisdem ecclesiis in Archiepiscopos et Episcopos præficere, ac cum iis qui ecclesias Cathedralis, etiam Metropolitanas, de manu laicorum etiam schismaticorum ut præfatur recepissent; quod eisdem seu aliis ad quas eos alias rite transferri contingeret Cathedralibus, etiam Metropolitanis, ecclesiis in Archiepiscopos et Episcopos præfici et præesse, ipsarumque

ecclesias in spiritualibus et temporalibus regere et gubernare ac munere consecrationis sibi eatenus impenso uti libere et licite valerent, dispensare posset, plenam et liberam facultatem concesserat R. P. D. Robertum Herphorden., qui ecclesiam Assaven. dicti regni tunc certo modo vacantem de manu dicti Henrici seu Odoardi receperat et illius regimini etc. temere et de facto se ingesserat ac prætextu præmissorum munus consecrationis etiam de facto susceperat mensæ Episcopalis Assaven. fructus etc. tanquam Episcopus Assaven. similiter de facto usurpando, ab excessibus hujusmodi absolvisset, et de ipsius Roberti Episcopi, qui eandem ecclesiam Assaven. realiter dimiserat, et pro quo præfata Maria Regina juxta eandem consuetudinem sibi super eo supplicaverat, persona ecclesiæ Herphorden. tunc certo modo Pastoris solatio destitutæ dicta auctoritate providisset, eumque illi in Episcopum præfecisset et Pastorem, curam etc. committendo. Ac secum ut eidem ecclesiæ Herphorden. in Episcopum præesset illamque in spiritualibus et temporalibus regere et gubernare ac munere consecrationis per eum ut præfertur suscepto uti libere et licite valeret dispensando. Ipseque Robertus episcopus provisionis et præfectionis hujusmodi vigore possessionem seu quasi regiminis et administrationis ipsius ecclesiæ Herphorden. pacifice assecutus fuisset, asserereturque ecclesiam Herphorden. præfatam etiam tunc ut præfertur seu alias certo modo vacare S^{tas} Sua eidem ecclesiæ Herphorden. quovismodo quem haberi voluit pro expresso vacaret de persona ipsius Roberti, pro quo præfata Maria Regina eidem S^{tati} Suæ supplicaverat dicta auctoritate Apostolica providit, ipsumque Robertum Episcopum illi in Episcopum præfecit et Pastorem. Curam etc. Absolvens etc." *Corsini*.

1554. NOV. 30. "Fuerunt lectæ literæ Rev^{mi} Card^{lis} Poli quibus significabat se infra biduum in Angliam disces- surum." *Barberini*.

1554. DEC. 14. "Fuerunt lectæ literæ Ser^{mo} Reginæ Angliæ, quibus significabat S^{mo} D^{no} N^{ro} Regnum Angliæ, unanimi consensu rediisse ad gremium ecclesiæ etiam ad obedientiam S. R. Curiae et hac de causa fuerunt decretæ supplicationes quatuor dierum, quibus elapsis Sua St^a celebravit missam in basilica S^{ti} Petri et habitis jejuniis trium dierum concessit universis Christi fidelibus plenariam indulgentiam et remissionem omnium peccatorum suorum in forma Jubilei." *Barberini*.

1555. MARCH 23. Intra horam 19 vel 20 seu circa obiit Julius Papa III in Palatio S^{ti} Petri.

MARCH 26. Inchoatio exequiarum.

APRIL 2. "Finitis exequiis" distributio cellularum conclavis sorte.

APRIL 3. Electio duorum medicorum.

APRIL 5. Ingressus in conclave circa horam xxiiij.

APRIL 9. Hora 23. Creatio Papæ Marcelli II.

APRIL 30. "S. D. N. antea infirmus, hora 23 vel circa, graviori infirmitate arreptus, amisit loquelam, et nocte sequente hora 7 ant. circa, viam universi carnis ingressus est et in suo pontificatu vixit per duos et viginti dies tantum."

MAY 5. Inchoatio exequiarum.

MAY 14. Finis exequiarum.

MAY 15. Ingressus in conclave.

MAY 23. Creatio Pauli IV. *Barberini*.

1555. JUNE 7. "S. D. N. erexit insulam Hiberniæ (cujus ab eo tempore quo illius dominium per Sedem Apostolicam adepti sunt reges Angliæ qui pro tempore fuerunt, (fecerunt *aliter*) se dominos tantum nuncupare consueverant, et cujus Regium titulum quondam Henricus VIII, postquam ab unitate ecclesiæ Catholicæ et obedientia Romani Pontificis secessit, prætextu cujusdam legis per Parlamentum ejusdem Insulæ, ut prætenditur, latæ primo, et deinde ejus natus Odoardus VI^s eorum nominum qui dum viverent pro regibus Angliæ se gesserunt de facto usurpaverant) in regnum ad instar aliarum insularum regio titulo dignitate et honore fulgentium, sine præjudicio jurium S. R. C., et cujuscunque alterius in ea vel ad illam jus habere prætendentis et attento dignitate, honore, facultatibus, juribus, insignibus etc. Regiis, ac quibus alia Christi fidelium regna utuntur etc. insignivit et decoravit." *Corsini*.

1555. JUNE 21. "Fuit Consistorium in quo præstita fuit obedientia per R. P. D. Episcopum Elien. et N., oratores Ser^{rum} Regis et Reginæ Angliæ, qui oratione habita S^{ti} S. et Sedi Apostolicæ devotam præstiterunt obedientiam, quam S^{tas} S. unacum fratribus acceptavit, fuitque petita venia de erroribus in præteritum commissis, et eadem S^{tas} S. pepercit et recepit in gremium ecclesiæ. Referente R^{mo} Morono, cum R^{mus} D. Reginaldus S. Mariæ in Cosmedin diac. Card^{lis} Polus nuncupatus, S^{tis} Suæ et Sedis Apostolicæ in regno Angliæ Legatus de latere, cui antea fel. record. Julius Papa III^s, S^{tis} Suæ prædecessor, ut de personis quorumcumque archiepiscoporum et Episcoporum qui Metropolitani, aut alias Cathedrales, dicti regni ecclesias de manu laicorum etiam schismaticorum et præsertim quondam Henrici Regis et Odoardi ejus nati recepissent, et illarum regimini et administrationi se ingessissent, earum fructus etc.

etiam longissimo tempore etiam tanquam veri archiepiscopi seu Episcopi usurpando, postquam eos rehabilitandos esse censuisset, si sibi alias digni et idonei viderentur, eisdem Metropolitanis et aliis ecclesiis Cathedralibus de novo necnon quibusvis aliis Cathedralibus etiam Metropolitanis ejusdem regni ecclesiis quovismodo pro tempore vacantibus de personis idoneis, pro quibus Ser^{ma} D. Maria Regina Angliæ juxta ejusdem regni consuetudinem sibi supplicasset, Apostolica auctoritate providere ipsasque personas eisdem ecclesiis in Episcopos et Archiepiscopos præficere, et cum eis qui ecclesias Cathedrales etiam Metropolitanas de manu laicorum etiam schismaticorum ut præfertur recepissent, quod eisdem seu aliis ad quas eos alias rite transferri contingeret, Cathedralibus etiam Metropolitanis ecclesiis in Episcopos et Archiepiscopos præfici et præesse; ipsasque ecclesias in spiritualibus et temporalibus regere et gubernare ac munere consecrationis eis eatenus impenso uti valerent, dispensare posset, plenam et liberam facultatem concesserat R. P. D. Thomam, episcopum Elien., qui antea ecclesiam Westmonasterien. dicti regni tunc ut prætendebatur potentia seculari de novo erectam de manu Henrici Regis et postquam illius regimini et administrationi temere et de facto se ingesserat et illius prætextu munus consecrationis etiam de facto susceperat, illa dimissa, ecclesiam Norwichen., tunc certo modo vacantem, de manu Edoardi prædicti receperat et illius regimini etc. etiam de facto se ingesserat, fructus etc. mensæ episcopalis Norwichen. tanquam Episcopus Norwichen. similiter de facto usurpando, ab excessibus hujusmodi dicta auctoritate absolvisset, qui postmodum dictam ecclesiam Norwichen. realiter dimiserat, seu dimissurus erat, ut cuicunque ecclesiæ Cathedrali in Episcopum et Pastorem præfici et præesse illamque in spiritualibus et temporalibus regere et gubernare ac munere

consecrationis per eum ut præfertur suscepto uti valeret eadem auctoritate dispensasset.

Ac successive de persona ipsius Thomæ Episcopi, pro quo præfata Maria Regina juxta eandem consuetudinem sibi super eo supplicaverat ecclesiæ Elien. tunc certo modo pastoris solatio destitutæ dicta auctoritate providisset, eumque illi in Episcopum præficisset et Pastorem, curam se committendo; ipseque Thomas episcopus provisionis et præfectionis hujusmodi vigore possessionem seu quasi regiminis et administrationis ipsius ecclesiæ Elien. pacifice assecutus fuisset, asserereturque ecclesiam Elien. præfatam etiam tunc ut præfertur, seu alias certo modo vacare præfatæ ecclesiæ Elien. quovismodo quem S^{tas} Sua haberi voluit pro expresso vacaret de persona ipsius Thomæ, pro quo præfata Maria Regina et Ser^{mus} D. Philippus, Angliæ Rex, eidem S^{ti} S. super hoc supplicaverant, dicta auctoritate providit; ipsumque D. Thomam Episcopum illi in Episcopum præfecit et Pastorem; curam etc. committendo et cum clausulis opportunis et consuetis. Absolvens etc.

Providit similiter ecclesiæ Norwichen. adhuc certo modo vacanti, de persona D. Joannis, Episcopi Norwichen., tunc ord. fratrum prædicatorum et Theologiæ professoris, de legitimo matrimonio procreati et in ætate legitima ac presbyteratus ordine constituti, pro quo præfata Ser^{ma} D. Maria Regina, juxta eandem consuetudinem, sibi supplicaverat, dicta auctoritate providisset, ipsumque illi in Episcopum præfecit et Pastorem, curam etc. committendo. Ipseque D^{nus} Joannes, Episcopus, provisionis et præfectionis hujusmodi vigore possessionem seu quasi regiminis et administrationis ejusdem ecclesiæ Norwichen. pacifice assecutus fuisset, et munus consecrationis sibi rite et recte impensum suscepisset etc., alias de eadem ecclesia

per supradictum R^{mm} D. Reginaldum Card. Legatum provisi cum absolutione opportuna.

Et ad supplicationem supradictorum Reginæ et Regis providit ecclesiæ Bristolien., quæ alias perniciosissimo schismate, quod modo Dei misericordia et Ser^{mi} Philippi Regis et Ser^{mæ} D. Mariæ reginæ Angliæ pietate extinctum est, in regno Angliæ vigente per tunc supremum Concilium, Parlamentum nuncupatum, dicti Regni in provincia Cantuarien. erecta fuit, et cujus erectio postmodum per R^{mm} D. meum D. Reginaldum S. Mariæ in Cosmedin diaconum Card. Polum nuncupatum St^{is} S. et Sedis Apostolicæ in eodem loco Legatum de latere, sufficienti ad id ut asserebat per literas dictæ Sedis facultate suffultum primo, et deinde per St^{em} S. Apostolica auctoritate approbata fuit ab ejus primeva erectione hujusmodi, aut alias certo modo vacanti quovismodo quem St^{as} S. haberi voluit pro expresse vacaret, de persona R. D. Joannis Episcopi Bristolien., qui antea cum dictus R. D. Reginaldus Card^{lis} et Legatus, cui fel. record. Julius Papa III^s St^{is} S. prædecessor, ut quibus Cathedralibus ipsius Regni ecclesiis quovismodo pro tempore vacantibus de personis idoneis, pro quibus dicta Ser^{ma} D. Maria Regina, juxta ejusdem Regni consuetudinem, sibi supplicasset dicta auctoritate providere ipsasque personas eisdem ecclesiis in episcopos præficere posset, plenam et liberam facultatem concesserat, de persona ejusdem D. Joannis episcopi, in Theol. magistri, de legitimo matrimonio procreati, in ætate legitima et presbyteratus ordine constituti, pro quo præfata Ser^{ma} D. Maria Regina juxta consuetudinem præfatam sibi super eo supplicaverat, præfatæ ecclesiæ ante illius erectionis approbationem de facto providisset, ipsumque illi in episcopum et pastorem præfecisset, curam etc. committendo, provisionis et præfectionis hujusmodi pretextu possessionem seu quasi regiminis et admi-

nistrationis ipsius ecclesiæ etiam de facto apprehenderat, et munus consecrationis sibi alias rite et recte impensum similiter de facto susceperat, et pro quo præfati Ser^{mus} D. Philippus Rex et Ser^{ma} D. Regina Stⁱ S. super hoc supplicaverant, ipsumque illi in episcopum præfecit et pastorem curam etc. committendo, ac secum ut munere consecrationis per eum ut præfertur suscepto uti libere et licite valeret dispensando et cum clausulis opportunis et consuetis. Absolvens etc.

Providit ecclesiæ Eboracen., tunc certo modo Pastoris solatio destitutæ, de persona D. Nicolai Hith, clerici Eboracen., seu alterius civitatis vel diocesis, magistri in Theol., de legitimo matrimonio procreati, in ætate legitima constituti, pro quo Ser^{mus} D. Philippus Rex et Ser^{ma} D. Maria Regina Angliæ Stⁱ S. super hoc supplicaverant. Ipsumque etc.

Providit ecclesiæ Assaven., tunc per obitum bonæ memoriæ Henrici, olim episcopi Assaven. extra R. C. defuncti vacanti, de persona V^{lis} viri D. Thomæ Godwelli, clerici Assaven., seu alterius civitatis vel dioc., Baccⁱ in Theol., de legitimo matrimonio procreati, et in ætate legitima constituti, pro quo S. D. Philippus, Rex, et S. D. Maria, Regina Angliæ, Stⁱ S. super hoc supplicaverant. Ipsumque etc.

Providit ecclesiæ Exonien., tunc per obitum bonæ memoriæ Joannis, olim episcopi Exonien., extra R. C. defuncti vacanti, de persona D. Jacobi Turbeville, clerici Exonien., seu alterius civitatis vel dioc., Magistri in Theol., de legitimo matrimonio procreati, et ætate legitima constituti, ad supplicationem dictorum S. Regis et Reginæ.

Providit ecclesiæ Bangorien., tunc per obitum bonæ memoriæ Joannis, olim Episcopi Bangorien., extra R. C. defuncti vacanti, de persona D. Gulielmi Glyn, clerici Bangorien., seu alterius civitatis vel dioc., Magistri in Theol., de legitimo

matrimonio procreati, et in ætate legitima constituti, ad eandem supplicationem.

Providit ecclesiæ Sodoren., tunc per obitum bonæ memoriæ N. vacanti, de persona D. Thomæ Stanlei, clerici Sodoren., seu alterius civitatis vel dioc., de nobile genere procreati, et in ætate legitima constituti, pro quo illustris D. Edwardus, comes Darbiæ, a tunc Rege Angliæ jus supplicandi Romano Pontifici pro tempore existenti super promotione seu provisione ipsius ecclesiæ loco sui et pro tempore existentis Regis Angliæ substitutus, S^{ti} S. super hoc supplicaverat de R. D. meorum S. R. E. Cardinalium consilio Apostolica auctoritate; ipsumque illi in Episcopum præfecit et pastorem, curam etc. committendo et cum dispensatione super defectu natalium quem idem Thomas ex soluto genitus et soluta patitur etc. et cum retentione omnium etc. ac dispensationibus et clausulis opportunis et consuetis Absolvens etc.

Providit ecclesiæ Dublinen., quæ olim ordinis S^{ti} Augustini canonicorum regularium existens potentiâ secularitatem de facto reducta fuit, tunc per obitum bonæ memoriæ Joannis, olim archiepiscopi Dublinen. extra R. C. defuncti, vacanti, de persona Ven^{lis} viri D. Ugonis Corensis, presbyteri Dublinen., seu alterius civitatis vel dioc., legum doctoris, de legitimo matrimonio procreati, et in ætate legitima constituti, pro quo S. D. Maria Regina Angliæ S^{ti} Suæ supplicaverant.

Cum præfatus R. D. Reginaldus Card. et Legatus, cui antea fel. record. Julius Papa III^s, S^{tis} S. prædecessor ut quibusvis Cathedralibus etiam Metropolitanis ipsius regni ecclesiis quovismodo pro tempore vacantibus de personis idoneis, pro quibus S. D. Maria, Angliæ regina, juxta ejusdem regni consuetudinem, sibi supplicasset, apostolica auctoritate providere, ipsasque personas eisdem ecclesiis in Episcopos

et archiepiscopos præficere posset, plenam et liberam facultatem concesserat, Conventren. et Lichifelden. ecclesiis invicem unitis, certo tunc forsitan expresso modo vacantibus, de persona R. P. D. Rodolphi (Ralph Bayne) Episcopi Conventren. et Lichfelden. in Theol. magistri, de legitimo matrimonio procreati, et in presbyteratus ordine ac ætate legitima constituti, pro quo præfata Maria Regina juxta eandem consuetudinem sibi supplicaverat dictâ auctoritate providisset, ipsumque illi in Episcopum præfecisset et Pastorem, curam etc. committendo; ipseque Rodolphus Episcopus provisionis et præfectionis prefatarum vigore possessionem, seu quasi regiminis et administrationis earundem unitarum ecclesiarum pacifice assecutus fuisset, et munus consecrationis sibi rite impensum suscepisset, ut assereretur, ecclesias unitas præfatas etiam tunc ut præfertur seu alias certo modo vacare eisdem unitis ecclesiis quovismodo, quem S^{tas} S. haberi voluit pro expresso vacarent, de persona ejusdem Rodolphi Episcopi, pro quo præfati Philippus Rex et Maria Regina eidem S^{ti} S. super hoc supplicaverant, de eorundem R. D. D. meorum consilio dicta auctoritate providit ipsumque illis in Episcopum præfecit et pastorem, curam etc. committendo, et cum clausulis opportunis etc." *Barberini*.

1555. JUNE 21. **Thomas Godwell**, bishop of S. Asaph. See Vol. I. p. 86. The biography of this prelate has been written at considerable length in the "Month and Catholic Review, for January and February, 1876," by the Rev. Thomas F. Knox.

Thomas Goldwell was born about the year 1500, of an ancient family, seated for centuries on the Manor of Goldwell, in the parish of Great Chart in Kent. Dr James Goldwell, principal Secretary to King Edward IV., ambas-

sador from that monarch to the Pope, and bishop of Norwich from 1472 to 1499, was his great-grandfather's brother. Bishop James Goldwell was a scholar and considerable benefactor to All Souls College, Oxford, in which Thomas Goldwell was admitted a scholar in 1520. In 1527, Thomas Goldwell took the degree of B. A.; in 1531, that of M. A.; and in 1533, that of B. D. He was noted for his proficiency in the study of astronomy and mathematics.

Goldwell, dissatisfied with the conduct of Henry VIII, left England for Italy, probably in the year 1538. He and Cardinal Pole and others were attainted in December, 1538, for "casting off their duty to the King and submitting themselves to the bishop of Rome."

In March, 1538, when Cardinal Pole was made Warden or Custos of the English Hospital at Rome, Goldwell was "Camerarius." Cardinal Pole appears from deeds in the English College, to have been Protector of the Hospital with "Ven. vir Thomas Goldwell" as Custos in 1541, March 11, and in 1543, May 11. In a deed dated Sept. 11, 1545, Goldwell appears as Commissary of William Peto, bishop of Salisbury, who was then Custos.

On the 23rd of November, 1548, Goldwell began his novitiate in the Theatine house of S^t Paul, at Naples. On the 10th of November, 1549, Pope Paul III died, and Cardinal Pole applied to Goldwell's Superiors that his former chaplain and friend might be allowed to attend upon him at the approaching Conclave. The request was granted, and from Nov. 29, 1549, to Feb. 7, 1550, Goldwell remained in waiting on the Cardinal in Conclave. The election of Pope Julius III set Goldwell free to return to the Theatine Novitiate at Naples, where he made his solemn profession October 28, 1550.

Goldwell and Pole, with others, were specially and by name exempted from the general pardon by Act of Parliament under Edward VI, in 1553. Cardinal Pole, when appointed Legate to Queen Mary in August of the same year, 1553, obtained an express precept from the Pope requiring Goldwell to accompany him on his mission.

In September, 1553, Goldwell joined Cardinal Pole at the Benedictine monastery of Maguzzano, on the lake of Garda, and at the end of the month, Pole and Goldwell left Italy on their way to England. But Pole was stopped at Dillingen by the Emperor Charles V. Thence Goldwell was dispatched with verbal instructions for Queen Mary, and reached Calais November 30, but the Governor, Lord William Howard, refused him permission to cross over until he received the consent of the Council. This was obtained, and Goldwell fulfilled his mission to the Queen, rejoined Pole in Germany, and proceeded with him to Brussels.

Cardinal Pole did not enter England until the middle of November, 1554, when Goldwell doubtless accompanied him. On the 12th of Feb. 1555, Goldwell, as bishop nominate of S^t Asaph, received custody of the temporalities of that See. He was probably consecrated in Rome, where he was staying early in the summer of 1555, on business connected with the Cardinal. His writ for restitution of Temporalities was dated January 22, 1556.

Queen Mary had selected bishop Goldwell to be her ambassador at Rome, in place of Sir Edward Carne, who wished to resign his post. His letters of credence to Paul IV, dated October 31, 1558, are still extant in the Lansdowne MSS., British Museum, but were unsigned by the Queen, whose death prevented the completion of the appointment.

Bishop Goldwell attended Cardinal Pole's deathbed, and, by express command of Queen Elizabeth, he and bishop Pate, of Worcester, were at Pole's funeral.

Bishop Goldwell was not summoned to the first Parliament of Elizabeth. In May, 1559, he and other prelates were expelled from their sees for refusing to take the oath of supremacy. He then resolved to leave England.

He gave, in the deposition which he made at Rome in 1570, before the judge appointed by St Pius the Fifth to investigate judicially the misdeeds of Queen Elizabeth, a statement of the reasons which moved him to abandon his diocese. "Being asked why he left England and came to Rome, the Bishop of St Asaph made answer: I quitted England because I was no longer able to perform a bishop's office, of which all the bishops that then were had been despoiled by the Queen of England. Wherefore, though I was Bishop of S.^t Asaph which is a bishopric in the realm, as I was unable to celebrate Mass, minister the sacraments and preach, and was unwilling to give security as other bishops, not to leave the Kingdom, I thought it best to betake myself to Rome." *Laderkius, Annales, 1570, XXV.*

How the bishop effected his escape from England, is told by documents in the Public Record Office, in London:—

"Sunday night, June 25, 1559, the Bishop with four of his servants lay at St Alban's, the shrine of the protomartyr of England. The next day, Monday, he came to London, where he dismissed his servants, telling them to go with a letter from him to his brother Stephen, at Great Chart in Kent. But he took one servant with him until he came to the bank which leads to Lambeth ferry, and there he bade his man return and leave him alone. He

then proceeded in disguise to the sea coast, and crossed over to the Continent without being recognized.

Meanwhile the servants journeyed on horseback to Stephen Goldwell's house, which they reached on Tuesday night, bearing the Bishop's letter, and they said that they knew not where their master was. This letter, which was dated S.^t Alban's, June 26, and addressed on the outside, "To my loving brother, M.^r Stephen Goldwell, in the parsonage,—In great haste," ran as follows.—

"Brother, — After hearty commendations this shall be to certify to you that I am determined to leave my bishopric. Wherefore, I being now no longer able to retain my poor servants that came to London with me, am so bold as to send four of them to your house, desiring that they may continue with you till you may provide them with masters. And where I am in debt to the Queen's Highness about three hundred pounds, part in full payment of a subsidy due the 25th of March, 1558, and part for a whole subsidy due at October last past, and was not nor yet am able to pay this money out of hand, I wrote in Easter term last past to my Lord Treasurer and to Sir Edward Rogers, desiring them to obtain me licence to put in sureties for this money to be paid at reasonable days, specially seeing that I had spent a great part of it in the service of the realm as it was then pretended; nevertheless, I could not be heard. I am, therefore, now compelled to desire you to travel into Wales, as soon as you may conveniently, and to sell such goods as I have there left behind me, and to pay my said debt out of hand. For I would be loath that any man, much more that the Queen's Highness, should be defrauded of anything through me. And if peradventure my said goods will not amount to so much as my debt is (as indeed I

fear that they will not), then I desire you to supply the rest, and to see my said debt satisfied, and if I live and be able I will thoroughly recompense you again. And as touching the tenth due at Christmas last past, and the subsidy due 25th of March last past, they remain as yet ungathered, partly that by reason of the death of your bedfellow I could not well have you to take the pains, and partly because that I could not tell whether the Queen's Highness would have the whole tenth or the half, and by that means was ignorant what to demand for the foresaid subsidy. And thus fare you well, as well as I would myself, and commend me to my brother Goldwell and his wife, to my sister Alice, and all the rest of my friends. And if it had been my good fortune to continue in Wales, I would have wished you a good wife there. But now I pray God send you a good one in your own country.

At S.^t Alban's, the 26th of June.

Your brother,

Thomas Asaphens."

Stephen Goldwell, on receiving this letter, in evident alarm lest he should be held responsible by the Queen as privy to the Bishop's intended escape, went at once to his brother, John Goldwell, to consult with him how he ought to act. By his advice, and furnished with a letter from him to the Lord Keeper, Nicholas Bacon, Stephen started for London the next day, taking with him two of the Bishop's servants, and leaving the other two in sure custody, and on his arrival laid the whole matter, together with the Bishop's letter, before the Lord Keeper. On the same afternoon, June 29, Bacon wrote an account of what

had happened to Secretary Cecil, inclosing the Bishop's and John Goldwell's letters, and adding that he had issued orders to those who had charge of the ports to be "well ware what men they suffer to pass." (*State Papers. P. R. Domestic, Elizabeth, 1559, Vol. IV. n. 71.*) But these precautions were too late. The Bishop of S^t Asaph was already safe from his pursuers.

On reaching the Continent, Bishop Goldwell set off at once for Rome, but falling ill on the way, was obliged to return to Louvain, where he spent the next winter. In February, 1560, he visited Antwerp to provide necessities for his journey to Rome, for which place, as we learn from Sir John Legh's letter to Queen Elizabeth, (*P. R. Foreign, Elizabeth, 1560, 838*) he had already started on March 8th. (Dodd, Vol. i. p. 513, adds that he travelled thither with D^r Maurice Clenock.) The report at Antwerp was that he would be made Cardinal on his arrival.

Goldwell, after a short stay at Rome, went to Naples, and resumed his life as a Religious in the Theatine house of S^t Paul's, of which house he was appointed Superior by the General Chapter of the Order which met at Rome, in January, 1561. But in March or April, 1561, he was called to Rome by Pius IV, and was ordered by that Pontiff to attend the Council of Trent. In 1561, bishop Goldwell was made Custos of the English Hospital, in succession to Sir Edward Carne, whose appointment had been revoked April 24, 1560.

The following inscription over the tomb of Sir Edward Carne, is in the porch of the church of S^t Gregory on the Cœlian:—

"D. O. M. Edwardo Carne, Britanno, Equiti aurato, Jurisconsulto, Oratori Summis de rebus Britanniae Regum ad Imperatorem, ad Reges bisq. ad Romanam et Aposto-

licam Sedem, quarum in altera legatione à Philippo Mariaque Piiis Regibus missus, oborto deinde post mortem Mariæ in Britanniae schismate, sponte Patria Carens ob Catholicam Fidem cum magna integritatis veræque pietatis existimatione decessit; hoc monumentum Galfridus Vachannus et Thomas Freemannus, amici ex Testamento, Pos. Obiit ann. Salutis MDCXI, XIII Cal. Febr."

On Sunday, June 15, 1561, the Bishop of St Asaph arrived at Trent, and on Wednesday, the 25th of the same month, being the vigil of St Vigilus, the Protector and Advocate of Trent, he officiated at Vespers in the presence of the Legates and all the Fathers of the Council. "His arrival," Pallavicino says, "was regarded as a matter of honour and joy; but it was a cause of no less indignation to the Queen of England, as implying contempt and non-recognition of her as head of the Anglican Church. Secretary Cecil was duly informed by his agent, Guido Giannetti, in a letter dated Venice, March 14, 1562, that besides bishops from Italy and other countries there was then at Trent, "I will not say from England, but rather from the Roman Court, Thomas Goldwell, called Bishop of St Asaph." (*State Papers. P. R. Foreign, Elizabeth, 1562, 935.*) Queen Elizabeth's annoyance at the presence of an English Bishop at Trent, is evident from a letter which she wrote to Mundt, her envoy in Germany, March 21, 1562. "As to the first matter," she says, "we think it may be that one Goldwell, a very simple and fond man, having in our late Sister's time been named to a small bishopric in Wales called St Asaph, though never thereto admitted, flying out of the realm upon our sister's death, is gone to Rome as a renegade, and there using the name of a bishop, without order or title, is perhaps gone in the train of some Cardinal to Trent, and so it is likely the speech hath

arisen of a bishop of England being there. (*Ibid.* 948). The Queen would not have told such a palpable falsehood to her envoy, if Goldwell's presence at the Council had been a matter of indifference to her.

On the part of Bishop Goldwell, however, there was no reluctance to serve the Queen at Trent, if she had been willing to give him the opportunity of doing so. On May 4, 1552, he wrote as follows to Cecil:—

“Right honorable M^r Secretary, — I, seeing so many ambassadors and prelates sent hither from other princes, and none to be here in the name of our Queen, thought it my duty to advertise you how things go here; not that I seek thereby, God is my witness, any profit, but only to do her Highness and my country service, if it is in my power. We here of late keep congregations almost every day, the holidays except. In the which hitherto we have entreated nothing but such as pertains to the reformation of the Church: so that though much matter be metely well digested, yet there is nothing decreed; for that we do only in the sessions, of the which we have hitherto kept but two. The first was only the opening of the Council. In the second was granted that there should be safeconduct given to all men that would require it to come hither, of what faith soever they were. And in this session were admitted the ambassadors of the Emperor, and of the King of Portugal, and other. The third session shall be kept the 14th day of this month; in the which the Ambassadors of Venice, and other shall be admitted. But I think that the decrees shall be deferred eight days longer at the instance of Mgr. Lansac, who desireth, if he can, then to be present. The number and names of the prelates and ambassadors here you shall perceive by the bill inclosed. If you be disposed to write unto me, wrap your

letters in a piece of paper and make the superscription, Al Mag^{ro} M. Bap^{ta} Burdono, m^{ro} delle poste in Trento, and cause your letters to be directed to the master of the post in Antwerp, and they shall come as safely to my hand as if you sent a post for that purpose. So that without expenses, rumour, or knowledge of any man we may entreat anything that shall seem good to the Queen's Highness. And thus fare you well.

At Trent, the 4th May

Yours to my power,

Thomas Asaphen."

(*State Papers. P. R. Foreign. Elizabeth*, Vol. XXXVII. p. 14.)

The letter was directed to Sir William Cecil. It bears an endorsement by Cecil's secretary—"4 May, 1562. Goldwell to my master, from Trent, with the names of those that were present at the Council."

Bishop Goldwell was employed in the correction of the Roman Breviary and Missal, and took an active part in general affairs of the Trent Council, and when it was over, was appointed by S^t Charles Borromeo to be his Vicar General in his diocese of Milan. But the Pope desired to send bishop Goldwell to Flanders, that from thence he might pass into England. Bishop Goldwell went from Milan to Rome to receive the Pope's instructions relative to England. When in Rome on this occasion he met with Richard Creagh, the newly made archbishop of Armagh.

Bishop Goldwell, however, when in Flanders, found it impossible to enter England. The coasts were watched, portraits of the bishop had been sent to the different sea-ports and a reward was offered for his arrest. He was forced to abandon his mission and return to Italy.

The bishop of S^t Asaph seems to have stopped for a short time at Milan on his way back to Rome, for on June 25, 1565, he addressed the following letter of congratulation to the Archbishop of Armagh.

"Most illustrious and reverend Lord,—As I grieved much on hearing that your Grace, after reaching Ireland, had been treacherously seized and taken to the Tower of London, so I rejoiced exceedingly when I heard that you had escaped thence, as it seems, miraculously, and had gone to Loovain, where you are the guest of your friend and mine, good Master Michael, who I doubt not rejoiced as much at your arrival as I was glad at your escape. And when your lordship has leisure, you would do me a very great pleasure if you would kindly write to me the particulars of your deliverance. For when I first heard of it, the thing appeared to me so stupendous, that it seemed like S^t Peter's vision when the Angel led him forth from prison. But however it happened, praise be to God for having been pleased to take care of his servant; and to his divine protection I commend your Grace, and myself to your prayers. And as it is reported here that your lordship was accompanied to Ireland by an English Father of the Society of Jesus, some of those who are here desire much to know what has become of him. There lives in this city a very worthy Irish Jesuit, named Maurice, who was exceedingly rejoiced at hearing of your escape. May it please your lordship to salute in my name the reverend Master Michael, your host.

Your most illustrious lordship's unworthy brother and servant, Thomas Goldwell, Bishop of S^t Asaph." *Analecta Sacra*. By David Rothe, p^t III, p. 17.

In the second half of the year 1565, bishop Goldwell returned to Rome, and took up his abode at the Theatine

house of St Sylvester on Monte Cavallo. He continued Custos of the English Hospital until 1567. He was appointed, in this year, 1567, to be Vicar of the Cardinal archpriest of St John Lateran, a post which he retained for five years.

It is said that in 1569, when the Northern rebellion was in preparation, it was intended to make Dr Goldwell bishop of Durham, but he declined, on the ground of his old age. In 1575, the Cardinal Vicar, Savelli, made him his Suffragan, or Vicegerent.

The English Catholics, a few years before the death of the bishop (Watson) of Lincoln, petitioned the Pope to send them a bishop. His Holiness declined their prayer, fearing the dangers and persecutions which might arise from an attempt to continue the ancient hierarchy. But bishop Goldwell, although nearly eighty years old, sought and obtained the Pope's permission to accompany a chosen band of priests who were destined for the English mission. They left Rome in April, 1580, and the bishop arrived at Rheims, May 24, 1580. Here the bishop remained for more than two months, and held some Confirmations. He paid also a visit of a few days to Paris. It was evident, however, that the bishop's plans for entering England were impossible of fulfilment. His health was failing and the dangers were too great. The rest of his companions, including Fathers Campion and Persons, had proceeded on their journey. The bishop, on July 13, 1580, wrote thus to the Pope:—

“Most Blessed Father,—If I could have crossed into England before my coming had been known there, as I had hoped to do, I think that my going thither would have been a consolation to the Catholics and a satisfaction to your Holiness, whereas now I fear the contrary, since there

are so many spies in this Kingdom, and my long stay here has made my going to England so well known there, that I doubt now it will be difficult for me to enter the Kingdom without some danger. Nevertheless, if your Holiness is of a different opinion, I will make the attempt, even though it should cost me my life. Still it would be impossible for me alone to supply the needs of all those Catholics, who are many thousand more than I had thought, and in almost every part of the Kingdom. The most, I think, I possibly could do, would be to supply for the City of London and some miles round it. And therefore in my ignorance I cannot but wonder that, when God has given your Holiness the grace to plant, as it were, anew, and to maintain the Catholic faith in that Kingdom, you make such great difficulty about creating three or four titular bishops to preserve and propagate it, although this might be done at as little cost as your Holiness pleases; since God has so inclined the minds of those priests to spend their lives in helping to bring back that Kingdom to the Catholic faith, that, if they were made bishops, they would be content to live as poorly as they do now just as the bishops of the primitive Church did. May God inspire your Holiness to do whatever shall be most for His honour, and prosper you for many years. I humbly kiss your feet.

From Rheims 13 July, 1580.

Your Holiness' Most devoted servant,
The Bishop of S^t Asaph." *Theiner, Annales*, Vol. iii. p. 700.

Bishop Goldwell left Rheims August 8, 1580, and returned to S^t Sylvester's, Rome, resuming his office of Vice-gérant, and living after the strict rule of life of his Order.

He was appointed in 1582, a member of the Congregation for revising the Roman Martyrology. He died, at the age of 85 years, on the 3^d April, 1585, at St Sylvester's, and was buried in the cemetery of that church.

At the beginning of the last century there was a portrait of bishop Goldwell in the Theatine house at Ravenna, with this inscription. — “R. D. Thomas Gouldwellus, Ep. Asaph. Trident. Concilio contra hæreticos et in Anglia contra Elizabeth, Fidei confessor conspicuus”. There is portrait of him in the English College Rome with this inscription:— “Thomas Gouldwell. Ang.^s Ep.^s A.^{is} C. R. IN. TRI.”

Almost the entire of the foregoing account of Goldwell, has been taken from the article in the *Month and Catholic Review*. Among the authorities cited by the writer are: — *Historia Clericorum Regularium* by Joseph Silos; *Vita del S. P. Paolo IV*, etc., by Castaldo; and *Historia della Religione de' Padri Chierici Regolari*, by Gio. Battista del Tufo.

1555. JULY 17. “S. D. N. indemnitati Patriarchalium, Metropolitanarum et Cathedralium ecclesiarum providere cupiens, de fratrum consilio statuit et decrevit ut de cetero perpetuis futuris temporibus in provisione seu alia dispositione ecclesiarum earundem non dispensetur cum aliquibus super defectu ætatis, nisi juxta decreta Concilii Lateranen. novissime celebrati et concordata Galliæ desuper cum Sede Apostolica inita, quæ super hoc inviolabiliter observari voluit et expresse mandavit”. *Barberini*.

1555. AUGUST 23. “Concessit pallium de Corpore B. Petri sumptum R. P. D. Nicolao Heath, archiepiscopo Eboracen. plenitudinem vix Pontificalis Officii pro sua Metrop. ecclesia Armachana ut eo utatur infra dictam ecclesiam certis die-

bus qui exprimuntur in privilegiis ei ab Apostolica Sede concessis et fuit commissa expeditio". *Barberini*.

1555. AUGUST 23. Concessit pallium etc. Dublinen. etc.

1555 AUGUST 27. "Orator S. D. Philippi Regis Angliae illustris nomine ipsius Regis obedientiam devotam S^{ti} S. et Sedi Apostolicæ præstitit, quam S^{tas} S. unacum R^{mis} benigne excepit". *Barberini*

1555. Nov. 29. "R^{mus} Puteus multa proposuit contra episcopum Cantuar. in materia fidei et fuerunt dilata ad aliud Consistorium vota R^{morum} cum ageretur de privatione ipsius archiepiscopi". *Barberini*.

1555. DEC. 4. "Fuit plene disputatum in hoc sacro consistorio an Thomas archiepiscopus Cantuarien. esset privandus et puniendus cum multa capita haeresis commisisset, et tandem fuit conclusum et lata desuper sententia per S^{tem} Suam tenoris sequentis: —

Nos Paulus, divina providentia Papa IV^s, Salvatoris et D. N. Jesu Christi, cujus vices licet immerito in terris gerimus, nomine invocato, in throno justitiæ pro tribunali sedentes, et solum Deum, qui justus est Dominus et in justitia judicat orbem terræ, præ oculis habentes, per hanc nostram definitivam (sententiam), quam de Veneri^{um} fratrum nostrorum S. R. E. Card^{lium} consilio ferimus in his scriptis, in causa et causis, quæ coram dilecto filio nostro Jacobo tituli S. Mariæ in Viâ presbytero Card. de Puteo nuncupato, nobis in Consistorio nostro secreto, ut moris est, referenda, inter carissimos in Christo filios nostros Philippum Regem et Mariam Reginam Angliæ illustres, denunciatores ex una, et quendam Thomam Cranmerum, olim archiepiscopum

Cantuar., reum et denunciatum de et super crimine hæresis et aliis excessibus, censurisque, et pœnis propter crimen et excessus hujusmodi per dictum Thomam reum denunciatum ac confessum et convictum incursis, rebusque aliis in actis causæ et causarum hujusmodi latius deductis ex altera parte, in prima instantia vigore specialis commissionis nostræ versæ fuerunt et vertuntur, pronunciamus, sententiamus, decernimus et declaramus, dictum Thomam tunc Cant. archiepiscopum, animæ suæ salutis immemorem, contra regulas et dogmata ecclesiastica Sanctorum Patrum, necnon Apostolicas Roman. ecclesiæ et sacrorum Conciliorum traditiones, christianæque religionis hactenus in ecclesiâ consuetos ritus, præsertim de corporis et sanguinis D. N. Jesu Christi et sacri ordinis sacramentis aliter quam Sancta Mater Ecclesia prædicat et observat, sentiendo et docendo, ac S^{te} Sedis Apostolicæ et S^{mi} Pontificis primatum et auctoritatem negando, necnon contra processus, qui singulis annis per prædecessores nostros in die Cœnæ Domini more solito celebrati fuerunt, prout et nos, dante Domino, in futurum celebrare intendimus, in quibus processibus per Romanos Pontifices prædecessores prædictos, ad retinendum puritatem religionis Christianæ, et ipsius unitatem, quæ in conjunctione membrorum ad unum caput, Christum videlicet, ejusque vicarium principaliter et Sanctam fidelium societatem ab offensione servandam consistit, inter alia Wiclevistæ et Lutherani et omnes alii hæretici damnati et anathematizati fuerunt, etiam abjuratam olim per Berengarium Andegavensis ecclesiæ diaconum heresim innovando et tam illam quam etiam per damnatæ memoriæ Joannem Wicleff et Martinum Lutherum hæresiarchas, alias proposita et damnata falsa et heretica dogmata credendo et sequendo ac etiam desuper libros scribendo et imprimi faciendo, impressosque publicando, in illisque scripta etiam

in publicis disputationibus defendendo etiam coram subdelegato nostro in responsionibus ad positiones sibi factas pertinaciter asseverando, ac in pertinacia et obstinatione hujusmodi permanendo, excommunicationis et anathematis necnon privationis archiepiscopatus Cantuarien. prædicti aliorumque beneficiorum et officiorum ecclesiasticorum, si quæ obtinet, ac annuarum pensionum, si quas super beneficiis ecclesiasticis assignatas habet, jurumque, actionum et privilegiorum quorumcunque, bonorum quoque, et feudorum ecclesiasticorum, patrimonialium et secularium, necnon inhabilitatis ad quascumque dignitates et beneficia, et alias contra tales personas tam de jure communi quam per litteras processuum prædictorum statutas pœnas non solum tanquam credentem hereticis præfatis et illorum sequacem sed etiam tanquam heresiarcham notorium damnaviliter incidisse et incurrisse. Proptereaque ipsum eundem Thomam excommunicatum et anathematizatum et dicto archiepiscopatu Cantuarien. aliisque prælaturis, officiis et beneficiis, necnon pensionibus, juribus, privilegiis, bonis et feudis prædictis privatum, et ad illa et alia quæcumque inhabilem, curiæ sæculari tradendum, bonaque ejus per eos ad quos spectat confiscanda fore et esse prout eum tradi et ejus bona confiscari mandamus et concedimus. Omnes quoque et quascunque personas Thomæ præfato ratione dicti archiepiscopatus Cantuar. et aliarum prælaturarum si quas obtinuit aut obtinet olim subjectas, a quibuscumque fidelitatis et obedientiæ juramentis ei præstitis absolvendas et liberandas fore et esse prout absolvimus et liberamus ac juramenta hujusmodi relaxamus. Necnon super omnibus et singulis prædictis eidem Thomæ perpetuum silentium imponimus, supplentes omnes ac singulos tam juris quam facti defectus si qui forsan in processu causæ hujusmodi intervenerint. Ita pronunciamus, sententiamus, decernimus,

et declaramus, excommunicamus, privamus et anathematizamus. Locus † sigilli sub annulo piscatoris.

Joannes Barengus

Episcopus Larinen. ejusdem S^{mi} D. N. P. P. Secretarius dictæ sententiæ Notarius rogatus." *Corsini* vol. 42.

1555. DECEMBER 11, **Cardinal Pole.** "Fuit Consistorium in quo, proponente Sanctitate Sua, deputavit administratorem ecclesiæ Cantuarien. tunc per privationem Thomæ Cranmeri, olim archiepiscopi Cantuarien. nuper apostolica auctoritate factam vacanti, R^{mm} D. Reginaldum, S^{ta} Mariæ in Cosmedin. Diaconum Cordinalem Polum nuncupatum Sedis Apostolicæ in Regno Angliæ de Latere Legatum ad ejus vitam. Ita quod liceat sibi de fructibus etc. curam etc. committendo, et cum retentione omnium etc.

Insuper creavit eundem R. Reginaldum in Presbyterum Cardinalem. Ita quod propterea ecclesiæ S^{ta} Mariæ, quæ denominatio sui Cardinalatus erat, præesse non desinat, sed illius præsul et Presbyter Cardinalis existat." *Barberini*.

Pole had been created a Cardinal Deacon, December 20, 1536. By *motu proprio* of Paul III, dated March 8, 1538, his election as Custos of the English Hospital was confirmed.

1557. JUNE 14. "Deinde commemoravit revocationem legationum suarum et quibus de causis id fecerit. Indeque dixit commotam fuisse totâ nationem Angliæ de revocatione legationis Card^{lis} Poli ut ex literis Reginæ et literis prælatorum acceperat, et qualiter iterum periculum foret de subvertendâ iterum totâ Angliâ et dominiis sive regnis adjacentibus si illa legatio summe necessaria tolleretur, sic reginam et populos instare votis apud S^{tem} S. ne pri-

varentur legatione ob tam grave periculum imminens. Tandem S^{mus} volens religiosæ reginæ devotissimæ ac Christianissimæ illi regno nondum plane reducto nec in fide S. R. E. adhuc bene confirmato favere et morem gerere cogitavit dare legationem ille regno per aliquos annos adhuc. Verum cum videretur non convenire auctoritati suæ neque sacri Consistorii, personam quem paulo ante privaverat legatione animo revocandi pro arduis negotiis cum aliis Card^{bis} absentibus, de novo legatum creare, censuerat apud se æquius fore et probabile magis novum Card^{lem} creare in Angliâ residentem ibi et accumulare dignitatem illius legatione ut ita satisfaceret reginæ et nationi et dignitati illius loci, ne videretur ita se inter variasse, nominavitque fratrem Petrum Pera, Anglum, Ord. S. Francisci de observantia, quem et notitia privata et multorum relatione indicabat et promotione et legatione dignissimum. Ventumque est ad suffragia et omnium consensu dignus est frater ille qui crearetur et Card^{lis} presbyter et legatus, sicqui promotus et legatus fuit factus Angliæ ad instar legationis Card^{lis} Poli sic cum translatione omnium et quarumcumque facultatum, quas in dicta legatione habebat Polus et uti poterat in omnibus et per omnia." *Barberini*.

1557. OCT. 11. "Postulante R. Paccheco pallium ecclesiæ in Hibernia." *Barberini*.

1557. DEC. 3. Decrevit quod "ecclesiæ in uno Consistorio proponantur et in alio expediantur." *Barberini*. "Pallium ecclesiæ in Hibernia" postulante Pachecho (Paris Latin. 12, 558.)

1560. In the Vatican collections exists a paper, written apparently with the purpose of supplying the Holy See

with information which might be of service in the event of the Pope filling the vacant sees in England, or of making changes in some of the bishoprics of which the Catholic incumbents were regarded as still possessors. This document is without date, but from internal evidence it must have been drawn up in or about the year 1560.

It states that Heath, archbishop of York, who was then in prison, was well worthy to be translated to Canterbury.

The bishop of Lincoln, Watson, who was in prison, was to be translated to York, and Cuthbert Scott, bishop of Chester, was to be translated to Durham, (which was vacant by death of Cuthbert Tunstall, on the 18th of November 1559.).

The seven bishops of London, Bath and Wells, Exeter, Worcester, Peterborough, St Asaph, and Ely, were described as in prison, and well worthy of being continued in their respective sees.

The three sees of Lichfield and Coventry, Winchester, and Carlisle, are described as vacant by death. (Dr Bayne, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, died November 18, 1559; Oglethorpe of Carlisle died in June 1559; and John White, bishop of Winchester, died January 12, 1560. Thus the date of this document must have been some time after January, 1560.) It is then mentioned that the bishop of S. Asaph is at Rome.

The bishop of Llandaff is marked "defecit."

The dean of St Paul's (Henry Cole) is said to be in prison, and well worthy of being promoted to the bishopric of London, when vacant. "Decani qui detinentur in carcere. Henricus Colus, Decanus D. Pauli apud Londinum, dignus Londinensi episcopatu quando vacabit."

The dean of Windsor, Boxall, is in prison, and worthy of Winchester, vacant as above.

The dean of Norwich, S. Harpesfield, is in prison, and is worthy of Norwich when vacant. (The death of Hopton, the last Catholic bishop of Norwich, said to have occurred in December, 1558, appears not to have been remembered by the compiler of the document).

The archdeacon of Canterbury, Nicholas Harpesfield, is in prison, and worthy of promotion to Rochester, (which was vacant by death of Maurice Griffin, on the 20th of November, 1558).

The archdeacon of Chichester, Langdale, is in prison, and worthy of promotion to the see of Chichester, (vacant by death of Christopherson in 1558).

Maurice Clenock, LLD., is a good man but is no preacher. He is worthy of the see of Bangor, to which he had been nominated "ad quem fuit assignatus."

Henry Jolliffe was named as worthy of the see of Gloucester, vacant by death of Dr King, on the 4th of December, 1557.

Gilbert Burfould was named as worthy of Lichfield and Coventry, vacant, as above stated, by death.

And William Taylor was named worthy of Carlisle, which was also vacant by death.

Another paper in the same depository, entitled *Litteræ Cardinalis Morone de rebus Angliæ*, throws light upon the foregoing. This document is also without date. The Cardinal refers to the report which he had received from England, regarding the filling up of the bishoprics, and he observes that the Pope had placed the whole matter in his, Morone's hands, to consider and recommend a suitable plan. The Cardinal recommends an allowance of one hundred scudi a month to each of the prelates, with a viaticum, in order that all the new bishops might repair, along with the bishop of S. Asaph, to the Council of Trent. To

this paper of Morone there is neither date, signature, nor address.

Of Maurice Clenock, who is mentioned as worthy of Banger Bishopric, the following account is given in Dodd's Church History of England, Vol I, pag. 513:

"Maurice Clenock, born in Wales, educated in the University of Oxford, where he is chiefly applied himself to the Canon Law, and was about six years professor in that faculty, at the same time a progress in divinity, and proceeding doctor. In Queen Mary's time he was a prebendary of York, almoner and secretary to Cardinal Pool, as also Chancellor of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. Upon the decease of Dr William Glyn, bishop of Bangor, who died in May, 1558, Dr Clenock was nominated by the Queen to be his successor, but was never consecrated. When Queen Elizabeth ascended the throne, he was obliged to surrender all his preferments for refusing to comply with the Court measures. Afterward leaving the Kingdom, he travelled to Rome, in company with Thomas Godwell, bishop of St Asaph's; and they had an apartment allotted for them in the English hospital."

Maurice Clenock is reckoned in the number of those exiles, who, for their attachment to the Catholic faith, were deprived of their benefices by Queen Elizabeth, and who found an asylum in the English Hospital at Rome. In 1567, Clenock was a Camerarius of the Hospital, and subsequently was its Custos or Warden. Pope Gregory XIII thought good to order the suppression of the Hospital until the Kingdom of England should return to the Catholic Church, and converted the Hospital into a College. On the 23rd of April, 1579, Mr Clenock, the last Custos of the Hospital, was made the first Rector of the English College.

1560. MARCH 13. "Lecta fuit per Secretarium Tholomens. sententia in qua continebatur absolutio R^{mi} Dⁿⁱ Card^{lis} Moroni, cum antea tempore Pauli Quarti fuerit accusatus de heresi, et absolutus fuit cum subscriptione R^{morum} Putei et Alexandrini. In nomine Patris etc." (Paris. Latin 12,555).

1561. NOVEMBER 19. The Pope decreed that if his death should occur during the Council, the election of the new Pope should devolve upon the Cardinals, and not upon the Council, and that the Pope could not, even with consent of all the Cardinals, choose his own successor, or appoint a coadjutor cum jure successionis, but that the choice of a Pope should be freely left to the Cardinals.

1564. AUGUST 18. "XV. Kalendas Septembris. Fuit Consistorium ad Divi Petri. Dixit omnia mala a bonis initiis orta esse, meminisse se cum neque currus neq. Rhedæ in urbe essent; Marchionissam Mantuæ primum illis usam esse in Urbe; secutæ ceteræ mulieres sunt quæ prius pedibus in publicum prodire consueverant; — nunc in tantum excrevisse numerum et ita omnes illis uti, ut non solum dannum publicis viis inferatur, sed etiam Cardinales, cum ad negocia publica proficiscuntur, illis uti non vereantur. Id sibi maxime indignum videri; auferri nimirum illum huic Curiae splendorem, quem adeo Cæsar, cum Romæ esset, admiratus fuit, ut nihil dixerit pulchrius vidisse, quam majestatem Card^{lium} euntium et redeuntium ad palatium. Rhedas mulieribus relinquendas esse, se maxime cupere hunc tolli habitum et abusum, nec paupertatem aliquos excusare posse, semper enim fuisse ex Card^{libus} aliquos pauperes. Illi vel in Burgo vel in Palatio habitarent. Ægroti lectica uterentur. Indignum esse Patrum majestati illos curru vehi, se adeo severum non esse, ut si nocte recedant a Palatio

vel æstate media die vocentur illis uti non possint, et etiam quando ad vineas vel extra urbem proficiscantur exercendi corporis causa. Sed tunc demum modeste et secreto ita ut ab omnibus passim non cognoscantur; sed publicis negotiis cupere hunc abusum omnino tolli. Ideo se non solum hortare sed rogare Patres, si sibi gratum facere vellint, ne in negociis publicis Rhedis veherentur, sed more majorum pristina majestate, qui valerent mulis, qui ægrotarent lectica veherentur". A short time afterwards the Pope related how all Rome had been delighted at the spectacle of the Cardinals again using the mules.

1565. JUNE 8. 6. Idus Junii. "Ex Brittannia nunciari Catholicos a Regina benignius haberi, eamque minus acerbam in dies ac mitiorem videri. Itaque non omnino desperandum fore uti virum Catholicum nacta unacum illo Regnum ad veram Religionem reducat". *Corsini*.

1565. AUGUST 11. 3. Idus Quintilis. "Tum retulit (Pontifex) Scotiæ reginam sibi virum delegisse hominem Anglum, propinquum suum, eoque dispensationem postulasse. De hujus Principis se usu atque animo nihil se nisi præclarum audire. Reginam Angliæ conatam esse uti matrimonium impediret, illum autem ex Anglia profugisse, sibi-que regni successionem deberi post Reginæ mortem, pro se ferre Reginam Scotiæ ac maritum polliceri fore se fidei Catholicæ defensores. Itaque videri nihil esse causæ quam ob rem non eos primo quoque tempore legibus solveret ac dispensaret præsertim cum verendum sit ne si eorum postulata repudientur nihilominus in sententia perseverantes negotium perficiant, neve una in re legum ac Sedis Apostolicæ auctoritatem aspernati idem in ceteris audeant. Quocirca ne religio in eo regno periclitetur sibi certam

esse hanc dispensationem concedere. Sese cum episcopo quem hac de causa miserat valde longum sermonem se habuisse de rebus illius regni, quod ne a Religione descisceret omni cura ac diligentia providendum foret, seque ne quid hujusmodi accideret omnibus viribus occursurum". *Corsini.*

1565. OCTOBER 12. 4. Idus Oct. The Pope describes the state of Scotland and its internal discord under two hostile parties; "Regem, Reginam, Catholicos missam cupere, hereticos adversari; eorum Principes perfugisse atque ab Angliæ regina defendi. In Anglia quoque multos esse Catholicos qui hereticorum imperium graviter et iniquo animo patiantur. Se quidem belli cupidum nunquam fuisse. Immo illud magnopere detestari, verumtamen, quoniam ab aliis pro religione suscipiatur, suas partes esse Catholicos tueri." etc. "De Angliæ regina matrimonio jungenda agi modo cum rege Svetiæ, modo cum Archiduce Austriæ." etc. *Corsini.*

"Addidit insuper dissensiones non parvas in Scotia atque Anglia esse Religionis, ergo deque Reginæ Angliæ matrimonio, quod cum quibusdam Principibus tractatur, se ubique locorum Catholicis non defuturum, verum ipsis consilio, pecunia, et militibus opem laturum." *Barberini.*

1566. JANUARY 25. From the letters of Paul Thiepoli, Venetian Ambassador to the Pope, some extracts relating to Consistories are here subjoined. The letters are preserved in the archives of the Frari at Venice.

Thiepoli to the Duke of Venice, January 25, 1566, "Hieri fo consistoro nel quale. . . , però non si fece altro in consistoro ch'espedit due chiese in Hibernia."

1566. APRIL 6. Thiepolo to the Duke of Venice—from Rome—"Mercore fo consistoro". "Ordinò che non si pagasse cosa alcuna pro palio, et che i Cardinali potessero domandarli senza li Advocati."

1566. APRIL 27. The same to the same. "E gionto qua il Vescovo d'Omblan, espedito gia dalli Re et Regina di Scotia per dar obedientia a Sua Santa, ma egli non farà altro officio per rispetto delli moti successi in quell regno, come la Ser^{ta} Vostra haverà d'altra parte inteso finche prima non haverà novo ordine."

1566. MAY 4. The same to the same. I was yesterday with the Pope. His Holiness "laudò poi in estremo la Regina di Scotia, che per diffender la fede Cattolica havesse posta in pericolo la corona et vita propria, volendomi mostrar la lettera havuta da lei, la qual non trovò mai in molte scritture, che revide alla destra et alla sinistra, onde si raccordò haverla data al seg^{rio} et mi diede in man li avisi havuti di Scotia, li quali per esser lunghi, et per non haverli anchora Sua Santa veduti, io non ardi di leggerli, ne di domandarli, ma essa concluse, che per Malta non farà altra spesa, che di dar qualche quantità di danari per la fabrica, (St Peter's) et mandarà suo commessario per certificarsi che si spendessero in questo effetto, però che tutto quello che prima havea dessegnato di spender per Malta, volea dar in aiuto della Reina, perche potesse prevalersi contra i suoi ribelli, favoriti et spiriti dalla Regina d'Inghilterra, contra la quale si doveriano accordar li Re di Francia et Spagna, se più valesse appresso di loro, come doveva, il rispetto delle cose spiritual, che delle temporal, se non in farle guerra, almeno in levar il commercio con quel Regno che sarà la total sua roina."

1566. MAY 18. The same to the same. "Mercor Sua San^{ta} fece consistoro segreto per dar commodita a Card^{li} di negotiar, poi che per tanti giorni non si era fatto, nel quale, dopo serrato, diede conto dell' avviso havuto d' Ancona, dicendo, che per questo effetto era astretta di spendar oltra che conveniva aggiutar la Regina di Scotia; però che non potra dar all Impr^r piu danari di quelli che prima li havea promessi per l'intertenimento di 3,000 fanti, che son 9,000 D^{ti} il mese, perche li havea data intention anchora di darli altri 4,000 d^{ti} al mese per intertenimento di altri mille fanti."

1566. MAY 25. The same to the same. "Sono stati ne' i giorni passati alcuni tristi homeni, che hanno levato una calumnia al Card. Morone, che d' accordo io il Card. Fernese volesse subornarli che venissero ad amazzar qua à Roma il Papa, et l'hanno fatto intender à Sua San^{ta} per mezzo del padre del Card. Alessandrino et del Castellano, ma Sua San^{ta} cognoscendola per calumnia li ha fatti ritenere, con animo che siano severamente gastigati."

1566. JUNE 1. The same to the same. "Scrissi la settimana passata assai brevemente la calumnia levata al Card^l Morone: hora la scriverò piu largamente con maggior particolarità, secondo chè la ho intesa da certissima, et da buonissima via. Erano dui Alessandrini, antiquissimi familiari della casa del Card^l Morone, i quali s'imaginorno poter facilmente dar ad intender, ch' il Card^l per la speranza del Pontificato disse grasse di far morir il Papa, persuadendosi con questo mezzo haver premii grandi da Sua San^{ta}: però finsero una lettera, che pareva à loro scritta dal S^{or} Sforza Moroni, fratello del Card., la mano del quale per la familiarità, che aveano con lui, facilmente puotero,

et sepero ben imitare. Per questa pareva, che egli li chiamasse à lui, et descrivesse in modo quel che volesse da loro, che chiaramente si comprendea, che intendea di far amazzar il Papa et il Card^l Fernese anchora, come quello, che àl Card. Morone, suo fratello, potesse impedir il Pontificato; portorno la lettera àl Bosco àl padre del Card^l Alessandrino, dicendoli volerli manifestar una cosa grande, perche desideravano piu obligarsi il Papa che altri: veduta la lettera facilmente fo veduta del Sr Sforza per la similitudine della mano ben cognosciuta da molti. Pero fo subito espedito per homo à posta àl Papa, il quale al primo tratto restò tutto sospeso, et mando subito per il Card^l Fernese, col' qual' co'municò tutto questo fatto; ma 'l Card., assai pratico delle cose del mondo, la giudicò subito, come era, calumnia; massimamente perche quei fratelli gia incominciavano a domandar danari. Pero prima confortò Sua Sant^a, et poi disse che in cosa di tanta importanza, se ben si teniva quasi certezza che fossero false, non si doveva pero per ogni rispetto usar negligenza, perche anchor esso nel stato, dove, che si ritrovava, non havea curato danari in cose tali, dove nascesse pur un minimo sospetto della vita. Pero esortò Sua Sant^a a far ogni opera d'haver questi homeni nelle mani, et insegno il modo che si havea da tenir. Mandò dunque Sua Sant^a un suo fidato al Bosco il quale trovò costoro, et li colmò di speranza, così di esser creduti, come di dover esser premiati: perche disse che l'aviso dato da loro si confrontava con altri avisi havuti dal Pontifice, per i quali egli si era gia mosso à far metter in pregione il Card^l Moron, et che di questo loro beneficio il Papa non si dimenticherebbe mai; ma che andava per prender altre informationi, et che farebbero bene andar anche essi con lui per aggiutarlo et venissere à Roma, perche li sovenirebbe di

danari, et di quel, che facesse bisogno: per questa via li condusse in Piacenza, dove per ordine del Card^l Fernese furono ritenuti et posti separati in pregione: nell'essaminarli si trovorno in alcuna cosa discordi, onde messi alla corda, l'uno di loro quasi subito confessò, che tutta era invention loro per cavar premio, ma l'altro fo tormentato un gran pezzo prima che confessasse, onde finalmente si hebbe la cosa chiara; di co'mission poi di Sua Sant^a son stati qua condotti morcor di sera, dove si procurerà d'intender se spenti da qualcun altro habbiano tentata opera così maligna, ò pur da loro, et si dara loro il debito gastigo. Hora mentre che queste cose si trattavano, il S^{or} Sforza Moron fo avisato dal castellano di Piacenza, suo grande amico, che alcuni incolpavano il Card., suo fratello, d'haver voluto far amazzar il Papa. Pero egli espeditte un suo in diligentia per avvertirlo di questa cosa, il qual subito andò colla lettera al Papa, et disse che Dio lo voleva visitar anchora per confermarlo nella sua patientia, peroche era venuto ad appresentarsi a Sua Sant^a per mettersi in castello, ò dove essa ordinasse, ma 'l Pont., che liavea gia la cosa per chiara, li messe le braccia al collo, et lo confortò con parole molte amorevoli. Giunse in tanto a Milano la voce ch' il Card^l Moron era stato messo in pregione sparsa per le parole dette da quel mandato dal Papa alli calumniatori. Onde il S^{or} Sforza recorso al Governator di Milano, domandandoli favore ottene da lui, che mandò il suo gentil'homo a posta qua per dover aggiutar, dove bisognasse, il Card., ma questo giunto trovando le cose in buonissimo stato non si è dimostrato, et la venuta sua è stata tenuta assai segreta."

1566. JUNE 8. The same to the same "Et il Card. Moron si trova aggravato di febre terzana."

1566. JUNE 15. The same to the same. "Hoggi sono stati appicati li dui calumniatori del Card. Moron, insieme con un Hortensio Albertucci, medico Napolitano, che finse una simile calumnia al Card. gia di Napoli, procurando di persuader Papa Pio 4^{to}, che p^{to} Card. l'havesse ricercato di trovar qualche tosico per avenendarlo. Mandò Sua Sant^a il processo delli dui al Card. Moron perche lo vedesse, ma esso non lo volendo veder, disse all'incontro à chi gli lo havea portato, che haveria desiderato che Sua Sant^a havesse fatto gratia a quei infelici della vita. Ha p^{to} Card. havuto mal questi giorni passati, ma hora sta bene."

1566. JULY 20. The same to the same. Thiepoli relates a conversation held yesterday with the Pope. "Vedete, Sig^r Ambassador, come quella poca parte, che resta della Christianità, sia poi corotta da queste heresie. Nella Franza la nobilita per i tre quarti è heretica. La Fiandra si puo tenir per perduta piu che la Franza, se 'l Re Cattolico non si risse andar a procedervi, che pur sta irresoluto et colla perdita di quei paesi si perde la speranza di poter far ritornar alla buona via l'Inghilterra et la Scotia."

1566. AUGUST 24. The same to the same. Supper of S. Pius V. "Quando hieri sera andai al Papa alle xxi hora passata, trovai che la tavola et ogni cosa era preparata per la cena sua. Pero senza farle dir altro, aspettai che ella uscisse, et fui presente a vederla cenar, dandole la tovaglia nell' andar à tavola, et dopo pasto si come à me, che teniva il primo loco in quella saletta, s'aspettava, et perche la cena mi parve assai notabile, considerato massimamente che questo era il principal mangiar del Papa in quella giornata, perchè pochissima cosa è quella che egli piglia la matina, et quanto fosse differente da quello,

che hanno usato i predecessori sui, voglio renderne conto alla Ser^{ta} V.

Mangiò Sua Sant^a quattro susini (plums) cotti con zucchero, quattro bocconi di fiori de borasene (borrage) acconci in salata da lei medesima, una manestra d'herbe, dui soli bocconi d'una fortaia fatta con herbe, et cotta in acqua solamente senza oglio et senza onto sottil, et cinque gambareti cotti in vino; et dopo pasto tre bocconi di pero o persico cotto, con che fini la cena. Ne altra vivanda di queste fo portata in tavola. Il bever suo fo di dui volte, ma tanto in tutto quanto comunemente un altro beve in una sola. L'oratione nel principio et nel fine fo lunga assai. Et mentre mangiò si lesse per un poco; ne in tutto il tempo, che Sua Sant^a stette a tavola, disse parola, ne la udite da altri, stando ciascuno con silentio mirabile. Subito fornito rientrò nella camera, dove mi fece chiamar, et mi replicò quello, che mi havea anco detto nell'uscir di camera, che essa non havea saputa la mia venuta. Ma io dissi, che havea presa multa consolation di trovarmi presente alla cena sua, se ben haverei desiderato, che Sua Sant^a poi, che mangiava così parcamente, almeno usasse cibi di maggior nutrimento. Mi rispose, che essa era così usa, et teniva per certo che se avesse usata altra vita, saria fin' hora morta; et minutamente mi rese conto, come si vivea ne'suoi monasteri, concludendo, che sopra tutte le cose, gustava le herbe, et che se mangiava altre volte carne, lo faceva per medicina."

1566. OCTOBER 12. The same to the same. "Lunedì fu concistoro" "Il Card. Santa Croce volse proponer un'Abbatia in Scotia in commenda, et perche quella persona non era andata in habito il tempo necessario, et era nata d'un prete et d'una meretrice, non la volse ammettere".

1566. OCTOBER 26. The same to the same. "Hæri fu concistoro" "Il Card^{le} Santa Croce ritornò a proponer quel monasterio in Scotia et propose uno ultimam^{te}; et S.^{ta} non lo lasso passar, perche la persona proposta non era andata in habito un anno come vuol il Concilio".

1567. Dublin. See Vol. I. p. 329.

William (Walsh), bishop of Meath, in a letter to Cardinal Morone, dated from Dublin, the last day of April, 1567, says that: —

Daniel, that is Donaldus, O Ferral, "*Daniel alias Donaldus vocatus*", is now keeping a school at Dublin, just as he had been doing at Louvain. The bishop praises him highly and hopes his merits will not be overlooked. *Secret. Archiv. Vatican.* Can this Donaldus O'Ferral be the predecessor of Oviedo, in the see of Dublin?

1568?— A Report on Irish bishoprics, preserved in the Vatican archives, contains the following particulars:—

"In this bishopric of Clogher, are two bishops, both of whom were provided by the Holy See, *ambo alias provisì a Sede Apostolica*, and who have divided between themselves the administration of the diocese upon their own authority, and who are reported to be manifest simoniacs and scandalous:— "*simoniaci manifesti et scandalosi*". The Prince of Clogher, "*Princeps Clogherensis*", has written to the Pope, requesting that both of them might be removed, and that a third might be substituted in their place, namely "D. Milerum", bishop of Down and Conner. The archbishop of Armagh gives the same report upon these two men, but does not write in favor of "Milerus".

The bishopric of Derry is vacant by the death of Eugenius. Two Irish priests from that diocese have already

come to Rome, applying for the vacant See, namely Cornelius o'Carulan, with letters from D. Wolf and the Rector of the University of Louvain. The other is "Magonius, Abbas", with letters of recommendation from the bishops of Raphoe and Kilmore, with the approval of the chapter of Derry. But there is this difficulty. His father was bishop of the said Church, although not the immediate predecessor. The archbishop of Armagh still continues in prison.

Thomas Leverus, bishop of Kildare, who was expelled from his see by Henry VIII, has always remained constant during the reigns of Henry VIII, Edward VI, and up to the present time. William Welsh, bishop of Meath, has suffered much for the faith, and has always been constant: he has been in prison for one year, but now by intercession of his friends has been restored to liberty. Hugh, bishop of Limerick, never bent the knee to Baal. He was summoned by Elizabeth's commissioners to appear before them and they tried by fair means to induce him to yield. He answered *Unum agnosco in terris ecclesie Summum caput, eique et non alio obedientiam dare pollicitus sum, itaque nunquam a proposito desistam*. He is a man of great influence, and was of the highest service to the Earl of Desmond. Father David recommends to the see of Cashel Richard Creivius (Creagh), bachelor of Theology." The Latin original of the foregoing has been printed by bishop Moran, in the Appendix to his *Archbishops of Dublin*.

1568. The following is an extract from a letter of the Nuncio of Spain to Cardinal Alessandrino, dated in March, 1568: —

"Circa la materia dell' Arcivescovo Armacano, della quale Sua Santità mi scrive con il Breve che ho ricevuto ultimamente, credo che Sua Beatitudine si ricorderà del-

l'Arcivescovo Casalense d'Ibernia, che similmente fù alli piedi di Sua Beatitudine, e prese il Pallio in Roma. Questo venne qui alcuni giorni sono, e fù capo qui da me, e mi raccontò l'iniquo editto della Regina d'Inghilterra, che fossero presi egli ed il detto Armacano per essere Cattolici et havere dato l'ubbedienza al Papa". *Corsini.*

1570. AUGUST 3. Tertio Nonas Augusti, Pontifex deplorans loquitur: — "In Anglia sæviente Regina contra Catholicos illius Regni ob publicationem diplomatis Pontificii affixi in ostiis Majoris Ecclesiæ Londinen., in quo declarabatur Reginam Regnis suis esse privatam ob hæresis labem schismatisque perfidiam in quam inciderat, et in privationes censurarum ecclesiasticarum incurrisse, illiusque subditos a vinculo fidelitatis quo tenebantur obstricti absolutos juxta Const. ult. de hæresi". The diploma was affixed at the instance of "me, etiam cum R^{mis} Card^{bis} S^{ti} Clementis, S^{ti} Sixti" etc. *Corsini and Barberini.*

1573. JULY 5. William Walsh, bishop of Meath, wrote to Cardinal Hosier, dating from Paris, July 3, 1573.

The bishop gives a detailed account of his sufferings. He was thirteen years in prison. He was found inflexible, and at last, at the intercession of his family he was allowed to escape. He is now over sixty years of age and in extreme want. He sailed for Ireland, but the ship which received him was exposed to storms for sixteen days, and was wrecked off the coast of Brittany. He then went to Nantes, where he resided for six months. Can the Cardinal obtain any help from the Pope? *Secret. Archiv. Vatican.*

1574. FEB. 1. "R^{mus} Moronus abdicavit se protectione Hiberniæ, et successit R^{mus} Alciatus." *Barberini*.

1574. FEB. 12. "Card^{lis} Moronus, decanus, olim protector Hiberniæ, dixit ob distantiam loci et impedimenta hereticorum ac prohibitum commercium, non posse de rebus et ecclesiis ac personis illis ullam haberi veritatem, sæpius autem falsis literis illos uti. Inde sæpe contingit quod (ut. *Barb.*) plures ad eandem ecclesiam promoti sint, quodque fuerit expressum illam vacare et non vacasse, quare ad contentiones devenerunt et exinde scandala exorta sint, sæpe etiam ad ecclesias hujusmodi non vacantes vel occupatas ab hereticis, ad quas non patet accessus, se promoveri curant, ut tanquam episcopi titulares hinc deinde vagentur, volentes in Pontificalibus ministrare, et alia indigna faciant (facere. *Barberini*) vel etiam mendicent per curias Principum, ut quidam fecerunt in Hispaniis et in curia Regis Catholici. Unde optimum esse providere ne isti Hibernici qui promoverentur talia faciant. Tunc S. D. N. dixit posse provideri per decretum ut hujusmodi Episcopi non possint exercere pontificalia nisi in propriis ecclesiis et diocesibus, et ita dignitas Pontificalis, quam ambitiose quærun, eis alibi non suffragaretur. Omnes transierunt cum D^{no} Relatore." *Corsini*.

1574. FEB. 12. "Decrevit quod Episcopi Hiberni non possint exercere pontificalia in aliis ecclesiis etiam de consensu Episcoporum, alias si exercebunt pontificalia ipso facto sint suspensi." *Barberini*.

1576. JANUARY 23 Patrick Maccual was made bishop of Dromore. See Vol. I. p. 300. He must have died before 1598, for in February of that year a Brief was is-

sued "pro Eugenio Mac guibbin (Mac Gibbon), presbitero Dromoren. dioc., Vicariatus ecclesiæ Dromoren. ejusque diocesis." *Sec. Brevium.*

1582. AUGUST 6. "Senonen. prænunciavit pro proximo consistorio tres ecclesias cathedrales in provincia Casselensi in Hibernia." *Barberini.*

1582. AUGUST. 20. "Senonen. proposuit duas ecclesias (Limerick and Ross) in Hibernia, et in prima opposuit defectum approbationis D. Gesualdi." *Corsini.*

1587. JUNE 8. "Admonuit R^{mos} D. D. ut vadant mature in proponendas ecclesias in partibus infidelium et in Hibernia, attento quod ipsi Episcopi vagantur per orbem, et Ser^{mus} Rex Catholicus fecit certiolem Sanctitatem Suam quod etiam per regnum Hispaniæ et alibi propter inopiam coguntur mendicare, et alii fuere in dedecus ordinis ecclesiastici." *Barberini.*

1587. AUGUST 7. "Sanctissimus Dominus Noster fecit verbum de rebus Angliæ, quas dixit esse in tali statu ut Sanctitas Sua cogeretur creare Cardinalem Gulielmum Alanum, et propterea cum causa esset necessaria, dixit quod ex hoc non derogabatur Bullæ super creandis Cardinalibus" etc. (Paris Latin 12,555).

1587. AUGUST. 7. "Sanctitas Sua proposuit promotionem Gulielmi Alani, Angli, in Cardinalem. Et hoc quia cum Maria, regina Scotiæ, in qua Angli et Catholici omnes illarum partium spes suas posuerant, expectantes illius successionem in regno Angliæ et finem tandem imponi tot calamitatibus, persecutionibus et miseriis, defuncta sit, ne

regnante impiissima Elizabetha (Jezabele *Barberini*), Catholici et fideles omnino desperent, cogitavit illum in Cardinalium cœtum aggregare. Et quod hoc non adversatur bullæ seu constitutioni suæ, ut non creentur Cardinales nisi in adventu Domini (cum eam constitutionem velit perpetuo et nunc etiam valere) nam hoc facit ex necessitate quæ non est subjecta legi, quod confirmavit variis exemplis, ("sic etiam legi dixit de David, qui quando necessitatem habuit et esuriit, ipse et qui cum eo erant panes propositionis manducavit, quos non licebat manducare nisi solis sacerdotibus, et dedit etiam iis qui cum eo erant." *Barberini*). Proinde ne Anglis Catholicis deesset post obitum bo. mem. reginæ Scotiæ, præsentaneum præsidium cogitavit ipsum Alanum assumere in Cardinalem sed non absque nostro consensu (inquit). De ejus etiam qualitatibus nonnulla etiam peroravit, et subjecit quod Anglos angelos vocare consuevit S. Gregorius, et visus est flere. Tum Dⁿⁱ Cardinales consilium et propositum Sanctitatis Suæ commendarunt et laudarunt etc. præfatum Alanum etc. ("multa de canonica hac creatione, de necessitate et opportunitate, plure etiam de probitate, zelo, pietate, virtutibus, meritis, eruditione dixerunt — præsertim vero D. Card. Sabellus, Pro-decan. — D. Card. S. Crucius — D. Card. Paleottus (qui retulit de ejus vita et moribus et consuetudine Bononiæ cum D. Alano, habita occasione Collegii Anglorum ibi existentis) — D. Card. Senonen., qui et ipsum et omnes Anglos Catholicos maxime laudavit, ac etiam R. P. D. N... Archiepiscopum Scotum, exulem a patria et Parisiis degentem, et omnes suæ patriæ exules recipientem, proposuit in Cathedralē pro consolatione Scotorum Catholicorum, Card. S. Severino — D. Card. Carafa et alii. D. Card. Montis Regalis qui similiter suggessit promovendum esse iu Cardinalem dictum archiepiscopum Scotum, quem ipse scit

esse virum integerrimum et zelantissimum, in solatium Scottorum — et D. Card. de Ruvere, qui similiter maxime commendavit dictum archiepiscopum Scotum, quem ipse cognovit jamdudum virum dignum et benemeritum." *Barberini*. Dum autem hæc dicerentur de virtutibus et meritis prædicti D. Alani, commota sunt viscera Santitatis Suæ et lachrymatus est, et tandem Santitas Sua, omnibus approbantibus, assumpsit illum in presbyterum Cardinalem S. R. E.

Deinde accersitus comparuit, indutus rochetto et manteletto, et accessit ad oscula pedum S^{tie} Suæ et S^{tas} S. dedit illi berettum rubrum cum formula verborum a se concepta." *Corsini*. Eumque aliorum Card^{lium} collegio aggregavit et solita benedictione benedixit cum dignitate etc. et emolumentis consuetis, et cum retentione omnium quæ obtinet, etc." *Barberini*.

1587. AUGUST 11. "Admisit ad pedum, manus et oris osculum R. D. Gulielmum, S. R. E. Card. Alanum, ac ei galerum rubrum, insigne Cardinalatus, super caput imposuit, cum ceremoniis et clausulis solitis." *Barberini*.

1587. AUGUST 17. "Clausit de more os R. D. Card. Alano." *Barberini*.

1587. AUGUST 31. "Aperuit os Card^{li} Alano — dedit Card. Alano annulum et titulum." *Corsini*.

1592. NOV. 27. Card. Aquaviva "prænuñciavit" Ecclesiam Constantiensem pro Episcopo Rossensi in Scotia. *Corsini*.

1597. SEPT. 15. Ref^{to} Aquaviva ecclesia Costantiensis, vacans per obitum Arturi, data fuit Nicholao etc. *Corsini*.

1628. Nov. 18. In the following letter, preserved in the Irish College in Paris, the Earl of Tyrconnell, who in 1628 had recommended the translation of Hugh O'Reilly from Kilmore to Armagh, and the appointment of Eugene Swiney to Kilmore, speaks of having recommended Terence O'Quelly (O'Kelly?) as successor to Dr Swiney in the office of Vicar General of Derry, and offers objections to the appointment of Patrick Comfort, O. S. A. to the bishopric of Derry.

‘Ill^{mæ} ac R^{mæ} D^{næ}.

Multum me debere Ill^{mæ} Dⁿⁱ N^{ræ}, non ignoro; tum ob promotionem Hugonis Reilly ad archiep^{tum} Ardmachanum, tum ob substitutionem subditi mei eximii Dⁿⁱ Swiney in locum ipsius. Quocirca maximas vobis ago gratias pro tanto favore, meque humilem filium in omnibus obsequiis vobis semper demonstrabo. Antea Ill^{mæ} dominationi V^{ræ} scripsi ut D^{no} Eugenio Swinæo in vicaria generali Derensi D^{nus} Terentius O'Quelly succederet, sed nunc iltxi (intellexi) Patrium Confort, Augustinianum, qui est Romæ intercessione Dⁿⁱ Vulpii episcopatum Derensem velle occupare. Verum ego hoc ægerrimè ferrem; idque duabus de causis: primo quia ipse non est n^{ræ} provinciæ et nullos habet amicos apud quos (sicuti ibi propter hæreticos fieri solet) lateret. Deinde quia subditi mei in illa diocesi mihi nuper scripserunt, ut nullum in illa diocesi episcopum, donec Deus magis faveat catholicis, declarari permetterem. Hanc rationem addunt, quia nulla est diocesis in tota Hyberniam, in qua plures sunt hæretici. Hi autem contra meos nobiles catholicos, etiamsi nunquam episcopum vidissent, fingerent quod eum in suis ædibus alerent, et hoc ipso fierent rei læsæ maiestatis; quo facto, bona sua perderent, t ede vita

ipsa periclitarentur. A Vicario autem generali, non ita sunt abalienati, quia talem semper habuerunt, et cum eo habuerunt tolerantiam. Quare Ill^{ma} dominationem rogo ut huic malo subveniat, et quamprimum ad suum agentum Romam scribat, ut nullum in illa diocœsi episcopum declarari permittat et d^{num} Terentium Oquelly, prothonotarium apostolicum, qui est eiusdem diocœsis, in eaque plurimos habet amicos, de cuius doctrina, bonis moribus, et optima vita, tum nobis hic, tum vobis Romæ, cum esset alumnus V^{ri} Seminarii, constat, Vicarium generalium constituat. Vale. Bruxellis.

18 Novembris 1628.

Ill^{ma} dominationis V^{ro}
addictissimus filius

• O'DONELL COMES DE TYRCONELL."

1645. FEBRUARY 6. On this day two bishops were appointed in Consistory, one for Killala, another for Ferns, while a coadjutor bishop was appointed for Limerick. Rinuccini, writing to Card. Panfilio, from Kilkenny, December 31, 1645, mentions the circumstance that the Supreme Council of the Confederates had sent him what the Council term an *election*, a word which the Nuntio changed to *recommendation*, of thirteen persons for vacant sees in Ireland. Hitherto the Council was averse to recommend bishops, but when one member of the Council commenced to nominate a friend, the others, not to be outdone, recommended others, till at last thirteen persons were nominated, of whom six were Regulars, and three were for Coadjutorships. Rinuccini briefly gives his opinion of the several candidates. "The bishop of Clonfert (John de Burgo, to be translated to Tuam) is a person of mature judgment

and of most upright intentions, but a little slow in explaining himself, and has now a flux in his eyes which may damage his sight. I knew in Paris his brother, Fr. Francis Hugo, (Hugh de Burgo, O. S. F. made bishop of Kilmacduagh in 1647), who seemed to me a person more active and decided, and I believe I recommended him in case of a change of bishops, but not directly for Tuam, not to throw slight on the person who is already consecrated (John de Burgo was not consecrated till 1647). Patrick, Abate Plunchet (Bp. Ardagh in 1647), has merits of his own, but they are materially aided by the merits of his brother, who is one of the most honoured Councilors and one of the best affected in the Kingdom towards the Catholic religion.

Edward Tirel has studied and exercised his vocation in Paris, where I met with him, and heard nothing to his disadvantage, save that he made publicly some proposals too favourable to the King's party. But as to this, the difficulty will be, perhaps, with the prelate who demands him as Coadjutor, for the archbishop of Dublin (Thomas Fleming) has in fact no other impediment than his fatness, and as Dublin unfortunately is not in our possession, the archbishop does not exercise jurisdiction, save within a small part of his diocese.

Andrew Lynch was a long time Vicar General in the same diocese (Kilfenora), to which he was recommended, and has always behaved well, although his temper leans more to Christian simplicity than to zeal.

Fr. Terenzio, (Terence O'Brien, coadjutor of Emily), Provincial of the Dominicans, is a man of prudence, and sagacity, who was once in Italy and is well versed in affairs. I hear the bishop who wants him as coadjutor, is in very bad health.

Robert Barri laboured much for the Faith in England, at Dublin and elsewhere. He has so much learning and knowledge that he is fully equal to the charge, and general opinion marks him for a see.

Fr. Oliver Darcy was with me on business several times this month, and also at Dublin laboured much to promote the Catholic cause. He is a great preacher, and adorned with many good qualities, the chief of which is that in this matter he is not ambitious nor desirous of pushing his own advancement.

It was stated to me that Terence O'Kelly was approved of by His Holiness, and that he is expecting his Bulls, and therefore I know not why his name is put in this list.

Of Terence O'Neil I can say nothing for certain, because he is, I hear, in Spain where he stays with the Earl of Tyrone. Also of Fr. Giorgio Dillon, (Ord. Min., brother to Viscount Dillon), I have made no greater enquiry, because the bishop of Elphin, who asks him for coadjutor, seems to me to have no other reason for demanding assistance than his suffering from sciatica and being unable to ride, except with difficulty. In other respects his age and strength appear sufficient.

Fr. Joseph Everard is here as Guardian at Kilkenny, and lives with much edification. His father suffered gloriously for the Faith in the past persecutions, and I have already written separately to your Eminence a recommendation of him at the request of those who carried it.

James Fallan (*sic*. James O'Phelan.) is here for a long time as Vicar General in this very diocese (Ossory). The people bear him so much affection that they wish him for their bishop." *Rinuccini's Nunziatura*.

1646. MARCH 1. Rinuccini's account of Ecclesiastical affairs in Ireland. Dated March 1, 1646.

The old bishops, accustomed to perform their few functions privately and without inconveniencies or suggestions, make little account of the splendour and dignity of religion, anticipating that therefrom may arise considerable expense, and always fearing that they would not be able to continue to bear such a burden, in consequence of either new resolutions of the Government or the necessary diversion of funds to supply the needs of the war. Hence one may perceive they are rather averse than otherwise to use vestments and ceremonies, nearly all of them being accustomed to celebrate as ordinary priests, and, for example, to administer the Sacrament of Confirmation not only without mitre and ornaments, but almost in secular attire. Indeed they would be inclined to be satisfied if the King and the marquess (of Ormond) would concede them free practice of religion, albeit privately, in order, as they believe, to save the substance of the Faith, without drawing down difficulties upon them. I found this disposition, as I said, in the old bishops who were accustomed to times of suppressions and persecutions, for the young bishops, who commenced work in better times, manifest much more resolution and boldness, as for example the bishops of Clogher and Ferns and the Coadjutor of Limerick. Between them however this difference is to be noted: the first is guided solely by political precepts and motives, the third by the practice of things in Rome, while the second, the bishop of Ferns, is led by his Ecclesiastical inclination, in which he holds himself with such prudence, externally with the people and internally with God, that he must be esteemed the fittest prelate in this Kingdom for promoting, ardently but judiciously, the cause and the splendour of

religion. But if the bishops are for the major part so backward, I can assure your Eminence the Regulars are beyond all doubt still more backward. They have been accustomed to live outside Convents and to serve as chaplains, expensively, to the Barons of the Island, being neither bound to observe Monastic discipline nor to wear the habits of their Orders. And of course they are not easily reconciled to a compact which brings with it the restoration of Ecclesiastical rule, by which they will lose all their privileges. Therefore at first, in private meetings they tried to persuade foolish persons, that it would be wrong to demand from the King in his distress more religious freedom than he could concede, and that anything more would be unjust, as being wrested by violence from their Prince. Subsequently they ventured, as it were seditiously, to preach the same doctrine from the pulpit, and some of them ventured rashly to prove that it was not necessary for the substance of the Faith to have churches, for in the old Testament the Hebrews were without a Temple for hundreds of years, and, in the new Testament, the Saviour instituted the Eucharist in a private house. Were it not for the writings and teachings of those of a contrary opinion, the humbler class of people would have been easily swayed by this sort of reasoning. They who have been in the habit of having mass in their chambers, are not very anxious for any other mode of worship, and esteem so highly this convenient laxity, that hitherto it has not been possible to introduce the most edifying custom of carrying the Blessed Sacrament from the Churches to the Sick, nor that of reserving the sacred consecrated particles in the Tabernacles. The commonest artizan, when sick, must have mass at his bedside, and mass is often with great scandal celebrated on the same table,

whereon, as soon as the Altar cloths are removed, playing cards are immediately placed, or beer jugs with dinner. The Regulars have hitherto, under the title of Missionaries, enjoyed a most ample authority, equalling in all points, and in some points exceeding, that possessed by the Apostolic Nuntio. This is, perhaps, the cause of the afore named disorders, for the Regulars, besides every where enjoying with greater liberty these their privileges, without being subject to Convent discipline or formal obedience, perceive that a good peace would occasion the sudden restriction of their liberties and the reference of every thing to the decision of the Ecclesiastical Hierarchy.

1646. MARCH 7. Rinuccini to Cardinal Panfilio. From Kilkenny, March 7, 1646.

The Metropolitans, and especially the archbishop of Armagh, were angry with the Supreme Council for having given me the recommendation of the persons to be made bishops, without asking their opinion or consent. The archbishop of Armagh, by word of mouth and by letter, entreated me that no one should be admitted without his approval. I replied that the Holy See was not bound to this course, except out of good will, and that as the Nuntio was here, information might perhaps be sought from him. The universal demand is to have bishops natives of the same province, and, if possible, of the same diocese. The clergy and nobles of Ardagh sent me memorials with many signatures, praying me to represent to the Holy See, that Abbat Plunket, who was recommended by the Council, not being of Leinster, and never having been in those parts, can never be accepted, and they propose in his room Fr. Francesco Faral, a Franciscan Theologian, a native of the place, or Cornelius Gafney,

now Vicar General of the said diocese of Ardagh. I think it right to remind your Eminence that if His Holiness resolves to comply with this request, Plunket deserves to be honoured with some other See, as his brother is absolutely the best Counciller we have here for the Catholic cause, and on the recent re-organization of the Council, was re-elected by his province with ninety two votes.

The inhabitants of Clonmacnoise set forth the fact that their diocese was united to that of Meath under Queen Elizabeth, and suffered great spiritual damage from being governed by protestants. They pray for their ancient liberty and to have a bishop of their own, and recommend for the see Fr. Antony Geoghegan, O. S. F., now Guardian in Kilkenny, and of good reputation. This church of Clonmacnoise is one of the poorest in the Kingdom, but it happened by good fortune that a certain nobleman was moved by some scruples at having possessed some of the church property, and has resolved to make restitution. I hope this addition will be of some moment and utility for the bishop elect.

For the see of Kildare, besides the person recommended by the Council, the people and many bishops of Leinster commend and greatly desire James Dempsy, Vicar General of that diocese for some years, whom they prefer to Fr. Everard, of whom an account was written before.

In reference to Coadjutors, I have nothing to add, save that as the indisposition of the bishop of Emly was daily more noticeable, I thought it necessary to forward a petition signed by many bishops, who for the good of that diocese supplicate the Holy See to provide it with a Coadjutor in the person of Burgat, the Vicar General of the same diocese, who was here on the occasion of the Assembly, and whom I know to be fit for the post."

1646. AUGUST. 11. Another Report upon vacant sees, by Rinuccini, August 11, 1646.

“I have nothing to add respecting Tuam, because the bishop of Clonfert, from the six months experience I have had of him, seems every way worthy of promotion thereto.

In case of the translation of the bishop of Clonfert to Tuam, it would tend to the good of the province to give Clonfert to Dr Walter Linch, Vicar Capitular of Tuam. He is learned, a good preacher, of much activity and authority in those parts, most ardent for the Catholic cause, and much commended and desired by many Regulars and Laymen.

I see no reason why Ardagh should not be given to the Abbat Plunket, for perhaps His Holiness will think it well to begin to pass over the statements made about his not being a native of the province, in order to keep alive the Papal independence in his choice of bishops. Moreover, the merits of his brother, who in the Supreme Council has sustained the Catholic party to the best of his power, are more than ever conspicuous.

I am of opinion that no appointment of a Coadjutor for Dublin, ought to be made at present. Tirell every day shows himself weakly affected towards Ecclesiastical affairs. Good men suspect him because of his friendship for the marquess of Ormond, and something also regarding his qualifications may be learned from France, where he is. In any case it is apparent to every one that Dublin should have the best ecclesiastic in the Kingdom for its archbishop.

No better man can be found for Kilfenora than Andrew Linch, of whom I continue to hear from every one the most favourable reports.

The bishop of Emly lies in bed, speechless and sense-

less, and no better coadjutor can be given to him than Father Terence O'Brien, who has moreover an immediate source of merit for the Catholic cause, which deserves some remuneration, as will be told by the Commissioner of the Clergy.

For Cork there can be no better choice than that of Robert Barry, as before was written.

For Dromore I desire a good deal of time, to get better information, for Father Oliver D'Arcy fails to exhibit the firmness I would desire, and I will search for reports of other candidates.

I confirm the statement that the bishop of Elphin does not want a Coadjutor, for he appeared in the last Congress, in excellent health, and therefore no provision is required.

The goodness of Father Antony Geoghegan, and the satisfaction he affords to the people, cannot be exaggerated, and therefore he must be given to the see of Clonmacnoise.

For Kildare, I confirm all that was written concerning Father Everard. If Cork be given to Barry, I propose for Ross Father Boetius Egan, a Franciscan, and Definitor General of his Order. I employed him with the utmost satisfaction as Vicar General of the Exercises, and he rendered important services to the Holy See.

I do not speak of the separation of the diocese of Cloyne, as was before written, as perhaps His Holiness at present has no wish to adopt this course.

In this way the proportion of Regulars does not seem to me to be excessive, and could not well be lessened, considering the favour in which the Regulars are held by the Nobility.

The bishop of Meath, who is extremely old, demands

his nephew for Coadjutor, a person endowed with every good quality. I believe the bishop's death may be waited for, inasmuch as the merits of the nephew will always be held in the highest esteem by His Holiness."

Rinuccini wrote to the Pope, from Kilkenny, January 7, 1648, respecting Tirrell. "The Supreme Council has several times recommended to your Holiness Dr Edward Tirrell for the Coadjutorship of Dublin. I have been now requested to renew my humble offices with your Beatitude, and to assure You that Dr Tirrell in his business at the Court of the Most Christian King, where he was Agent for this Kingdom, always behaved so as to give much satisfaction even to the Ecclesiastical party. I hope the Nuntio of France will be able to confirm with similar attestations this report of the good qualities of the Doctor."

1647. FEBRUARY 18. In Consistory, held Feb. 18, 1647, eleven Irish sees were præconized by nearly as many Cardinals. His Eminence Cardinal Queva præconized Kilfenora; Capponius, Clonfert; Cornelius, Cork and Cloyne; Spada, Tuam and Ardagh; Ginnettus, Clonmacnoise; Pallotta, Kilmacduagh; Caraffa, Ross; Justinianus, Dromore; Esten., the coadjutor for Limerick; and Sfortia, Down and Connor. These bishops had been recommended in 1645 by the Confederate Council and the Nuntio.

1648. JANUARY 16. Rinuccini thus writes to Card. Panzirolo, from Kilkenny, January 16, 1648:—

"Two letters from me will be presented to the Pope, recommending Tirrell, who wishes the Coadjutorship of Dublin, and Archer, who asks for the Coadjutorship of Ossory. Both Tirrell and Archer are in France, and the Nuntio there, Monsignor de'Bagni, is better informed than

I am, respecting their value and behaviour. The bishop of Ossory, I must say, is very old, and seldom or never leaves his room. The archbishop of Dublin is incapacitated from his corpulence. If ever Dublin comes into our hands, it will merit for archbishop the best ecclesiastic in the Kingdom as successor to the present archbishop."

1648. JANUARY 18. Rinuccini writes to the Pope, January 18, 1648:—

"The Supreme Council as well as the city of Kilkenny have laid before Your Holiness their most humble prayers for obtaining Dr Bartholomew Archer as Coadjutor of Ossory. It is my duty to represent to Your Holiness the inability and great age of the bishop, who can no longer perform any functions, and earnestly desires help. Archer was Almoner of the Princess of Orleans, and I can certify nothing concerning him, save his honourable birth and the idea of his fitness which prevails here, on account of his degree as a Theologian. The rest will be supplied by the Nuntio of France."

1648. APRIL 9. Rinuccini, on the 9th of April, thus writes to Cardinal Panzirolo:—

"These bishops who at last have received their Bulls, are all of them now receiving Consecration from me, with renewed expressions of gratitude to His Holiness for promoting them." The Bulls were brought by the Dean of Fermo, who arrived in Waterford on the 23rd of March.

1648. MAY 3. Rinuccini wrote to Card. Panzirolo, from Kilkenny, May 3, 1648, thanking him for the arrival of the Bulls etc., sent for the new bishops. He says:—

"All of them desired to be consecrated by me, and although each of them will for himself render due thanks to His Holiness, together with transmitting the oaths and professions of Faith, yet I cannot refrain from adding my humble thanks, as I see that this multiplication of bishops has already produced good effects in the resolutions of the Kingdom."

1665. MARCH 16 (Endorsed) "Em^o ac R^{mo} D^{no} Card^{li} Carlo Barberini p. protectori Hiberniæ etc. Pro parlarend. all Con. (concistoro?) li 16 Marzo, 1665.

Em^e ac R^{mo} D^{no}

Dignetur S. Em^a sequentia puncta super negotiis miseræ Hiberniæ considerare — si videbitur — S. Stⁱ proponere ac promovere.

1. Quod in dicto Regno, ubi ante paucos annos 27 fuere Episcopi, nullus modo sit qui Episcopalia munia exequi possit, unde fideles beneficio sacramentorum confirmationis et extremæ unctionis ob defectum S. olei destituuntur.

2. Quod cleri numerus (ex quo ad 200 martyrio nuperis persecutionibus affecti, ultra mille in exilium acti, ubi plerique periere) ita sit diminutus ut alicubi 4 aut plurium parrochiarum cura uno pastori incumbat, cum non sit qui ordinandos sufficiat.

3. Quod in 34 diocesibus quæ in Hibernia sunt, vix unus aut alter sit ordinarius sive vicarius generalis canonicè institutus, exceptis si quos nominarunt 4 aut 5 ex Episcopis forte superstites: ideoque nulla nisi ad libitum iis qui isto hactenus nomine habebantur præstatur obedientia; unde summa confusio, innumera scandala, et ad nova dogmata amplexanda ac instillanda (cum nemo auctoritative inhibere possit) libertas proveniunt.

4. Quod hisce orbitatibus hierarchia ecclesiastica apud gentem ejusdem præ omnibus Septentrionalibus maxime venerabundam, et cui post Deum, miraculosam orthodoxæ fidei (pro qua incredibilia perpessa est) sub heretico dominio tenacitatem refert, extingui prorsus videatur, et consequenter fides periclitetur.

Tantis malis ut mature occurratur S. Em^{us} patrocinio, ac pro sua in gentem nostram propensione et credita tutela apud S. St^{em} interventu, spem omnem locatam habemus. Quam Deus etc." *Barberini*.

1668. The following letter, recommending Talbot for the see of Dublin is among the Vatican archives:

Emin^{mo} Princeps

Quamvis timeam incurrere duplicem censuram, alteram audaciæ quod scribam ad tantum Principem, alteram imprudentiæ, quod non invitatus me intromittam in negotia, quæ ad me non pertinent, attamen a prima me absolvat V^{us} Em^{us} benevolentia, a 2^{da} autem zelus Catholicæ Religionis. Jam edo summam votorum. Audivi agi in Curia de providenda infula ecclesiæ Dublinensis in Hibernia, multosque esse ad illam propositos, ante quos est D. Petrus Talbot, et quia hunc judico dignissimum, ideo operæ pretium duxi hoc significare E. V^{us}, et simul rationes, quibus ducor, quarum ea prima est, quod sit apprimè versatus in controversiis fidei, ut testantur libelli, quos de hac materia nuper in lucem edidit cum plausu Catholicorum et invidia hæreticorum, quorum odium sibi propterea conflavit. Deinde ducit originem a primaria Nobilitate, cui ipse addidit splendorem probatæ vitæ et integræ famæ. Est acceptissimus Regi adeo ut ad illius preces Rex dederit in mandatis,

ut in coloniis nuper additis Coronæ Anglicanæ apud Indos solverentur reditus, qui antea solvebantur ad Missiones Japoniæ et Sinarum, qui reditus erant amplissimi et versabuntur in maximo periculo. Præterea est in maximo honore apud Aulicos, qui sunt Regi a Consiliis: quæ omnia maxime conducunt ad promovendam rem Catholicam, et sedandos tumultus, quos aliqui ecclesiastici nuper excitarunt in Hybernia, ut E. V. liquidè habet exploratum. Additur, quod Rex ægre ferat hominem a se propositum pati repulsam, et quia hæ litteræ non collimant ad alium scopum, premo calamum, omnia fausta precando Em^{us} V^{rus}. Londoni 6 Kal. Oct. 1668.

Hum^{mus} V. E^{us} Servus

ANTONIUS FERNANDEZ.

Descriptum et recognitum ex Vol. cui titulus *Collectanea de Anglia, Scotia et Hibernia*, quod in Secretioribus Vat^{nis} Tabulariis adservatur. In quorum fidem. Dabam ex iisdem Tabulariis die 2 Decembris 1875. (signed) Carolus Cristoferi Præfectus.

1671. JULY 10. Brief of Clement X. inhibiting Irish prelates from pontificating outside the Kingdom of Ireland.

Clemens. Papa X. *Ad futuram rei memoriam.* Credita Nobis cœlitus omnium Ecclesiarum sollicitudinis ratio exigit, ut illarum necessitatibus, quantum Nobis ex alto conceditur, prospicere jugiter studeamus. Volentes itaque ut Venerabiles Fratres Episcopi, et Archiepiscopi, qui Ecclesiis in Regno Hiberniæ consistentibus de præsentî præsunt, et in futurum auctoritate Apostolica præficientur, commissum sibi gregem Dominicum verbo, et exemplo pascere, et Pastoralî vigilantia, atque Charitate, quantum

divina bonitas dederit, salubriter regere, et gubernare sagittant, de Venerabilium Fratrum nostrorum S. R. E. Cardinalium negotiis Propagandæ Fidei præpositorum, et super rebus dicti Regni Hiberniæ specialiter deputatorum consilio, Episcopos, et Archiepiscopos ejusdem Regni Hiberniæ tam hactenus electos, et ordinatos, quam in futurum quancumque eligendos, et ordinandos, non posse exercere Pontificalia extra prædictum Regnum Hiberniæ etiam de Ordinariorum consensu sub pœna suspensionis ipso facto incurrendæ, quam nemo præter Nos, seu Romanum Pontificem pro tempore existentem relaxare possit, auctoritate Apostolica tenore præsentium decernimus; Ac ipsas præsententes litteras, seu earum exempla memoratis Episcopis, et Archiepiscopis tam hactenus electis, et ordinatis, quam in futurum eligendis, et ordinandis intimari mandamus; salva tamen semper in præmissis auctoritate Congregationis præfatorum Cardinalium. Decernentes pariter easdem præsententes litteras firmas, validas, et efficaces existere, et fore, suosque plenarios, et integros effectus sortiri, et obtinere, ac ab illis, ad quos spectat, et pro tempore quancumque spectabit, inviolabiliter observari, sicque in præmissis per quoscumque Judices ordinarios, et delegatos, etiam causarum Palatii Apostolici Auditores judicari, et definiri debere, ac irritum, et inane, si secus super his a quoquam quavis auctoritate scienter, vel ignoranter contigerit attentari. Non obstantibus Apostolicis, ac in Universalibus, Provincialibusque Conciliis, editis generalibus, vel specialibus Constitutionibus, et ordinationibus, ceterisque contrariis quibuscumque. Volumus autem, ut ipsarum præsentium litterarum transumptis, seu exemplis etiam impressis manu alicujus Notarii publici subscriptis, et sigillo personæ in Ecclesiastica dignitate constitutæ munitis, eadem prorsus fides in judicio, et extra illud habeatur, quæ ipsis

præsentibus haberetur, si forent exhibitæ, vel ostensæ. Datum Romæ apud S. Mariam Majorem sub Annulo Piscatoris die X. Julii MDCLXXI. Pontificatus Nostri Anno Secundo. *I. G. Slusius.*

1675. MAY 27. Papa loquitur, proponens Howard pro Cardinalitio: — "Philippum Thomam Howardum de Norfolk, ex Dominica familia, quorum omnium virtutes satis notæ sunt, ultimus vero hoc maximo tempore in Anglia de Religione Catholica optime meritus est. Quid vobis videtur". *Barberini.*

1676. MARCH 23. Dedit "R^{mo} D^{no} Philippo Thomæ Howard de Norfolk ecclesiam S^{tæ} Cecilie, vac. per obitum bon. mem. Octavii Card^{lis} Acquavivæ, cum retentione omnium etc." *Barberini.*

1698. JUNE 29. Card. de Alteriis, Protector Hiberniæ, obiit.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS,

VOLUME I.

Page 35. John Stafford, bishop of Bath and Wells, was a *Camerarius* of the English Hospital of S. Thomas in the year 1525.

Page 41, line 11. For "1502" read "1501".

Page 45, line 16. For "Junii" read "Julii".

Page 46, line 1. For "Jolm" read "John".

Page 81, line 23. For "Wert" read "West".

Page 87, line 32. For "Clenorus" read "Clenocus".

Page 100, line 1. For "Cranmer" read "Parker".

Page 125, line 23. For "1530" read "1538".

Page 133, line 4. Add: — 1423, March 14, "D. Ingeramus Lindesay, Canonicus Brechinen. dioc. etc. per Marcum Johannis, Clericum Dumblanen. dioc. etc., obligavit etc. pro fructibus male perceptis de Prebenda de Kyssay in ecclesia Dumblanen. florenos triginta auri de Camera etc." *Obligazioni in Archivio di Stato.*

Page 143, lines 17, 18, and 19. The entry concerning Walter Format belongs to Ross in Ireland.

— *Line 21.* Add, to John Bullock's provision:—

"1423, Die Mercurii xvij mensis Marcii. Prim. Indic. Reverendus in Christo Pater Dominus Johannes, Dei gratia Episcopus Rossen. in Scotia, personaliter obligavit se etc. in forma Cameræ consueta, et sub poenis dictæ Cameræ solvere in Camera ratione sacri et aliorum jurium solvi consuetorum pro dict. sacra triginta florenos auri de Camera, tam pro Dominis Cardinalibus quam pro servientibus armorum et aliis officialibus ad quos spectat, et decem alios similes florenos pro subdiaconis solvendo hinc ad unum annum proximum secuturum" etc.

Page 164. Add:—"D. Waltherus" was "Abbas Monasterii S. Thomæ Martyris de Scotia" in December 1424. *Obligazioni in Archivio di Stato.*

Page 178, line 14. For "1504" read "1503"

Page 224. Peter Lombard. "Nic. Laffan, Ossoriens.", writing on the 29th of July, 1629, to Father Luke Wadding, mentions that Primate Lombard bequeathed to him, i. e. to Laffan, "his laborious writings and all his literary traivells to be managed and disposed of by me." *Wadding MSS.*

Page 233. Add to the account of Dr Mc Gettigan, archbishop of Armagh:—

Dr Daniel Mc Gettigan (son of Manasses Mc Gettigan, by his wife Mary Boyle) was born in the month of November, 1815, in the parish of Mevagh, county Donegal, and diocese of Raphoe.

He was educated, firstly, at the Kildare Street Society School in Mevagh; secondly, at a Classical school in Londonderry; thirdly; at Navan Seminary; and fourthly at St Patrick's College, Maynooth.

He was ordained Priest on Trinity Sunday, 1839, in Maynooth, by Dr Murray, archbishop of Dublin.

He was appointed Curate in the parish of Inver,

Raphoe, in October, 1839; Curate in Letterkenny, March, 1840; and Parish Priest in Ballyshannon, in June 1855.

He was consecrated for the Coadjutorship of Raphoe, May 18, 1856, at Letterkenny, by Dr Dixon, archbishop of Armagh, assisted by Dr Denvir, bishop of Down and Connor, and Dr Mc Nally, bishop of Clogher.

Page 244, line 4. Add to the account of Bishop Nulty:—

Dr Thomas Nulty, (born July 9, 1818), son of Francis Nulty, by his wife Bridget Tuite, was educated in Navan Seminary and in St Patrick's College, Maynooth, and was ordained Priest on the 6th of June, 1846.

From 1847 to 1852 he was curate in Trim; and from 1852 to 1857 was curate in Mullingar. He was President of St Mary's College in Mullingar, and was subsequently appointed Parish Priest of Trim.

Dr Nulty was consecrated for the coadjutorship of Meath, *cum jure successionis*, Oct. 23, 1864, in Navan church, by Dr Dixon, archbishop of Armagh, assisted by Dr Mc Gettigan, then bishop of Raphoe, and Dr Kelly bishop of Derry.

Page 246, line 3. For "died about the year 1555" read "resigned in the year 1556."

Page 246, line 31. Clonmacnoise. In a letter from Hugh archbishop of Armagh to Cardinal Ludovico, Protector of Ireland, dated Sept., 14, 1631, two Vicars General of Clonmacnoise are mentioned. One was Fergallus Egan, who had been appointed Vicar General by the Vicegerent of the Primate, and had been declared in a Provincial Council the true and undoubted Vicar General. He had governed the diocese for sixteen years of its vacancy. But afterwards Terence Coghlan, L. L. D., a priest of the same diocese, sought to obtain Apostolic Briefs for the

Vicariate, with a clause revoking all former grants of the office of Vicar General. A dispute then ensued between Egan and Coghlan concerning their respective claims. *Wadding MSS.*

Page 251, line 26. For "1519" read "1517", and see Vol. II p. 258, for the Provision of Patrick Culin.

Page 260, line 18. Add the following account of bishop Donnelly:—

Dr James Donnelly, son of Hugh Donnelly and his wife Catherine Kelly, was born in Tydavnit parish, county Monaghan, January 12, 1823. He received his primary and more advanced English education, and learnt Latin and Greek, in his native parish, where there was then an excellent English and Classical school. He entered Maynooth College for his ecclesiastical studies in September, 1837, and was appointed to the Dunboyne establishment in June, 1844.

He was ordained Priest, in Pentecost, 1846, and after two years of labour on the Mission, was placed as Professor in the Diocesan Seminary of St Macartin, Clogher, then opened for the first time. In 1851 he was deputed by the Irish prelates to collect funds in the United States of North America, for the Catholic University of Ireland, and spent four years in that occupation. He was then sent as Professor of Humanities to the Irish College, Paris, where he remained until recalled to Ireland, and appointed Parish Priest of Rosslea, in Clogher diocese, in May, 1857.

His Brief as bishop of Clogher was dated January 10, 1865; and he was consecrated, on the 26th of February following, by the archbishop (Dixon) of Armagh, assisted by the bishops of Derry and Meath.

Bishop Donnelly attended the centenary of St Peter at

Rome, in June 1867; and was then created Assistant at the Pontifical Throne. He attended the Vatican Council in 1869-70, during its entire session.

Page 272, line 19. Add:

In 1668, James Killyne was Vicar General of Down.

Page 275, line 12. Add the following account of bishop Dorrien:—

Patrick Dorrien, son of Patrick Dorrien and his wife Rose Murphy, was born at Downpatrick, county Down, March 29, 1814. He received his classical education at the Academy of Rev. Dr James Nelson (Unitarian Clergyman), Downpatrick; and entered Maynooth College, August 23, 1833.

He was ordained Priest by archbishop Murray in Marlborough Street Cathedral, Dublin, on 23rd of September, 1837. He was a curate in Belfast, county Down, from 1837 to 1847; and was Parish Priest of Loughlin-island from 1847 to 1860.

His Brief for the bishopric of Gabala *in partibus* and the Coadjutorship of Down and Connor, *cum jure successionis*, was dated June 4, 1860. He was consecrated in St Malachy's church, Belfast, August 19, 1860, by the archbishop (Dr Dixon) of Armagh, the two assistant bishops being Dr Denvir, of Down and Connor, and Dr Mc Nally of Clogher, five other prelates being present. The bishop of Confert, Dr Derry, preached the consecration sermon.

Dr Dorrien has published some Pastoral Charges and several Sermons.

Page 287, line 28. Add the following particulars respecting bishop Conaty:—

Dr Nicholas Conaty, was born in 1820, of Catholic parents, namely John Conaty and his wife Honora Brady, in the parish of Kilmore. He was educated in Kilmore

Diocesan Seminary and in the Royal College of Maynooth. He received Priest's Orders in 1848, and was appointed Professor in Kilmore Diocesan Seminary, from which post he was transferred to the charge of the parish of Castle-
rahan in 1854.

He was consecrated in Kilmore Cathedral, Cavan, May 24, 1863, by Dr Dixon, Primate of All Ireland, assisted by Dr Brady, bishop of Perth, in Australia, and Dr Leahy, bishop of Dromore, all the other bishops of the province of Armagh being present.

Dr Conaty, (besides various pastorals etc.) is the author of a very useful controversial work entitled "The Catholic Church proved to be the Church of Christ, with an Anatomy of Protestantism." This work was published, in 1852, by James Duffy, in Dublin.

Page 296, line 7. Strike out the words:—"nephew to Dr Kieran, Primate of Ireland from 1866 to 1869", and insert "son of Nicholas Conroy by his wife Margaret Mac Guinness". After *line 20* add:—

Dr Conroy was ordained Priest by Cardinal Patrizi, in the Church of St John Lateran, Rome. He was Professor of Dogmatic Theology in All Hallows College, Dublin, from 1857 to 1866; and from 1866 to 1871 was Secretary to Cardinal Cullen and Professor of Dogmatic Theology in Holy Cross College, Clonliffe.

He was consecrated in St Mel's Cathedral, Longford, April 11, 1871, by His Eminence Cardinal Cullen, assisted by Primate Mc Gettigan and Dr Kelly, bishop of Derry.

Page 297, line 24. For "Thomas Bay" read "Thomas", and at line 26, for "Bai" read "Ba" (contraction for Bac-
calaurei)."

Page 305, line 10. Add:—"Bishop Blake died March 8, 1860".

Page 305, line 22. Add the following particulars respecting bishop Leahy:—

Dr John Pius Leahy, born in Cork city, July 25, 1802, was the son of Daniel Leahy, Esq. by his wife Jane O'Driscoll. He was educated in a Classical School in Cork, and at Bloomfield near Dublin.

He studied Philosophy and Theology at Corpo Santo, Lisbon, and in that place entered the Order of S^t Dominic on the 8th of September, 1817, and was professed September 9, 1818. In October, 1829, he was appointed Acting Rector of Corpo Santo, and he continued in that office until 1836. He was three times Prior of the Dominican Convent, Cork. He was elected Prior Provincial of the Irish Dominicans in June, 1848, and attended in that capacity the National Synod of Thurles in August, 1850.

His Brief to Aulon *in partibus* and the coadjutorship of Dromore, was dated July 14, 1854. His consecration was performed in S^t Mary's Cathedral, Cork, Oct., 1, 1854, by Dr Dixon, Primate of All Ireland, assisted by Dr Delany, bishop of Cork and Dr Kilduff, bishop of Ardagh. Archbishop (now Cardinal) Cullen, and Dr M^c Gettigan, then bishop of Raphoe, but now Primate of All Ireland, and the bishops of Cloyne; Ross; and the coadjutor bishop of Ardfert and Aghadoe were present.

Dr Leahy's Brief of appointment to the bishopric of Dromore, upon Dr Blake's resignation, was dated February 29, 1860, but before his arrival Dr Blake expired, his death happening on the night between the 7th and 8th of March 1860.

Dr Leahy published a small work on the Rosary, several Pastorals and Sermons, some articles in Magazines, and an article in the Dublin Review.

Page 314, line 10. Add the following particulars respecting bishop M^c Devitt:—

James M^c Devitt, son of M^r Daniel M^c Devitt, a merchant, by his wife Mary O'Donnell, was born in 1831 in Glenties, county Donegal, and received his education, primary and intermediate, at the principal schools in his native county which were open to Catholics.

He entered S^t Patrick's College, Maynooth, in March, 1850, and having completed the curriculum, he was elected a student on the Dunboyne Establishment, where he prosecuted for two additional years his studies in Theology, Ecclesiastical History, and Canon Law.

He was ordained Priest in Maynooth at Pentecost, 1859, and in the September following was appointed Professor of Mental Philosophy in the College of All Hallows, near Dublin, where he continued to lecture until he was promoted to the see of his native diocese.

He was consecrated in the Pro-Cathedral, Letterkenny, April 30, 1871, by D^r M^c Gettigan, Primate of All Ireland, assisted by D^r Kelly, bishop of Derry, and D^r Leahy, bishop of Dromore.

Page 323, line 5. Add the following particulars respecting bishop Kelly:—

D^r Francis Kelly, son of M^r Edward Kelly, by his wife Mary M^c Keayney, was born July 31, 1813, near Omagh in the parish of Drumragh, county Tyrone. After attending two classical schools for some time, he became a pupil of the Very Rev. F. M^c Hugh, P. P. Langfield, who had opened a select school at Drumquin, near Omagh. From this school he passed to Maynooth College, and at the end of his course was ordained Priest, June 13, 1840, by D^r Murray, archbishop of Dublin. After his ordination he was appointed to a curacy in his native parish of Drumragh, where he remained six years. In July, 1846

he was appointed by bishop Maginn to be one of the Professors in the Derry Seminary.

After Dr Maginn's death, in January, 1849, he was appointed bishop of Titopolis, coadjutor of bishop Mac Laughlin, (who had resigned in 1845), and Apostolic Administrator of Derry. His Briefs were dated August 8, 1849, and he was consecrated in Derry, October 21, 1849, by archbishop Mac Hale, of Tuam, assisted by Dr Cantwell, of Meath, and Dr Mac Nally, of Clogher.

Page 332. Dublin Diocese. The Wadding MSS, in St Isidore's, Rome, contain among other letters written to Luke Wadding, the following, dated January 4, 1629, but which is without signature:—

“Fa: in my former letter of the 28th or 29th of December, I did certify you of the proceedings of the mayor and (protestant) Lord archbishop, (Dr Bulkeley), which if you have not received, the manner was this, viz: — the Mayor, accompanied with the Lord archbishop, the recorder, Mr Johnes (or Jehans), and Mr Hely, aldermen, with the Sheriff Foster, Captain Carey and his soldiers, came about eleven of the clock into the chapel, the doors being first broken. Upon this, the chapel being full and they ready to go to mass, on their coming in, the people were in act to pray: with that the Mayor had the pictures pulled down and the Lord archbishop pulled down the pulpit, the soldiers and the people were by the yeres (ears) one with another, and the pictures were all broken and defaced, and they took within five sets of vestments and one chalice. There was two of the younger friars taken and put in the custody of Bentley the pursuivant (Edward and one Barnewell), and they were rescued by the women. The mayor and the bishop coming from the friars'house, the country folk and some other children and servants pursued

them, casting stones and the dirt of the kennel after them, and pursued them untill they were forced to go into Friar Esmond's house in Skinners Roe, and there stayed until the justices came from church. The Justices and the Council sat, and sent presently a proclamation that not wane (one), neither their children nor servants should go about or stir out of doors. This being done, on Saturday and Sunday they said nothing. Monday morning all the Catholic aldermen were sent for to the Council table, and then examined by poll: whereof I was the second man examined; which I will forbear to write of, being too long to relate. But after we were examined, each of us was confined in a secret place apart, and after all being examined, my brother James, Mr Former, Mr Edward and Rob^t Arthure, and Mr Russell of Lecale, were committed to the Castle, and Mr Walter Usher and myself left free. Tuesday following, Mr Gooding, Mr Mapas, and Mr Steaphens (Stephens), were examined, and Mr Gooding committed to the Marshalsea, Mr Steaphens to the Castle, and Mr Mapas to S^r Tadie Duffe's house, in regard of his sickness. Wednesday, the widow Nugent in Wine-tavern street was committed, with many others. And all the constables of Cook street, Corn Market and High street committed, and they are all at this present in prison. You desire to know whether this act was by direction out of England. No, it was by direction at Council table here, and, as we conjectured, it was done of purpose to draw the soldiers on the City: for we said out that we would not give the soldiers lodging, nor fire and candlelight, and now have we two companies both forced on us (whereof we are constrained to pay in money 110^{li} ster. for this three months past). We were on sending of an agent for England, and had provided 200^{li} ster. for him and he was

to go away the Monday before Christmas. And the Justice hearing thereof had sent for the Mayor, and after communication with the Justice, the Mayor would suffer no agent to go. So as after we had made the instructions and fitted all things with the consent of the Mayor, Recorder, all the aldermen and commons, we were dashed. So, as you may perceive, it was a plot to dash our agent and to draw the soldiers on us. Fa: Raly and the friar hath preferred a petition to the Lord Justice and Council, declaring their innocency, and that the Mayor hath not done as he ought to have done, and doth desire that he might be sent for to discharge himself and the city, and this day is expected he shall be sent for, or answer on his petition for all the religious houses in Dublin. There is nothing done to them, but the religious men are dispersed in the City, and nothing said or done to their houses. You may do well to be on your guard for your house, but I assure you from anything I can hear, there is no direction out of England for what is done unto us at Dublin.

Sr Godfrey Hamilton (ancestor of the Duke of Abercorn) is restrained here in Dublin, and cannot go to his Lady. And they give out that it is by a letter, written by the (protestant) bishop of Derry, (Dr Downham), showing that he is the only man that relieves the Scotchmen that are Catholics that comes out of Scotland being banished there, and that all his quarter of the country are Catholics and that the bishop hath no power over them. I received the 4th 12th, and I will perform the contents of your letter. I do give you many thanks for your care of me and my people. I pray God send them well home. I did rather expect them from Bords (Bordeaux) this last

Christmas than to have heard of their being in Famoeth (Falmouth) so long (God be blessed for all). Richard Sedgrave, who was in England, f'mons (Fitz simon's) my neighbour's husband, was drowned at Bumaris (Beaumaris) in Wales, so the suit is ended and the poor woman's undone. And this being all at present, with my love to yourself, Fa: James, Fa: Nicholas, and all the rest of your good people, praying the Almighty to send us patience, I rest this 4th of January, 1629. Burn this letter and the other I sent you formerly, and so God send us all a good year."

Another letter from Dublin, dated January 6, 1630, and written by "J. R. Turner" to "my dear good Father and most loving cousin" Luke Wadding, gives this account of the occurrence above related:—

"Our Oratories begun again to be opened, and on y^e last term before Xmas there was great resort to y^e Friars in Cook Street, for y^t we held ourselves out of danger of y^e last proclamation, but upon St Steavens day last, it befel y^t y^e pseudo-archbishop of Dublin and y^e Mayor, a great pruritan (sic), went with soldiers to y^e said friar's house about noon of y^e day, and there defaced the altar and oratory, and were leading away two Friars which they took. Y^e devout women, which were in y^e oratory, together with young men that came to y^e crie, did so play on y^e Mayor and archbishop and their men, with stones and clubs, that they were forced to take horse, and some persons were hurt. Some Catholick Aldermen who were not at all in y^e streets, but only in their own house, because they got not out to rescue the Mayor, be put in prison. I know not what will be y^e issue. Some of our Catholicks be gone with speed to England. I do hope that they will be able to divert the King's indignation."

Wadding MSS.

Page 355 line 6. Add the following:—

According to the Augustinian Annalists, Dr Forstal was an Irishman who studied in the College of St Gabriel, in Valladolid in Spain, and having finished his Theological course in 1648, joined the Austrian Province of the Augustinians and in 1653 became Regent of Studies at Gratz. He took the degree of Doctor of Theology in the University of Vienna in 1655, and then went as Professor of Theology to a convent of the Præmonstrants at Zabr-dovich in Moravia. He returned to Vienna and was made Provincial of the Augustinians in Austria in the year 1659. He went to Ireland in 1672, became bishop of Kildare in 1677, and died in prison in Dublin in 1683.

Page 359, line 29, Add:—

Dr James Walshe, son of Philip Walshe and his wife Mary Walshe neè Doyle, was born at New Ross, county Wexford, June 30, 1803. He was educated, firstly at a Commercial and Classical school in New Ross, next at St Peter's College, Wexford, and afterwards at St Patrick's Ecclesiastical College, Carlow.

He was ordained Priest at Pentecost, 1830, and was appointed successively, Professor of Humanities, of Moral Philosophy, and Theology, in Carlow College. He was afterwards made curate and administrator of the parish of Carlow, and Secretary to the bishop (Dr Healy) of Kildare and Leighlin. Dr Walshe became Vice President and Professor of Greek and Sacred Scripture in Carlow College, of which he was appointed President in 1850.

He was consecrated on Low Sunday, 1856, in Carlow Cathedral, by Archbishop, now Cardinal, Cullen, assisted by Dr Walshe, bishop of Ossory, and Dr Murphy, bishop of Ferns. The bishops of Limerick, Waterford, Cloyne and Bombay were present.

After some years Dr Walshe, on account of declining strength, petitioned the Holy See to grant him a coadjutor. The first petition having failed, Dr Walshe renewed his request, and Dr James Lynch was appointed to be his coadjutor in 1869.

Page 360, line 6. Add the following particulars respecting bishop Lynch:—

Dr James Lynch, son of Joseph Lynch M. D., by his wife Mary Anne Scurlog, was born in Dublin in 1807, and was educated firstly at the Jesuits' College, Clongowes Wood, then at the College of Surgeons, Dublin, and finally at St Patrick's College, Maynooth.

At the close of his studies in Maynooth, he was ordained Priest in June, 1833, and joined a number of Priests who introduced into Ireland the Congregation of the Mission. He was Vice-President of the College at Castleknock, belonging to the Congregation of the Mission of Saint Vincent de Paul, until in October, 1858, he was appointed Rector of the Irish Ecclesiastical College in Paris. He held this latter appointment until November 1866, when he was made bishop of Arcadiopolis *in partibus* and coadjutor to the Vicar Apostolic of the Western District of Scotland. He was consecrated Nov. 4, 1866, by Dr Keane, bishop of Cloyne, assisted by Dr Gillooly, bishop of Elphin, and Dr O'Hea, bishop of Ross.

In April, 1869, when Dr Walshe petitioned the Holy See for leave to retire from the cares of his bishopric, the Propaganda elected Dr Lynch to be coadjutor of Kildare, *cum jure successionis*. The Pope gave his assent on the 4th of April, 1869, at the same time relieving Dr Lynch from his Scotch Vicariate. The Propaganda "expedited" this appointment on the 5th of April, 1869.

Page 365. David Rothe. A petition (dated February

9, 1629) for more bishops in Ireland, is signed by David, bishop of Ossory; John, bishop of Ferns; Thomas, Archbishop of Cashel; Gulielmus, bishop of Cork and Cloyne; Richard, bishop of Limerick; Mauricius, bishop of Emly; and Fr. Patricius, bishop of Waterford and Lismore. *Wadding MSS.*

Page 376. A letter, dated from Paris, October 20, 1628, and written by John Roche, bishop of Ferns, to Father Luke Wadding, Guardian of S^t Isidore, contains the following passages:—

“The letters from London do bring word that in the sessions of August two Jesuits were put to death, one in Chester, the other in Lincoln, and two Laymen, for persuading others to become Catholics. We did not think that the proclamation, which issued on the complaints of the puritans in parliament against Catholics, should be put in execution, but we see that the reasons which moved the King to make the proclamation, viz to satisfy the greedy peevishness of puritans, made him also give way to the execution. Buckingham must have had his part in their execution by consenting to it, for he was killed but in September, and who knoweth but that he paid for it as for his other crimes.” He then mentions the arrival of the archbishop of Cashel, D^r Walsh, “bound for his country” and says that “he broke off with his Polanders in Amsterdam” etc. *Wadding MSS.*

Page 382, line 20. Add the following particulars respecting bishop Murphy:—

D^r Miles, or Miletius, Murphy was born in 1787, in Oulart, near Gorey, county Wexford. He was educated at Maynooth, and for many years was President of the Wexford College. He was P. P. of Tintern, and afterwards of Wexford. He was more than once recommended for a

bishopric in Ireland to the Holy See, and Bulls were sent to him for the See of Ossory, which he declined.

He was consecrated for Ferns, March 10, 1850.

D^r Murphy died August 13, 1856.

Page 383, line 17. Add:—

1876. **Michael Warren.** After the death of D^r Furlong, the Propaganda, on the 1st of February, 1876, elected for his successor the Very Reverend Michael Warren, Priest of the Congregation of the Missions, Enniscorthy. This appointment received the assent of the Holy Father, February 13, and the Brief was dated March 14, 1876. It was sent on the 28th of March to His Eminence Cardinal Cullen, for transmission to D^r Warren.

VOLUME II.

Page 32, line 14. Add:—

D^r Thomas Croke was born near Mallow, county Cork, May 19, 1824. His father William Croke was a Catholic, but his mother, Isabella Plummer, belonged to a Protestant family of that name, and continued a Protestant until about four years before her death.

He entered the Irish College, Paris, at the age of fifteen years, and passed for Logic, and removed from Paris in the early part of the year 1845, to become Professor of Rhetoric and Mathematics in the "Collège Episcopal de Merun," near Courtrai in Belgium. In November, 1845, he went to the Irish College, Rome. He took his degree of D.D. in the Roman College and was ordained Priest May 28, 1847.

He was Professor of Rhetoric in Carlow College; and Professor of Dogmatic Theology in the Irish College, Paris. He afterwards served on the Mission in Ireland for about six years. For eight years he was President of St Coleman's College, Fermoy; and for four years he was Parish Priest of Doneraile.

Page 52, line 22. Add:—

D^r George Butler, son of George Butler, Esq., by his wife Mary Kilbride, was born in Limerick city, February 13, 1815.

He was educated, first by private tutors at home until his 14th year; then at the Diocesan Academy in Limerick, and lastly at Maynooth College, which he entered in February, 1832. He received Priest's orders November 26, 1838, at Maynooth, and his first mission was Trinidad, West Indies, where he remained two years. He was recalled to Ireland by the late Bishop Ryan and was appointed curate of St Patrick's, Limerick. He removed to St John's in 1844, and to St Michael's in 1845. He was promoted to be Parish Priest of St Mary's and Dean of Limerick in September, 1857.

His Brief for the coadjutorship of Limerick, *cum jure successionis*, was dated June 18, 1861. He was consecrated at St John's (the Cathedral) July 25, 1861, by D^r Leahy, archbishop of Cashel, assisted by D^r Keane, bishop of Cloyne, and D^r Flannery, bishop of Killaloe. The archbishop of Dublin and the bishops of Clogher, Elphin, Galway, Ross, Hyderabad and Bombay, were present.

Page 63, line 27. Add:—

David Moriarty, son of David Moriarty Esq^{re} by his wife Bridget Stokes, was born at Derryvrin, Parish of Kilcarah, county Kerry, on the 18th of August, 1814.

He was educated at home by private tutors; at Bou-

logne-sur-mer in the Institution Haffreingue; and he studied in Maynooth from 1831 to 1839.

He was ordained Priest by archbishop Murray in the Pro-Cathedral, Dublin, April 25, 1839, and was immediately appointed Vice-Rector and Professor of Sacred Scripture in the Irish College, Paris. In 1844 Dr Moriarty joined the Staff of the Foreign Missionary College, All Hallows, Drumcondra, Dublin, and he was elected President of that institution, on the death of the founder, the Rev. John Hand.

Dr Moriarty, whose Briefs as bishop of Antigone *in partibus*, and coadjutor to Dr Egan, "Episcopo Kerriensi", were dated March 8, 1854, was consecrated by archbishop Cullen in the Pro-Cathedral, Dublin, April 25, 1854, the bishops, of Limerick and Cloyne, assisting.

The present Cathedral of the United dioceses of Ardferf and Aghadoe, was canonically erected by Brief, dated May 18, 1858. It is situated in Killarney, within the parish of Aghadoe.

In "Men of the Time", for 1872, page 696, is the following passage:—"Bishop Moriarty has published numerous pastoral letters and sermons, some of which attracted in a remarkable degree the attention of the public. He has uniformly discountenanced all treasonable movements in Ireland, vigorously denounced the Fenian brotherhood, and more recently (Jan., 1872) has opposed the 'Home Rule' party."

Page 71, line 14. Insert:—

Dr Comerford was consecrated at Rome by Cardinal Bentivoglio, March 18, 1629, in the church of St Sylvester on the Quirinal.

He was born in Waterford of Catholic parents, and was descended on the father's side from the Quemerfords,

or Comerfords, and from the Walshes. By his mother's side he claimed descent from the Whites and the Butlers. He is said to have been a man of great stature, eloquence and suavity. He studied literature at Bordeaux, and philosophy at Lisbon, in which latter city he joined the Augustinian order. At Coimbra he studied Theology. He was sent to the Tertiary islands. He was a poet and orator. At Florence he obtained the degree of Doctor in Theology. He was Secretary to the Provincial of his Order in Portugal and Councillor for the Tertiary islands. In 1618 he taught Philosophy in Brussels. Afterwards he was Definitor and Procurator of his Order in Rome. By Paul V he was sent to Ireland as Perpetual Prior of Kells. He attended the Synod of Waterford, over which Rinuccini presided, and in which the conditions of peace proposed by Ormond were condemned. He went into exile in France in 1649.

Page 105, line 29. Add:—

Dr John Mac Carthy, son of Callaghan Mac Carthy Esq., by his wife Anne Bennet, was born in Fermoy June 20, 1815. He received his early education at a school in Fermoy, established by the curate, the Rev. James Fitzpatrick, afterwards Parish Priest of Castletownroche, who was the first person in that district who attempted to supply the want of a better class of schools for the education of Catholic children. Leaving the Fermoy school at an early age, Dr Mac Carthy pursued his classical studies at the endowed school of Clonakilty, and subsequently at a Catholic school in Kinsale.

He entered St Patrick's College, Maynooth, in 1835, and remained there until his ordination as Priest in 1842, having spent one year on the Dunboyne Establishment. His first appointment was to the curacy of Kilmeen, Ross,

from whence he was transferred to Mallow, as curate to the Rev. Denis Collins, and afterwards to his brother the Rev. Justin Mac Carthy. Upon his brother's death in March, 1863, he was made Parish Priest of Mallow, where he gained the good will of all the inhabitants, Protestants as well as Catholics.

His Brief for the Bishopric of Cloyne was dated September 1, 1874, and his consecration was performed in the parochial church of Fermoy.

Page 183, line 3. Add:—

Dr Hugh Conway was born February 2, 1816, in the parish of Ballycroy, county Mayo. His parents' names were James Conway and Mary Conway, the name of his mother's family being also Conway.

He was educated at Ballina until the year 1834, when he entered (for Rhetoric) the Royal College of St Patrick's, Maynooth, and continued there eight years, two of them on the Dunboyne Establishment.

He was ordained Priest, in 1842, for the mission in Killala diocese, and after some time passed in one of the rural parishes was placed in the town of Ballina, where he remained until he was promoted in 1849 to be Parish Priest of Dromard and Skreen.

Page 215. John De Burgo. On the 9th of August, 1629, the archbishop of Tuam, Dr Conry, wrote from Madrid to "Cardinali Ludovisio, protectori Hiberniæ", concerning the want of suffragan bishops in Connaught, and sent "Francis a S^{ta} Maria", to urge the appointment to Clonfert see of "Dⁿⁱ Jois de Burgo, S. Theol. Doctoris", sometime Vic. Gen. of that diocese. *Wadding MSS.*

Page 223, line 17, Add:—

Dr Patrick Duggan, son of John Duggan, by his wife Penelope Canavan, was born November 10, 1813, at Mu-

sicfield, county Galway, and was educated at St Jarlath's College, Tuam, and St Patrick's College, Maynooth. He was ordained Priest June 5, 1841, and was appointed Missionary Curate of Cummer, in Tuam diocese, of which place he was afterwards made Parish Priest.

He was consecrated in Galway, January 14, 1872, by Dr Mc Evilly, bishop of Galway, assisted by Dr Gillooly, bishop of Elphin; Dr Butler, bishop of Limerick; Dr Conaty, bishop of Kilmore; Dr Nulty, bishop of Meath; Dr Mc Cormick, coadjutor bishop of Achonry and Dr Conway, Coadjutor bishop of Killala.

Dr Duggan has published various Pastorals, some of which were directed against secular education and against intemperance, and contained exhortations to prayers for the Holy Father during his afflictions and sufferings.

Dr Duggan was exposed to a State prosecution, on the report of Mr Justice Keogh, for denunciatory language, alleged to have been used by the bishop during a Galway election. After vexatious delays and protractions, the case was tried before Chief Justice Whiteside, in the Court of Queen's Bench, in Dublin. Mr Butt was the leading Counsel for the bishop, and after a patient hearing by a mixed Jury, composed of Protestants and Catholics, Dr Duggan was unanimously acquitted.

Page 317, line 31. For "Armachana" read "Eboracen."

CONTENTS OF VOLUME II.

Ireland

Bishops of:—	ACHADEN. SEE ACHONRY.	
„	ACHADEO. SEE ARDFERT AND AGHADOE.	
„	ACHONRY	Pages, 183—195
„	ALADEN. SEE KILLALA.	
„	ARDFERT AND AGHADOE	„ 52—63
„	CASHEL.	„ 3—32
„	CLONEN. SEE CLOYNE.	
„	CLONFERT.	„ 210—223
„	CLOYNE.	„ 99—105
„	CLOYNE AND ROSS	„ 99—102
„	CORK	„ 78—98
„	CORK AND CLOYNE	„ 79—94
„	DUACEN. SEE KILMACDUAGH.	
„	ELPHIN.	„ 195—209
„	EMLY	„ 32—39
„	ENAGHDUNE	„ 150—153
„	FINABOREN. SEE KILFENORA.	
„	GALWAY	„ 223—236
„	IMELACENSIS. SEE EMLY.	
„	KILFENORA	„ 125—128
„	KILLALA	„ 170—185
„	KILLALOE	„ 115—125
„	KILMACDUAGH	„ 157—170
„	KILMACDUAGH AND KILFENORA	„ 167—170
„	LISMORE. SEE WATERFORD AND LISMORE.	
„	LIMERICK	Pages, 39—52
„	MAGIONEN. SEE MAYO.	
„	MAYO	„ 153—156
„	ROSS	„ 106—114
„	TUAM	„ 128—150
„	WATERFORD AND LISMORE	„ 64—78
MONASTERIES.		„ 237—248
<hr/>		
CONSISTORIALIA		„ 251—360
ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS		„ 359—379
INDEX.		

INDEX.

The Roman Numerals refer to the Volumes, and the Arabics to the Pages.

A

ABERCORN, DUKE OF. I. 207.
II. 369.
ABERCRUMBY, JAMES. I. 208.
„ RICHARD. I. 189.
ABRAHAM, WILLIAM. II. 76.
ADRIAN, CARDINAL. I. 54. II.
259. 260.
AEGAN, EUGENE. II. 54.
AISCOUGH, WILLIAM. I. 30.
ALBANUS, FRATER. I. 26.
ALBANY, DUKE OF. II. 262. 264.
269.
„ FINLAY DE. I. 159.
ALCIATUS, CARDINAL, Protector
of Ireland. II. 338.
ALCOCK, JOHN. I. 16. 48. 67.
ALDRICH, ROBERT. I. 104.
ALEN, JOHN. I. 326.
ALLEN, CARDINAL. II. 339. 340.
ALNWICK, WILLIAM. I. 22. 43.
ALTERIUS, CARDINAL DE, Pro-
tector of Ireland. II. 358.

ANCHIR, MICHAEL. I. 162.
ANDREW. I. 107.
„ I. 150.
„ I. 251.
ANGUS. I. 162. XXII.
ARCHDEACON, NICHOLAS Jo-
SEPH. II. 168.
ARCHDEKEN, PETER. II. 179.
ARCHER, D.^r BARTHOLOMEW. II.
352. 353.
„ LUKE. II. 24.
ARMSTRONG, JOHN. I. 274.
ARNOT, DAVID. I. 158. 169.
ARTHUR, JAMES. II. 45.
„ RICHARD. II. 45.
„ THOMAS. II. 40.
ARUNDEL, JOHN. I. 63.
„ JOHN. I. 28. 41.
„ THOMAS. I. 2.
ASHBY, NICHOLAS. I. 78.
ASHROE. I. 311.
ASKIN, SIR JAMES. I. 311.
ATHEQUA, GEORGE DE. I. 79.
ATWATER, WILLIAM. I. 23.
AUDLEY, EDMUND. I. 31. 54. 67.

AUSTIN, THOMAS. I. 367.
 AVORY, DIONYSIUS. I. 335.

B

BABINGE, JOHN. II. 128.
 BAINBRIDGE, CARDINAL CHRISTOPHER. I. 91. 97. II. 257.
 BALE, JOHN. I. 362.
 BALFOUR, JOHN. I. 138.
 BALL, NICHOLAS. II. 32.
 BALTINGLAS, VISCOUNT. II. 15. 17.
 BAPTIST, JOHN. I. 299.
 BARNEWELL, CHRISTOPHER. II. 13. 15.
 BARON, MILO, ALIAS FITZGERALD. I. 362.
 BARON, OR FITZGERALD, ROLAND. II. 5.
 BARONS, WILLIAM. I. 10.
 BARRET, RICHARD. II. 173.
 „ THOMAS. II. 152.
 „ WILLIAM. I. 349.
 BARROW, WILLIAM. I. 80. 101.
 BARRY, JAMES. II. 238.
 „ JOHN. II. 238.
 „ RAYMOND. II. 237.
 „ ROBERT. II. 112.
 „ ROBERT. II. 91. 345. 351.
 „ THOMAS. I. 361.
 BATERLEY OR BARLEY, JOHN. II. 129.
 BAYN, RALPH. I. 28.
 BEATON, CARDINAL DAVID. I. 125. 165.
 „ GEORGE. I. 195.
 „ JAMES. I. 124. 154. 165. 178.

BEATON, JAMES. I. 156. 165. 195.
 BEAUCHAMP, RICHARD. I. 30. 53.
 BECKINGTON, THOMAS. I. 35.
 BEL, BERNARD. I. 198.
 „ JOHN. II. 154.
 BELL, RICHARD. I. 102.
 „ THOMAS. I. 112.
 BELLENDEN, ROBERT. I. 182.
 BELLERE, PAUL. II. 73.
 BELLEW, DOMINIC. II. 181.
 BELMER, RICHARD. II. 183.
 BENET, JOHN. II. 84.
 BENSTON, JOHN. I. 150.
 BERE, JOHN DE LA. I. 74.
 BERMINGHAM, JOHN. II. 129.
 BERNARD. II. 183. 185.
 BETON, WILLIAM. I. 185.
 BIFORT, LEWIS. I. 80. 143.
 BIRKHEAD, EDMUND. I. 85.
 BLACADER, ADAM. I. 176.
 „ ROBERT. I. 191.
 BLACDEN OR BLAKEDON, JAMES. II. 184. I. 81.
 BLAKADER, ROBERT. I. 197.
 BLAKE, ANTHONY. I. 231. 295.
 „ MICHAEL. I. 305. II. 364.
 „ WALTER. I. 245. II. 191.
 BLAKEDON, JAMES. I. 81. II. 184.
 BLOPWICK, OR BLOXVORCH, JOHN. II. 106.
 BLYTH, GEOFFRY. I. 28.
 „ JOHN. I. 31.
 „ ROBERT. I. 262.
 BODKIN, CHRISTOPHER. II. 158. 132. 133.
 BOLCOMP, JOHN. II. 67.
 BOLE, JOHN. I. 215.
 BONERE, JOHN. II. 150.

- BONNER, EDMUND. I. 40.
 BOOTH, CHARLES. I. 54.
 „ JOHN. I. 39.
 „ LAURENCE. I. 90. 95.
 „ WILLIAM. I. 27. 89.
 BORIM, MAURITIUS. II. 407.
 BOTHWELL, ADAM. I. 152.
 BOTHWELL, EARL OF. I. 209.
 „ RICHARD DE. I. 177.
 BOUCHIER, THOMAS. I. 3. 15. 47.
 BOULERS, REGINALD. I. 27. 53.
 BOURNE, GILBERT. I. 38.
 BOWET, HENRY. I. 88.
 BOXALL, DEAN. II. 323.
 BRADLEY, PATRICK. I. 321.
 „ THOMAS. I. 298.
 BRADY, BERNARD. I. 284.
 „ JAMES. I. 284.
 „ JAMES. I. 295.
 „ NICHOLAS. I. 277.
 „ PATRICK. I. 304.
 „ RICHARD. I. 280. 291.
 „ THOMAS. I. 278.
 BRAN, GEORGE. I. 298. XXVI.
 II. 197.
 BRAY, THOMAS. II. 29.
 BRENNAN, JOHN. II. 26. 72.
 BRENDON, OR PRENDON, DAVID.
 I. 244.
 BRETT, JOHN. II. 179. 206.
 BRID, THOMAS. II. 66.
 BRIN, PATRICK. I. 273.
 BRISTOL, EARL OF. I. 313.
 BRITTE, JOHN. II. 150.
 BROOKS, JAMES. I. 72.
 BROWN, JAMES. I. 287.
 „ JOHN. I. 198.
 BROWN, THOMAS. I. 44. 66.
 BROWNE, EUSTACE. II. 121.
 „ GEORGE. I. 327.
 „ GEORGE JOSEPH
 PLUNKET. II. 208. 231.
 „ NICHOLAS. II. 55.
 BRULLAUGHAN, JOHN. I. 321.
 „ PATRICK. I. 321.
 BRUODER, GYLDAM. II. 217.
 BUBWITH, NICHOLAS. I. 34.
 BUCLAMANT, JOHN DE. II. 185.
 BULKELEY D.^r II. 367.
 BULLOCK, JOHN. I. 143. II. 360.
 BUON SUCCESSO CONVENT. II. 57.
 BURGAT, WILLIAM. II. 25.
 BURGH, RICHARD. I. 111.
 BURGHERL, JOHN. I. 106.
 BURGO, DAVID DE. II. 211.
 „ DOMINIC DE. II. 202.
 „ FRANCIS DE. II. 146. 166.
 „ HENRY DE. II. 152.
 „ HUGO DE. II. 161. 344.
 „ JOHN DE. I. 335. II. 25.
 „ JOHN DE. II. 120.
 „ JOHN DE. II. 177.
 „ JOHN DE. II. 130. 143.
 „ JOHN DE. II. 215. 344.
 378.
 „ MILER DE. II. 241.
 „ RAYMUND DE. II. 35.
 „ ROLAND DE. II. 200. 212.
 „ THOMAS DE. II. 33.
 „ THOMAS DE. I. 368.
 „ THOMAS DE. II. 241. 247.
 „ THOMAS DE. II. 210.
 BURGUNDUS, PETRUS. II. 131.
 BURKE, EDMUND. II. 206.

BURKE, MARTIN. II. 166.
 „ PATRICK. II. 208.
 BURNET, JOHN. I. 206.
 BURTON, THOMAS. I. 107.
 BUTHER, JAMES. I. 192.
 BUTLER, CHRISTOPHER. II. 28.
 „ GEORGE. II. 52. 375.
 „ EDMUND. II. 4.
 „ JAMES (I.) II. 29.
 „ JAMES (II.) II. 29.
 „ JOHN. II. 51.
 „ JOHN. II. 95.
 „ PERSE. II. 13.
 BYRNE, EDMOND. I. 340.

C

CAIRNCROSS, ROBERT. I. 145
 183.
 CALAGAN, D.^r II. 91.
 CAMERA, THOMAS DE. I. 207.
 CAMERON, JOHN. I. 153.
 CAMPANIA, MARTIN. II. 154.
 CAMPEGIO, LORENZO. I. 32. II.
 259. 260. 269.
 CAMPBELL, ANDREW. I. 286.
 CANT, PATRICK. II. 80.
 CANTERBURY, SHRINE OF S^t
 THOMAS OF. II. 281.
 CANTWELL, JOHN. I. 243.
 „ JOHN. II. 3
 „ OLIVER. I. 362.
 „ RICHARD. II. 66.
 CARCAN, MAURITIUS. I. 335. II.
 190.
 CARMIELE, WILLIAM DE. I. 185.
 CARPENTER, JOHN. I. 47.
 „ JOHN. I. 341.

CARRIAGES, USE OF. II. 326.
 CASE, JOHN. II. 175.
 CASEY, WILLIAM. II. 42.
 CASTELLO, HADRIAN DE. I. 37.
 54. II. 259. 260.
 CATTERICK, JOHN. I. 26. 39. 73.
 CAUERIS, ANDREW. I. 197.
 CAULFIELD, JAMES. I. 384.
 CAVENAGH, MAURICE. I. 386.
 CELY, JOHN. I. 260.
 CHADWORTH, JOHN. I. 22.
 CHAMBER, JOHN. I. 70.
 CHANDLER, JOHN. I. 29.
 CHARLES II. I. 228. 336. 337.
 CHEEVERS, AUGUSTINE. I. 242.
 294.
 CHERITON, THOMAS. I. 81.
 CHETAM, THOMAS. I. 114.
 CHICHELEY, HENRY. I. 2.
 CHIRBURY, DAVID OF. I. 298.
 CHISHOLM, JAMES. I. 140.
 „ WILLIAM. I. 140.
 „ WILLIAM. I. 140.
 II. 329.
 CHOURLES, JOHN DE. I. 297.
 CHRADRAN, MAGON. II. 183.
 CHRICHTON. SEE CRICHTON.
 CHRISTOPHERI, THOMAS WAWIM,
 ALS. I. 193.
 CHRISTOPHERSON, JOHN. I. 64.
 CLANMALURE, VISCOUNT. I. 390.
 CLANRICKARD, MARQUESS OF. II.
 144. 219.
 CLENOCK, MAURICE. I. 87. II.
 324. 325.
 CLERAGH, MUREDACH. II. 170.
 CLERCK, JOHN. I. 38. II. 267. 268.
 CLERK, THOMAS. II. 172.

- CLIDEROW, JOHN. I. 80.
 CLIFFORD, RICHARD. I. 6.
 CLONIN, NEHEMIAH. I. 251.
 CLOPHAN, EUGENE. I. 318. 335.
 CLOSE, NICHOLAS. I. 27. 401.
 COATES, GEORGE. I. 105.
 COCKBURN, ROBERT. I. 129. 144.
 COEN, THOMAS. II. 222.
 COGHLAN, JAMES. II. 221.
 „ TERENCE. II. 361.
 „ THADY. I. 250.
 COGLY, QUINTIN. I. 299.
 COLBY, THOMAS. II. 65. 195.
 COLE, HENRY. II. 323.
 COLLINS, DENIS. II. 378.
 „ MICHAEL. II. 401.
 COLQUHOUN, ROBERT. I. 160.
 COLTON, JOHN. I. 213.
 COLVILLE, JOHN. I. 172.
 „ WILLIAM. I. 171.
 COMERFORD, EDMUND. I. 373.
 „ EDWARD. II. 26.
 „ PATRICK. II. 70.
 376.
 COMFORT, PATRICK. II. 342.
 COMIN, NICHOLAS. I. 373. II. 67.
 CONALD, RICHARD. II. 54. 57. 58.
 CONATY, NICHOLAS. I. 287. II.
 363.
 CONCANEN, RICHARD LUKE I.
 231. II. 168.
 CONNESBURGH, EDMUND. I. 215.
 CONROY, GEORGE. I. 296. II. 364.
 CONRY, FLORENCE. II. 138.
 „ JOHN. II. 206.
 CONTARINI, CARDINAL GASPAR.
 I. 32.
 CONWAY, DENIS. II. 51.
 CONWAY, HUGH. II. 182. 378.
 „ NEAL. I. 320.
 CONWELL, EUGENE. I. 319.
 CONYNGHAM. WILLIAM. I. 161.
 COOK STREET FRIARY. II. 370.
 COPINGER, WILLIAM. II. 100.
 CORCORAN, MICHAEL. I. 358.
 CORMACK. I. 289.
 „ II. 186.
 CORNELIUS. I. 306.
 „ II. 129.
 „ II. 158.
 „ II. 197.
 CORNETO, CARDINAL HADRIAN
 DE. I. 37. II. 259. 260.
 COSTELLOE, THOMAS. II. 222.
 COURCEY, EDMUND. II. 108.
 COURSEY, EDMUND. I. 250.
 COURTENAY, PETER. I. 12. 40.
 „ RICHARD. I. 43.
 COYLE, ANTHONY. I. 312.
 CRAMBE, JOHN. I. 207.
 CRANLEY, THOMAS. I. 324.
 CRANMER, THOMAS. I. 3. II. 277.
 278. 318-321.
 CRAWFORD, ARCHIBALD. I. 181.
 CREAGH, DAVID. II. 3.
 „ DERMOD. II. 88.
 „ PETER. II. 74. 91.
 „ PETER. I. 338.
 „ WILLIAM. II. 40.
 „ RICHARD. I. 220. II.
 336.
 CREAN, ANDREW. II. 136. 200.
 CRENACH, JOHN. I. 137. 147.
 CRICHTON, GEORGE. I. 130. 182.
 „ HENRY. I. 177. 205.
 „ ROBERT. I. 132.

CROKE, THOMAS. II. 31. 374.
 CROLLY, PHILIP. I. 256.
 CROLY, WILLIAM. I. 232. 274.
 CROMER, GEORGE. I. 216.
 CROTTY, BARTHOLOMEW. II. 101.
 CROYSET, DANIEL. I. 201.
 CRUISE, JOHN. I. 295.
 CULENAN, OR O'CULLENEN, GE-
 LASIUS. I. 311.
 „ JAMES. I. 311.
 „ JOHN. I. 309.
 CULIN, PATRICK. I. 251. II. 258.
 CULLEN, PAUL. I. 232. 345.
 CULROSS, WILLIAM. I. 193.
 CUNN, ALEN DE. I. 167.
 CURKE, JOHN. I. 214.
 CUREYN, JAMES. II. 116.
 CURTIS, PATRICK. I. 231.
 CURWIN, HUGH. I. 327.
 CUSACK, JAMES. I. 240.

D

DALTON, WILLIAM. I. 366.
 DALY. SEE O'DALY.
 DANDELYON, MARCELLUS. I. 118.
 DANTSEY, EDWARD. I. 233.
 DARCY, OLIVER. I. 300. II. 345.
 351.
 DAVID. I. 119.
 „ I. 227.
 „ I. 349.
 DAY, GEORGE. I. 63.
 DEACON, MICHAEL. I. 84.
 DEAN, HENRY. I. 3. 31. 82.
 DEASE, OLIVER. I. 239. 335.
 „ THOMAS. I. 238. II. 352.
 DE BURGO, SEE BURGO.

DEER, ANDREW DE. I. 172.
 DELANY, DANIEL. I. 357.
 „ WILLIAM. II. 98.
 DE LA POER, PETER. I. 375.
 „ ROBERT. II. 66.
 DELVIN, BARON OF. I. 238.
 DEMPSY, EDMUND. I. 390.
 „ JAMES. I. 332.
 „ JAMES. I. 336.
 „ JAMES. I. 354.
 „ JAMES. II. 349.
 „ JOHN. I. 355.
 „ „ I. 392.
 „ PATRICK. I. 354.
 „ TERENCE. I. 390.
 DENVIR, CORNELIUS. I. 275.
 DEPING OR DE PING, JOHN. II. 64.
 DERMITIUS. I. 384.
 „ II. 243.
 DERRY, EDMUND. I. 304.
 „ JOHN. II. 222.
 DESMOND, EARL OF. II. 17. 88.
 DEVEREUX, ALEXANDER. I. 374.
 DILLON, GEORGE. II. 202. 345.
 „ EDWARD. II. 148. 168.
 „ JAMES. I. 286. 313.
 „ LUDOVICUS. II. 189.
 „ THOMAS. I. 350.
 „ VISCOUNT. II. 202. 345.
 DIONYSIUS. I. XXVI.
 DIXON, JOSEPH. I. 232.
 DOMINIC. I. 190.
 DONALDUS. I. 276.
 „ I. 329. II. 335.
 „ II. 107.
 DONATUS. II. 115.
 „ II. 183.
 DONGAN, JOHN. I. 314.

- DONNELLAN, ANDREW. II. 221.
 „ MAURICE. II. 220.
 „ MAURICE. II. 190.
 „ NICHOLAS. II. 144.
 DONNELLY, JAMES. I. 260. II. 362.
 „ NICHOLAS. II. 144.
 „ TERENCE. I. 320.
 DORAN, CHARLES. I. 336.
 „ EDMUND. I. 335.
 „ JOHN. I. 335.
 DORIAN, JOHN. II. 240.
 DORRIEN, PATRICK. I. 275. II. 263.
 DOUGLAS, GAVIN. I. 129.
 „ WILLIAM. I. 182.
 DOWDALL, GEORGE. I. 217.
 „ STEPHEN. I. 357.
 DOWLING, DONATUS. I. 352.
 DOWNHAM, D.^r II. 369.
 DOYLE, JAMES. I. 358.
 DUDLEY, WILLIAM. I. 96.
 DUFFID, WILLIAM. I. 115.
 DUFFY, PATRICK. I. 256.
 DUGGAN, PATRICK. II. 223. 378.
 379.
 DULANY, MALACHY. I. 367.
 DULEY, JAMES. II. 46.
 „ JOHN. II. 145.
 „ JOHN. II. 177.
 DUMOR OR DUNOW, JOHN. II. 41.
 DUNBAR, COLUMBA. I. 135.
 „ GAVIN. I. 133. 155. 186.
 DUNBOYNE, BARON. II. 95.
 DUNGAN, EDMUND. I. 269.
 DUNNE, BERNARD. I. 357.
 „ JAMES. I. 368.
 „ JOHN. I. 370.
 DURAND, OR DORAN, MAURICE.
 I. 385.
 DURCAN, PATRICK. II. 193.
 DURIE, ANDREW. I. 159. 199.
 „ GEORGE. I. 178.
 DWYER, EDMUND. II. 45. 140.
- ## E
- EDENHAM, RICHARD. I. 81.
 EGAN, BOETIUS. II. 112. 147.
 192. 201. 202. 345. 351.
 „ CORNELIUS. II. 62.
 „ FERGALLUS. II. 361.
 „ THADEUS. II. 215.
 „ WILLIAM. II. 75.
 ELLEM, JOHN DE. I. 192.
 ELLESMERE, ROGER. II. 78.
 ELLIOT, JOHN. I. 189.
 „ JOHN, RECTOR OF CLAM-
 MOY, ARMAGH. I. 214.
 ENGILL, JOHN. I. 278.
 ERMONT, DAVID. I. 208.
 ERMOT, DAVID DE. I. 208.
 ERSKIN, DAVID. I. 175. 190.
 „ JOHN. I. 174.
 „ THOMAS. I. 174.
 EUGENE. I. 315.
 EUSTACE, JAMES. II. 44.
 „ RICHARD. II. 15.
 „ NICHOLAS. I. 336.
 EVERARD, JOSEPH. II. 345.
 „ PATRICK. I. 319. II.
 30.
 EXCOMMUNICATION, BULL OF.
 II. 337.
- ## F
- FAGAN, JAMES. I. 241.

- FAGAN, LUKE. I. 241. 340.
 FAGGAN, NICHOLAS. II. 175.
 FALLAN, JAMES. II. 345.
 FALLON, JAMES. II. 189.
 " GREGORY, I. 247. 293.
 " PATRICK. II. 169.
 FARAL, FRANCIS. II. 348.
 FARRELL, THADY. II. 214.
 FAWELL, WILLIAM. I. 116.
 FECHIL, NICHOLAS. I. 185.
 FEENY, THOMAS. II. 182.
 FERALL, GERALD. I. 293.
 FERMO, DEAN OF. II. 353.
 FERRAL, FRANCIS. I. 292.
 " RICHARD. I. 290.
 FERRALL, SEE ALSO O'FERRALL.
 FERRALL, FERGUS. I. 367.
 " JAMES. II. 202.
 FESTADE, JOHN DE. I. 276.
 FINAGHTY, JAMES. II. 217.
 FINGAL, EARL OF. I. 227.
 FISHER, JOHN. I. 68.
 FITZALAN, HENRY. I. 192.
 FITZGERALD, BONAVENTURE OL-
 IVER. II. 50.
 " JOHN. II. 53.
 " JOHN FITZEDMUND.
 II. 82.
 " MAURICE. II. 4.
 FITZ HUGH, ROBERT. I. 8.
 FITZ JAMES, RICHARD. I. 10. 63. 68.
 FITZ-JOHN, MILO. II. 79.
 FITZMARTIN, FERGAL. II. 171.
 FITZMAURICE, JAMES. II. 53.
 " JAMES. II. 111.
 FITZMORRIS, NICHOLAS. II. 52.
 FITZ PATRICK, TERENCE. I. 335.
 366.
 FITZ RICHARD, RICHARD OR
 THOMAS. II. 186.
 FITZ ROBERT, MAURICE. II. 52.
 FITZSIMON, THOMAS. I. 336.
 FITZ-SIMOND, WALTER. I. 325.
 FITZSIMONS, PATRICK. I. 341.
 FITZWALTER, MICHAEL. II. 54.
 FLANNERY, MICHAEL. II. 124.
 " PETER. II. 221.
 FLEMING, NICHOLAS. I. 213.
 " RICHARD. I. 20. 21. 89.
 " THOMAS. I. 225. 332.
 II. 344. 353.
 " THOMAS. I. 384.
 " WILLIAM. II. 60.
 FLORENTIUS. I. 250.
 FLOYT, JOHN. I. 192.
 FLYNN, THOMAS. I. 294.
 FONTIBUS, ROBERT DE. I. 188.
 FORAN, NICHOLAS. II. 76.
 FORD, THOMAS. II. 186.
 FOREMAN, ANDREW. I. 124. 135.
 136. 173. 178.
 FORMAY, WALTER. II. 106.
 FORSTALL, MARK. I. 354. II. 371.
 FOSTEN, ROBERT. II. 195.
 FOX, RICHARD. I. 12. 36. 40. 96.
 FOXALLS, JOHN. II. 215.
 FOXE, PATRICK. I. 360. II. 78.
 FRANCIS. II. 152.
 FRASER, JOHN. I. 144.
 FRENCH, EDMUND. II. 169.
 " EDWARD. II. 207.
 " NICHOLAS. I. 377.
 " PATRICK. II. 206.
 FRIEL, FRISEL OR FRASER,
 JOHN. I. 144.
 FURLONG, THOMAS. I. 382.

G

G. BP. DUNKELD. I. XXII.
 GABRIEL DE S. SEVO. II. 198.
 GAEDANT, CRISTINUS. II. 239.
 GAFNEY, CORNELIUS. II. 348.
 „ JOHN. I. 292.
 GALEATIUS, OR GALENTIUS. I. 299.
 GALLAGHER. SEE O'GALLAGHER.
 GALLAGHER, OR O'GALLAHER, JAMES. I. 312. 357.
 „ LOUIS. I. 311.
 GALLWEY, RICHARD. II. 175.
 GALVIRIUS, RAYMUND. II. 201.
 GAMME, RICHARD. I. 326.
 GARDINER, STEPHEN. I. 13.
 GEOGHEGAN, (OR MAC GEOGHEGAN) ANTHONY. I. 247. II. 349. 351.
 „ EUGENE. I. 242.
 „ ROCHE. I. 352.
 GEORGE. I. 164. 178.
 GERALDINE, ABBÈ. I. 354.
 „ JOHN. II. 55.
 GERALDINIS, GERALD DE. II. 79.
 GERALDINUS, FRANCISCUS. I. 335.
 GERAWAN OR KIRWAN, FLORENCE. I. 245.
 GERDIL, CARDINAL. I. 313.
 GHINEO, PATRICK. I. 301.
 GHINUCCI, JEROME. I. 49. II. 270. 280.
 GIBSON, WILLIAM. I. 125.
 GIGLIUS, JOHN DE. I. 48. II. 256.
 „ SILVESTER DE. I. 49.
 GILBERT, WILLIAM. I. 111.
 „ ROBERT. I. 8.

GILLOOLY, LAURENCE. II. 209.
 GLAMORGAN, EARL OF. II. 143.
 GLYNNE, WILLIAM. I. 83.
 GOES OR GEEZ, JOHN. II. 65.
 GOLDWELL, JAMES. I. 44.
 „ THOMAS. I. 86. II. 304-317.
 GOOLD, RICHARD. II. 45.
 GORDON, ALEXANDER. I. 133. 155. 187.
 „ JAMES. I. 179.
 „ WILLIAM. I. 133.
 GRAHAM, PATRICK. I. 123. 205.
 GRAY, WILLIAM. I. 8. 21.
 „ WILLIAM. I. 16. 22.
 GREEN, JOHN. I. 107.
 GRIFFIN, MAURICE. I. 69.
 GRISINUS. I. 143.
 GRYPHÆUS, DANIEL. II. 127.
 GUISE, CARDINAL. I. 169. 200.
 GUTHERE, JOHN. I. 44.
 GUTHRIE, RICHARD. I. 164.

H

HACKET, DAVID. I. 361.
 HADRIANUS. I. 54. II. 259. 260.
 HADSOR, WILLIAM. I. 233.
 HAFORD, JOHN. I. 21. 43. 47.
 HALES, JOHN. I. 27.
 HALSEY, THOMAS. I. 385. II. 257.
 HAMILTON, ALEXANDER. I. 195.
 „ DAVID. I. 160. 173.
 „ GAVIN. I. 127.
 „ SIR GODFREY. II. 369.
 „ JAMES. I. 161.
 „ JOHN. I. 126. 130. 166. 186. 206.

HANNAT, JAMES. I. 273.
 HANRATTY, PATRICK. I. 269.
 HARA, BERNARD. II. 166.
 HARPEFIELD, NICHOLAS. II. 324.
 „ S. II. 324.
 HARTY, DIONISIUS. II. 120.
 HASWAL. I. 202.
 HAWLHERST, JOHN. I. 118.
 HAY, JAMES. I. 145.
 HEALY, DEMETRIUS. II. 201.
 „ FRANCIS. I. 359.
 HEATH, NICHOLAS. I. 91. II. 317.
 323.
 HECTOR, FERQUHARD. I. 163.
 HEDIAN, JOHN. I. 362.
 HELY, JAMES. II. 138.
 HENRY. I. 169.
 „ II. 210.
 HENRY (VIII). II. 265. 266. 267.
 269. 270-280.
 HEPBURN, JAMES. I. 136.
 „ JOHN. I. 139.
 „ PATRICK. I. 137. 209.
 HEREFORD, GEOFFREY. I. 349.
 HEY, JOHN. I. 171.
 HEYWORTH, WILLIAM. I. 26.
 HIERARCHY, CONTEMPLATED RE-
 STORATION OF ENGLISH. II.
 323-325.
 HIGGIN, THOMAS. I. 335. II. 202.
 HILL, RICHARD. I. 8.
 HOGAN, RICHARD. I. 245.
 „ RICHARD. II. 117.
 HOGIESON, WILLIAM. I. 112.
 HOLGATE, ROBERT. I. 92.
 HOLLANDES, SETH. II. 286.
 HOLYMAN, JOHN. I. 72.
 HOPTON, JOHN. I. 46.

HOSIER, CARDINAL. II. 337.
 HOWARD, PHILIP THOMAS, CAR-
 DINAL. II. 218. 358.
 HOWDEN, JOHN. I. 107.
 HOYEDEN OR O'HEYNE, JOHN.
 II. 85.
 HUNDEN, JOHN. I. 78.
 HUNTLEY, EARL OF. I. 156.
 HURLEY, MAURICE. II. 36. 350.
 „ THOMAS. II. 35.
 HUSSEY, THOMAS. II. 75.

I

ICAHASAY OR CASE, JOHN. II. 175.
 IGGIN, THOMAS. I. 335. II. 202.
 INCHQUIN, BARON OF. II. 24.
 INGE, HUGH. I. 234. 326. II. 267.
 INGILBY, THOMAS. I. 323.
 INGLEBY, JOHN. I. 78.
 INGLIS, JAMES. I. 171.
 „ THOMAS. I. 188.
 INISCATHY. II. 53.
 INNES, JOHN. I. 148. 173.
 IRETON, GENERAL. II. 39.
 IRRIL, THADEUS. I. 299. II. 109.
 IRWIN, ALEXANDER. II. 181.

J

JACOBINI, LAURENTIUS PETRI.
 II. 183.
 JAMES. I. 167.
 „ I. 181.
 JANE, THOMAS. I. 45.
 JEGYN, QUINTIN. I. 245.
 JIOMBARGH, JOHN. II. 157.
 JOHN. I. 107.

JOHN. I. 113.
 „ I. 117.
 „ I. 144.
 „ I. 162. 201.
 „ I. 261.
 „ I. 262.
 „ I. 314.
 „ I. 315.
 „ II. 67.
 „ II. 153.
 „ II. 196.
 „ II. 198.
 „ II. 240.
 „ II. 242.
 JOLLIFFE, HENRY. II. 289. 324.
 JULIUS III, DEATH AND FUNERAL
 OF POPE. II. 297.

K

KEANE, WILLIAM. II. 103. 113.
 KEARNEY, DAVID. II. 22.
 „ MORIARTY. I. 247.
 KEATINGE, JAMES. I. 382.
 KEIS, JOHN. I. 187.
 KEITH, ROBERT DE. I. 173.
 KELLY SEE ALSO O'KELLY.
 KELLY, DANIEL. II. 217.
 „ EDMUND. II. 221.
 „ FRANCIS. I. 323. 366.
 „ OLIVER. II. 148.
 „ PATRICK. II. 76.
 „ TERENCE. I. 301.
 „ THOMAS. I. 232. 305.
 KEMPE, JOHN. I. 2. 7. 61. 65. 89.
 „ THOMAS. I. 8.
 KENMARE, EARL OF. II. 61.

KENNEDY, JAMES. I. 123.
 „ PATRICK. II. 124.
 KENNELLY, JOHN. II. 93.
 KEOGH, THADDEUS. II. 218.
 KER, MARK. I. 203.
 „ ROBERT. I. 168.
 „ THOMAS. I. 168.
 KERNAN, EDWARD. I. 259.
 KERRY FAMILIES. II. 55.
 KIERAN, MICHAEL. I. 232.
 KILDUFF, JOHN. I. 295.
 KILLEEN, LORD. I. 239.
 KILLIKELLY, PETER. II. 166.
 KILLYNE, JAMES. II. 217. 363.
 KING, OLIVER. I. 37. 40.
 „ ROBERT. I. 69. 115.
 KINGSCOTE, JOHN. I. 102.
 KINSELLA, WILLIAM. I. 371.
 KIRCALDY, ANDREW DE. I. 177.
 KIRWAN, FLORENCE. I. 245.
 „ FRANCIS. II. 177.
 „ PATRICK ROBERT. II. 191.
 KITCHEN, ANTONY. I. 79. II. 323.
 KITE, JOHN. I. 103. 215.
 KNIGHT, THOMAS. I. 84.

L

LACY, EDMUND. I. 39.
 „ HUGH. II. 42. 336.
 „ ROBERT. II. 51.
 „ ROBERT. II. 119.
 LAFFAN, NICHOLAS. II. 360.
 „ ROBERT. II. 30.
 LAING, JOHN. I. 154.
 LAIX, JOHN. I. 39.
 LALY, WILLIAM. II. 135.

- LAMB, JAMES. I. 199.
 LANCASTER, ROBERT. I. 83.
 „ THOMAS. I. 351.
 LANDES, NICHOLAS. II. 85.
 LANE, EDMUND. I. 349.
 LANG, RICHARD. I. 349.
 LANGDALE, ARCHDEACON. II. 324.
 LANGE, JOHN. I. 184.
 LANGEDON, JOHN. I. 66.
 LANGLANDUDE, THOMAS DE. I. 201.
 LANGTON, JOHN. I. 74.
 „ THOMAS. I. 12. 30. 75.
 LANIGAN, JAMES. I. 370.
 LAUDER OR DE LADERCHE, GEORGE. I. 159.
 „ ROBERTUS. I. 139.
 „ THOMAS. I. 129.
 LAUGHRAN, PATRICK. I. 267.
 LAYBURN, ROGER. I. 103.
 LEA. I. 273.
 LEA, FEARGUS LAURENCE. I. 311. 319.
 LEAHY, JOHN PIUS. I. 305. II. 365.
 „ PATRICK. II. 31.
 LEANDER. II. 264.
 LEE, EDWARD. I. 91.
 „ RICHARD. II. 177.
 „ ROWLAND. I. 29.
 LEGGER, THOMAS. II. 40.
 LEHART, WALTER. I. 44.
 LEI, RICARDUS. I. 335.
 LEIGHTON, HENRY. I. 132.
 LENNAN, MATTHEW. I. 304.
 LEO. I. 138.
 LERMOUTH, JAMES. I. 129.
 LESLIE. JOHN. I. 147. II. 341.
 LEYCESTER, WALTER DE. II. 107.
 LEYNS OR LYNS, ADAM. I. 288.
 LEVEROUS, THOMAS. I. 351. 386. II. 336.
 LICHTONE, DAVID. I. 164.
 LINCH. SEE LYNCH.
 LINCOLN, RICHARD. I. 341.
 LINDESAY, INGERAM. I. 132. II. 359.
 LINEGAR, JOHN. I. 341.
 LINSII, ALAN. II. 53.
 LINWOOD, WILLIAM. I. 74.
 LLOYD, SYLVESTER LEWIS. II. 74. 122.
 LODOWIS, THOMAS. II. 170.
 LOGAN, ROBERT. I. 243.
 LOLRINGFELDT, OR DE MULFIELD, ROBERT. II. 115.
 LOMBARD, PETER. I. 224. II. 360.
 LONGANT, ANDREW. I. 202.
 LONGLAND, JOHN. I. 24.
 LORD, CHRISTOPHER. I. 117. II. 278.
 LOWE, JOHN. I. 66. 84.
 LUMLEY, MARMADUKE. I. 22. 101.
 LUTHER, MARTIN. II. 261. 262.
 LUXEMBURG, PHILIP OF. I. 15.
 LYNAH, CHARLES. II. 192.
 LYNCH, ANDREW. II. 176.
 „ ANDREW. II. 127. 344. 350.
 „ DOMINIC. II. 146.
 „ JAMES. II. 145.
 „ JAMES. I. 359. II. 372.
 „ MICHAEL. II. 165.
 „ NICHOLAS. II. 156. 189.
 „ WALTER. II. 162. 216. 350.

LYON, WILLIAM. II. 411.
 LYPHGWOW, JOHN. I. 204.

M

MAC BRADY, ANDREW. I. 277.
 " GILBERT. I. 288.
 " JOHN. I. 279.
 " JOHN. II. 451.
 MAC BRIEN, CHARLES. II. 34.
 " MAURICE. II. 35.
 " RICHARD. II. 497.
 MAC CABE, CORNELIUS. I. 295.
 MACCAMAEIL, EUGENE. I. 251.
 MACCAR, DEMETRIUS. II. 109.
 MACARTAN, THEOPHILUS. I. 274.
 MAC CARTHY, CORMAC. II. 411.
 " DONATUS. II. 94.
 " FLORENCE. II. 98.
 " FLORENCE. II.
 412.
 " JOHN. II. 105. 377.
 " JUSTIN. II. 378.
 " THADDEUS. II. 94.
 MACCIADH, ROGER. I. 299.
 MAC COLGAN, JOHN. I. 321.
 MAC CONGAIL, DONALD. I. 307.
 II. 435.
 MAC CORMACK, FRANCIS. II. 194.
 MAC COUGHLAN, CORMAC. I. 244.
 MAC CRAGH, MATTHEW. II. 415.
 " THADY. II. 415.
 MACCUAL, PATRICK. I. 300. II. 338.
 MAC DAVITT, PHILIP. I. 321.
 MAC DERMOTT, AMBROSE. II. 204.
 " HUGH. II. 191.
 MAC DERMOTT ROE, THOMAS.
 I. 294.

MAC DEVITT, JAMES. I. 314. II.
 365. 366.
 MAC DIARMED, MALACHY. II. 239.
 MAC DONAGH, MICHAEL. I. 284.
 " PATRICK. II. 122.
 MAC DUBNE, FURSEY. I. 278.
 MACEDMARAY, DONATUS. II. 244.
 MAC EGAN, STEPHEN. I. 242.
 250.
 MAC ELCHADE, CORNELIUS. II.
 406.
 MAC EVILLY, JOHN. II. 233.
 MAC GAURAN, EDMUND. I. 221.
 292.
 MAC GEOGHEGAN (OR GEOGH-
 EGAN), ANTONY. I. 239. 247.
 " ROCHE OR
 ROCCUS DE CRUCE. I. 352.
 MAC GETTIGAN, DANIEL. I. 233.
 313. II. 360.
 " PATRICK. I. 313.
 MAC GIBBON, EUGENE. II. 339.
 " MAURICE. II. 5. 337.
 MAC GILBRIDE, JOHN. I. 306.
 MAC HALE, JOHN. II. 148. 181.
 MACHAUL, DONALD. I. 315.
 MACHBREU, EUGENE. II. 154.
 MACHIVENAN, OR OCTORNIEL,
 EUGENE. I. 275.
 MACHRAY, JOHN. II. 67.
 MACKARELL, MATTHEW. I. 113.
 MAC KENNA, MATTHEW. II. 99.
 MACKEY, DANIEL. I. 272. 301.
 MAC LAUGHLIN, JOHN. I. 322.
 " PETER. I. 313.
 322.
 MACLEAN, OR MACLENE, ROD-
 ERICK. I. 163. 246.

- MAC MAHON, BERNARD. I. 230
258. 303.
" HEBER. I. 256. 270
" HUGH. I. 229. 257.
284. 303.
" JAMES. I. 316.
" MICHAEL PETER.
II. 123.
" PATRICK. I. 290.
" PATRICK. II. 123.
" RAYMUND. I. 252.
" ROSS OR ROCCHO.
I. 230. 258.
MAC MULLEN, HUGH. I. 274.
" PATRICK. I. 274.
MAC NALLY, CHARLES. I. 260.
MACNAMARA, LEWIS. II. 84.
MACNICHOLAS, PATRICK. II. 193.
MACOLMAR, JOHN. I. 278.
MACRAH, MATTHEW. II. 211.
MADDEN, AMBROSE. II. 178.
MADGET, NICHOLAS. II. 62. 123.
MADOCK, JOHN. I. 348.
MADOR, PATRICK. I. 201.
MAGAURAN, ADAM. II. 156.
" JAMES. I. 295.
MAGENNIS, ARTHUR. I. 272.
" ARTHUR. I. 300.
" EUGENE. I. 263.
" HUGH OR BONAVENTURE. I. 270.
" WILLIAM. II. 198.
MAGHADNE, CABRICUS. II. 243.
MAGIN, ROMANO. I. 301.
MAGINN, EDWARD. I. 322.
MAGONGAIL, OR MAC CONGAIL.
I. 307. II. 135.
MAGONIUS, ABBAS. II. 336.
MAGRATH, MILER. I. 264. II. 335.
MAGSAMHRADHAN. I. 289.
MAGUIRE, DENIS. I. 286.
" DOMINIC. I. 229.
" NICHOLAS. I. 384.
" PATRICK. I. 287.
" ROGER. I. 250.
MAHER, JAMES. I. 358.
MAHONY, KEAN. II. 63.
MALLET, FRANCIS. I. 34.
MALIGUSSOL, OR MAXWELL. I. 175.
MALIM, WALTER. I. 179.
MAN, HENRY. I. 108. 109.
MARCELLUS II, CREATION AND
DEATH OF POPE. II. 297.
MARCOMAN OR MAC CARMACAN,
MENELAUS. I. 306.
MARSHALL, JOHN. I. 78.
MARTIN, RICHARD. I. 75.
" RICHARD. II. 67.
MARTINS, HUGH. I. 193.
MARUM, KYRAN. I. 371.
MATTHEUS, EMER. I. 255. 270.
MATTHEWS, EUGENE. I. 255. 331.
MAXWELL, JOHN. I. 176.
" PATRICK. I. 175.
" ROBERT. I. 151.
MAYEW, RICHARD. I. 54.
MAYNART, MAURICE. II. 53.
Mc CAGWELL, JAMES (Prot. Abp.
Cashel). II. 7.
Mc CRAGHE, DERMOD. II. 54. 87.
Mc CAWELL, HUGH. I. 224.
Mc DONNELL, BONAVENTURE. II.
179.
Mc ELROY, JOHN. I. 313.
Mc GILLICUDDY, CORNELIUS. II.
61.

- MECHAR, THADY. II. 80.
 MEDICI, JULIUS DE. I. 49. II. 265.
 MERCADEL OR MAC ARDEL, CORNELIUS. I. 253.
 MESSING, RICHARD. I. 297.
 MEY, JOHN. I. 215.
 MIAGH, JAMES. II. 90.
 „ ROBERT. II. 90.
 „ WILLIAM. I. 351.
 MIGNEDAGAIN, THADY. II. 245.
 MILLING, THOMAS. I. 53.
 MILO. II. 78.
 MILN, ALEXANDER. I. 169.
 MISSYN, RICHARD. I. 298.
 MOLEYNS, ADAM. I. 62.
 MOLONY, SEE O'MOLONY.
 MONTGOMERY, ROBERT. I. 160.
 MOODIE, WILLIAM. I. 148.
 MOORE, J. HUBERT. II. 96.
 „ DENIS. II. 211.
 MORAN, PATRICK. I. 371.
 „ THOMAS. I. 294.
 MORGAN, HENRY. I. 76.
 „ JOHN. I. 75.
 „ PHILIP. I. 15. 46.
 MORI OR MOORE, DENNIS. II. 211.
 MORIARTY, BERNARD. I. 281.
 „ DAVID. II. 63. 375.
 MORONE, CARDINAL. II. 326.
 330-332. 338.
 MORPHY, EDWARD, OR DOMINIC
 EDWARD. I. 356.
 MORTON, JOHN. I. 3. 16.
 „ ROBERT. I. 48.
 MORUS, LAURENTIUS. II. 174.
 MORWE OR MURRAY, THOMAS.
 I. 204.
 MOTHILL OR MOTHEL, JOHN. II. 40.
 MOYLAN, FRANCIS. II. 62. 96.
 MUIRHEAD, ANDREW. I. 154.
 MULFIELD, ROBERT DE. I. 115.
 MULGAN, JOHN. I. 383.
 MULLIGAN, PETER. I. 294.
 MUREFF OR MURRAY, GEORGE.
 I. 185.
 MURPHY, ARTHUR. I. 358.
 „ EDWARD. I. 340.
 „ JAMES. I. 259.
 „ JOHN. I. 336.
 „ JOHN. II. 98.
 „ MILESIIUS. I. 371.
 „ MYLES. I. 382. II. 373.
 „ TIMOTHY, II. 102.
 MURRAY, DANIEL. I. 342.
 „ GEORGE. I. 185.
 „ THOMAS. I. 204.

N

- NACTEN, BONAVENTURE. II. 111.
 NANGLE, RICHARD. II. 212.
 NARBONNE, ARCHBISHOP OF. II.
 28.
 NEACTEN, CORNELIUS. II. 174.
 NELSON, DR JAMES, II. 363.
 NEVILL, LAURENCE. I. 373.
 NEVILLE, ALEXANDER. I. 88.
 „ GEORGE. I. 39. 91.
 „ ROBERT. I. 30.
 NEWMAN, THADEUS. I. 330.
 NICHOLAS. I. 106. 172.
 „ II. 157.
 NICOLLS, BENEDICT. I. 73. 80.
 NIHEL, LAURENCE. II. 167.

NISTON, THOMAS DE. I. 153.
 NOLAN, EDWARD. I. 359.
 NONIL, HENRICUS. I. 288.
 NORTHALIS, RICHARD. I. 324.
 NUDRE, THOMAS. I. 171.
 NUGENT, EDMOND. I. 279.
 NULTY, THOMAS. I. 243. II. 361.
 NYKKE, RICHARD. I. 45.

O

O'BECHAN, DONALD. I. 350.
 O'BEIRNE, THOMAS. I. 294.
 " THOMAS LEWIS (Prot.
 Bp. Meath). I. 286.
 O'BOYLE, NEIL. I. 309.
 O'BRIEN, DEMETRIUS. II. 39.
 " DERMITIUS. II. 117.
 " DOMINIC. II. 76.
 " DONAT. II. 34.
 " JOHN. II. 99.
 " MATTHEW. II. 158.
 " MAURICE. II. 126. 244.
 " MORGAN. II. 114.
 " TERENCE ALBERT. II.
 38. 344.
 " TERENCE. II. 116. 117.
 " THADEUS. I. 336.
 OBROLAN, LAURENCE. II. 196.
 O'BRYEN, THADEUS. II. 246.
 O'BUYLL, CORNELIUS. II. 44. 174.
 O'CAHAN, CORNELIUS. I. 306.
 " DIONISIUS. II. 125.
 O'CALLAGHAN, AMBROSE. I. 381.
 " ROBERT. II. 237.
 O'CARULAN, CORNELIUS. II. 336.
 O'CERVALLIN, HUGH. I. 252.
 OCHAEAL, THOMAS. II. 246.

OCHILTREE, MICHAEL. I. 139.
 O'CLOWAN, MALACHY. II. 173.
 O'CONALLY, PATRICK. I. 251.
 O'CONCUBAIR, OR O'CONOR, DO-
 NATUS. II. 172.
 O'CONOR, AMBROSE. I. 293.
 O'CONNELL, CONOR. II. 171.
 " CONNOR. II. 172.
 O'CONNOR, THOMAS. II. 192.
 O'CORMACAIN, THOMAS. II. 115.
 OCOYN, CORMAC. II. 187.
 O'CREAN, ANDREW. II. 136. 200.
 O'CULENAN, GELASIUS. I. 311.
 " JAMES. I. 311.
 " JOHN. I. 309.
 O'CUNLIS, CORNELIUS. II. 33.
 196. 211.
 O'DALY, CORNELIUS. II. 60.
 " DANIEL. II. 55. 57.
 " DOMINIC. II. 191.
 " JAMES AUGUSTINE. II.
 127.
 " JOHN. I. 249.
 " NICHOLAS. II. 184.
 " PATRICK. I. 225.
 ODALY, OR OLDAIS, JOHN. I. 245.
 O'DEA, CORNELIUS. II. 39. 159.
 " DENIS. I. 360.
 ODEBARG, PATRICK. II. 239.
 O'DEVANY, CORNELIUS. I. 266.
 ODIERA, DERMITIUS. II. 154.
 O'DOHERTY, EUGENE. I. 317.
 O'DONDECHIEGU, DERMIT. II. 157.
 O'DONNELL, ANTHONY. I. 312.
 " BERNARD. I. 374.
 " BERNARD. II. 198.
 " CHARLES. I. 322.
 " LAURENCE. II. 232.

- O'DONNELL, NATHANAEL. I. 312.
 „ RODERICK OR RO-
 RY. I. 316.
 O'DONNELLAN, ANDREW.
 „ PETER. II. 221.
 O'DONNELLY, PATRICK. I. 302.
 „ TERENCE. I. 273.
 O'DORAN, EDMUND. I. 274.
 O'DOWDA, MANUS FITZ-FULT-
 AGH. II. 172.
 O'DWYER, EDMUND. II. 46.
 O'FALLAN, DONALD. I. 316.
 „ JAMES. II. 207.
 O'FELAN, OR OSTROLAYN, EU-
 GENE. II. 115. 157.
 O'FERGAL, CORNELIUS. II. 242.
 O'FERRAL, CORNELIUS. I. 288.
 „ DONALDUS. II. 335.
 „ RICHARD. I. 288.
 „ WILLIAM. I. 289.
 XXIV.
 O'FERRALL, FERGUS. II. 178.
 OFFILAY, O'FIHIL OR FIELD,
 THOMAS. I. 386.
 O'FIHIL, THOMAS. II. 186.
 O'FINAN, FRANCIS. II. 182.
 O'FLANAGAN, BARTHOLOMEW. I.
 315.
 „ EUGENE. II. 186.
 „ NICHOLAS. II. 196.
 O'FLYNN, JOHN. II. 193.
 O'FRIGIL, ARTHUR. II. 133.
 OGABAUD, DONAT. I. 277.
 O'GALCHOR, LAURENCE. I. 305.
 „ LAURENCE. I. 306.
 O'GALLAGHER, ARTHUR. I. 307.
 „ DANIEL OR BO-
 NAVENTURE. I. 312.
 O'GALLAGHER, DONATUS. I. 266.
 II. 174.
 „ REDMUND. I. 317.
 II. 173.
 O'GARA, BERNARD. II. 147.
 „ MICHAEL. II. 147.
 O'GARVEY, ANTONY. I. 303.
 OGILVY, JAMES. I. 173.
 OGLETHORPE, OWEN. I. 104.
 O'GRADA, JOHN. II. 195.
 O'HANEKI. II. 170.
 O'HARTE, EUGENE. II. 136. 187.
 „ JOHN. II. 191.
 O'HEA, MAURICE. II. 110.
 „ MICHAEL. II. 113.
 „ NICHOLAS. II. 39.
 O'HEDIAN, RICHARD. II. 3.
 „ OR O'ETEGAN, WIL-
 LIAM. II. 34. 196.
 O'HELIUS, PATRICK. II. 155.
 O'HENISA, NICHOLAS. II. 67.
 O'HERLIHY, THOMAS. II. 110.
 O'HEYNE, JOHN. II. 85. 199. 210.
 O'HIFFERNAN, ÆNEAS. II. 35.
 „ FERGAL. II. 247.
 O'HIGGIN, OR O'HIGGINS, BER-
 NARD. II. 136. 199.
 200.
 „ MILER, OR MARIANUS.
 II. 138.
 „ ODO. II. 154.
 „ WILLIAM. I. 295.
 OHODERSGROYL, ODO OR HUGH.
 II. 107.
 OHORNAY, THADEUS. II. 248.
 O'HURLEY, DERMOD. II. 10.
 O'KAHAN, BERNARD. I. 319.
 O'KEARNEY, DANIEL. II. 51.

- O'KEEFFE, CORNELIUS. II. 50.
 " JAMES. I. 357.
 O'KELLEY, MAURICE. II. 128. 210.
 " THOMAS. II. 210.
 O'KELLY, CARBRICIO OR GABRIEL. II. 206.
 " HUGH. I. 304.
 " MALACHY. II. 240.
 " TERENCE. II. 342. 345.
 " THOMAS. II. 130.
 " WALTER. II. 206.
 OLDHAM, HUGH. I. 41.
 OLDON, RICHARD. I. 120.
 O'LEYNE, ENEAS. II. 61.
 OLIPHANT, LAURENCE. I. 185.
 O'LOUGHLIN, FLORENCE. II. 125.
 OLUCHERAM, JOHN. I. 275.
 O'MADDEN, AMBROSE. II. 165.
 221.
 O'MEARA, WILLIAM. II. 62. 122.
 123.
 OMELLINE, ROGER. I. 289.
 O'MELRIAN, CORNELIUS. II. 118.
 OMOCHRAY, CORNELIUS. II. 184.
 O'MOLONY, JOHN. II. 47.
 " JOHN. II. 120.
 " JOHN. II. 120.
 " MALACHY. II. 118.
 158. 159.
 O'MULDERIG, PATRICK. I. 273.
 O'MULLAY, THOMAS. II. 133.
 O'MULLAYE OR O'MULLEDY, CORNELIUS. II. 34. 211.
 O'MULRAYN, MATTHEW. II. 248.
 O'MURRILY, JOHN. II. 108.
 O'MURRY, DONAT. II. 152. 130.
 ONAGHTEN, PATRICK. II. 122.
 ONARY, DONALD. II. 246.
 O'NEAL, HUGH. I. 314.
 O'NEIL, CORNELIUS. II. 45.
 " GENERAL OWEN. I. 311.
 " TERENCE. II. 345.
 O'PHELAN, JAMES. I. 366. II. 345.
 OPHILY, MAURICE. II. 109.
 " WILLIAM. I. 388.
 O'QUELLY, TERENCE. II. 342.
 ORAGILLITH, JOHN. II. 243.
 OULDHAL, EDMUND. I. 233.
 ORDELEY, THOMAS. I. 119.
 O'REILLY, CHARLES. I. 286.
 " DANIEL. I. 258.
 " DERMOD. I. 279.
 " EDMUND. I. 226. 332.
 " FERGUS. I. 287.
 " HUGH. I. 224. 282.
 II. 342.
 " HUGH. I. 259.
 " MICHAEL. I. 230. 320.
 " PHILIP. I. 312.
 " RICHARD. I. 231. 357.
 ORETVELLE, THOMAS. II. 170.
 ORICI, DONALD. I. 348.
 ORLEANS, PRINCESS OF. II. 353.
 ORME, HENRY. I. 197.
 ORMOND, DUKE OF. I. 239. 354.
 " EARL OF. II. 14.
 O'RORKE, HUGH. II. 223.
 O'ROURKE, BERNARD. II. 179.
 " THADDEUS FRANCIS.
 II. 178.
 ORWELL, THOMAS. II. 170.
 O'SHAUGHNESSY, COLMAN. I. 367.
 " JAMES. II. 123.
 " ROGER. I. 368.
 " WILLIAM. I.
 368.

O'SHEA, PATRICK. I. 367.
 O'SHERIDAN, HUGH. I. 289.
 O'SHIEL, CORMAC. I. 273.
 „ JAMES. I. 273.
 O'SIAGAL, CONAT. II. 200.
 O'SULIVAN, EUGENE. II. 61.
 O'SULLIVAN MORE. II. 54. 55. 111.
 O'TAIGE, DONAT. I. 218.
 OTHEY, MAURICE. II. 126.
 OVIEDO, MATTHEW DE. I. 331.
 II. 119.
 OWEN, DAVID AP. I. 85.

P

PAIN, JOHN. I. 234.
 PAISLEY, LORD. I. 207.
 PALATIO, OCTAVIAN DE. I. 215.
 PANITER, DAVID. I. 134. 145. II.
 293.
 „ PATRICK. I. 169.
 PANZIROLO, CARDINAL. II. 253.
 PASTEN, JOHN. II. 79.
 PATE, OR PATES, RICHARD. I.
 51. II. 281-289.
 PATRICK. I. 181.
 PATRINGTON, STEPHEN. I. 59. 73.
 PATRITIO, NICHOLAUS A SANCTO.
 II. 201.
 PAUL IV. POPE. (Creation of).
 II. 297.
 PAULEZ, NICCOLÒ. I. 257.
 PAVY, HUGH. I. 75.
 PAY, ADAM. II. 99.
 PAYL, RICHARD. I. 106. 296.
 PEACOCK, REGINALD. I. 62. 84.
 PENNY, JOHN. I. 82. 103.

PENNYR, RICHARD. II. 248.
 PENRY, THOMAS. I. 194.
 PENWEYN, ROBERT. I. 167.
 PENSHERT, GEORGE. I. 118.
 PERCY, WILLIAM. I. 101.
 PETER. I. 201.
 PETO, PETER, OR WILLIAM. I.
 6. 33. II. 290. 291. 322.
 PEVERELL, THOMAS. I. 77.
 PHILIP. II. 34. 53.
 PHILIPS, JOHN. I. 197.
 „ PHILIP. II. 147. 179. 192.
 PIERS, AMBROSE. II. 60.
 „ RICHARD. II. 73.
 PILO, THOMAS. I. 168.
 PIGOTT, THOMAS. I. 82.
 PINING, HENRY. I. 55. II. 283. 289.
 PINNOR, JOHN. I. 110.
 PINSON, PHILIP. II. 131.
 PITCARNE, ROBERT. I. 179.
 PIUS V. (Supper of St). II. 333.
 PLUNCKET, GEORGE THOMAS.
 II. 207.
 PLUNKET, OLIVER. I. 277.
 „ PATRICK. I. 239. 292.
 344. 348. 350.
 „ PATRICK, JOSEPH. I.
 243.
 POER, OR DE LA POER, ROBERT.
 II. 66.
 POLE, REGINALD. I. 4. 11. 63.
 II. 281. 289. 292. 293. 294.
 295. 298. 321.
 POLLART, THOMAS. I. 261. XXIII.
 POOLE, DAVID. I. 71.
 POLTEN, THOMAS. I. 47. 52. 61.
 PORTLAND, DUKE OF. II. 97.

- PORTLAND, ROBERT. II. 33.
 PORTU DE, ALIAS O'FIHELY,
 MAURICE. II. 131.
 POWER, JOHN. II. 75.
 „ JOHN. II. 77.
 „ NICHOLAS. II. 125.
 „ PETER. I. 375.
 „ ROBERT. I. 335.
 POWER OR DE LA POER, PETER.
 I. 375.
 POYNET, JOHN. I. 14.
 PRATER, JOHN. I. 2.
 PRATY, RICHARD. I. 62.
 PRENDERGAST, THOMAS. I. 368.
 PRENDERGAST, OR DE VEDE-
 GIATE, WILLIAM. II. 153.
 PRENDUG, DAVID. I. 244.
 PRENE, JOHN. I. 215.
 PURCELL, JORDAN. II. 79.
 PURSELL, JOHN. I. 373.
 „ JOHN. I. 374.
 „ THOMAS. II. 67.
 PYNING, HENRY. I. 55. II. 283. 289.
 PYOT, LAURENCE. I. 138.
- Q
- QUEELY, MALACHY. II. 120 139.
 QUEMERFORD, NICHOLAS. II. 174.
 QUILAN. I. 273.
 QUIN, JOHN. II. 41.
 „ MANUTIO. I. 228.
 „ SIMON. II. 100.
 QUINTFORT, ROBERT DE. I. 170.
- R
- RADCLIFF, THOMAS. I. 298. XXV.
 RADCLIFF, WILLIAM. I. 325.
 „ WILLIAM. I. 11. 27. 90.
 RALPH. I. 261.
 RAPHAEL, CARDINAL. I. 177.
 RATE, JAMES. I. 170.
 RATHBARRY. II. 53.
 RAULSTON, JOHN. I. 129.
 RAWLINS, RICHARD. I. 76.
 RAYMUND. II. 152.
 READ, ROBERT. II. 64.
 READE, ROBERT. I. 100.
 REDINGTON, SIR THOMAS. I. 344.
 REDMAN, RICHARD. I. 16. 40. 84.
 REDMOND, NICHOLAS. I. 335.
 REHABILITATION OF ENGLISH
 SEES. II. 294-297. 298-304.
 REID, ROBERT. I. 151. 194.
 REKYNNGHALE, JOHN. I. 61.
 REPINGDON, PHILIP. I. 21.
 REYNOLDS, THADY. I. 351.
 „ THOMAS. I. 59.
 RIBERA, FRANCIS DE. I. 388.
 RICE, IGNATIUS. II. 76.
 RICHARD. I. 198. 204.
 „ I. 120.
 „ II. 41.
 RICHARDSON, LAURENCE. I. 285.
 RIDLEY. I. 11.
 RISHBERRY, JOHN. II. 32.
 ROBERT. I. 191. 198.
 „ II. 33.
 ROCH, MATTHEW. I. 390.
 „ MILO. II. 237.
 ROCHE, DOMINIC. II. 91.
 „ JOHN. II. 373.
 „ JOHN. I. 375.
 „ JOHN. I. 377.
 „ MILO. I. 384.

- ROCHE, WILLIAM. II. 80.
 ROCHFORD, ROBERT. I. 262. 276.
 ROCOMB OR BOKUM, RICHARD.
 I. 383.
 ROGER. II. 64.
 ROKEBY, WILLIAM. I. 234. 325.
 ROSEL, THOMAS DE, Canon of
 Lincoln. I. 214. II. 66.
 ROSSETER, MICHAEL. I. 380.
 ROTHE, DAVID. I. 364. II. 353. 372.
 ROTHERHAM, THOMAS. I. 22. 67.
 90.
 RUDBORNE, THOMAS. I. 73.
 RUSSEL, JAMES. I. 340.
 " JOHN. I. 23. 67.
 " PATRICK. I. 337.
 " P. B. II. 101.
 RUTHALL, THOMAS. I. 97.
 RYAN, OR O'MELRIAN, CORNE-
 LIUS. II. 118.
 RYAN, JAMES. II. 125.
 " JOHN. II. 52.
 " PATRICK. I. 381.
- S
- SACKVILLE, RICHARD. I. 87.
 SALCOT, JOHN. I. 33. 83.
 SALLEY, MILES. I. 79. 119.
 SALMOND, JAMES. I. 134. 145.
 152. 159. 172. 190.
 SALSCOT, THOMAS. II. 152.
 SAMPSON, RICHARD. I. 29.
 SANCTO GELASIO, JAMES. I. 316.
 " JOHN. I. 316
 SANDERS, MATTHEW. I. 386.
 SAVAGE, THOMAS. I. 9. 68. 90.
 SCARAMPI, FATHER. II. 162.
- SCHEVEZ, WILLIAM. I. 124.
 SCHEWILL, EDWARD. I. 202.
 SCHRIMGROUR, ALEXANDER. I.
 187.
 SCHYERVOD, WILLIAM. I. 78.
 SCORY, JOHN. I. 64. 69.
 SCOTLAND, STATE OF. II. 328.
 SCOTS, QUEEN OF. II. 327. 329.
 330.
 SCOTT, CUTHBERT. I. 106. II. 323.
 SCROOPE, RICHARD. I. 102.
 SCROPE, ALIAS BRADLEY, THO-
 MAS. I. 298.
 SEDGRAVE, RICHARD. II. 370.
 " NICHOLAS. II. 175.
 SELBAY, WILLIAM. I. 35.
 SENHOUSE, WILLIAM. I. 97. 103.
 SELY OR CELY, JOHN. I. 260.
 SETON, JOHN. I. 87.
 SEVO, GABRIEL DE S.^{to} I. 374.
 II. 198.
 SHARPE, HENRY. I. 53. 81.
 SHAXTON, NICHOLAS. I. 32.
 SHAW, GEORGE. I. 205.
 " ROBERT. I. 136. 205.
 SHERBORN, ROBERT. I. 63. 76.
 SHIEL SEE O'SHIEL.
 SHIEL, CORMAC. I. 273.
 " JAMES. I. 273.
 SHIOY, WILLIAM. II. 130.
 SHIRWOOD, JOHN. I. 96. XXI.
 II. 256.
 " WILLIAM. I. 234.
 SHORESWOOD, GEORGE. I. 137.
 SILK, WILLIAM. 233.
 SIMONS, THOMAS. I. 283. 284.
 SINCLAIR, HENRY. I. 196.
 " JOHN. I. 148.

- SINCLAR, HENRY. I. 146.
 „ JOHN. I. 138.
 SKERRETT, MARK. II. 147. 179.
 „ NICHOLAS. II. 137.
 SKIDDY, ROGER. II. 85.
 SKIP. I. 58.
 SKIRVINGTON, THOMAS. I. 83.
 SLANE, BARON OF. II. 14.
 SLATTERY, MICHAEL. II. 30.
 SLEYNE, JOHN BAPTIST. II. 92.
 SLOMOGAN, JAMES. II. 151.
 SMART, JOHN. I. 114.
 SMITH, JOHN. I. 78.
 „ MICHAEL. I. 284.
 „ WILLIAM. I. 23. 27.
 SMYTHE, RICHARD. I. 360.
 SNELL, THOMAS. II. 64.
 SPARKFORD, THOMAS. II. 64.
 SPENS, THOMAS DE. I. 133. 138.
 SPOFFORD, THOMAS. I. 52. 66.
 STACK, JOHN. II. 53.
 „ MAURICE. II. 53.
 STAFFORD, JOHN. I. 2. 35. II. 359.
 „ JOHN. I. 381.
 STANBERY, JOHN. I. 53. 81.
 STANDISY, HENRY. I. 85.
 STANLEY, JAMES. I. 16.
 „ THOMAS. I. 107.
 „ THOMAS. II. 303.
 STAPLES, EDWARD. I. 234.
 STAPULTON, PATRICK. II. 245.
 STAWEL, JOHN. I. 170.
 STENEL, BERNARD. II. 171.
 STEPHEN, WILLIAM. I. 139.
 STEWART, ALEXANDER. I. 186.
 „ ANDREW. I. 148. 168.
 „ ANDREW. I. 11. 149.
 „ JAMES. I. 164. 168. 199.
 STEWART, WILLIAM. I. 133. 209.
 STILLINGTON, ROBERT. I. 36.
 STOKESLEY, JOHN. I. 10.
 STORY, EDWARD. I. 63. 102.
 STRAKOK OR STRATHBROCK, ROBERT. I. 148.
 STRETCH, JAMES. II. 39.
 STRICKLAND, WILLIAM. I. 100.
 STRITCH, THOMAS. II. 74.
 STRONG, THOMAS. I. 364.
 STUART, ALEXANDER. I. 124. 136. 208.
 „ ANDREW. I. 135.
 „ EDWARD. I. 150.
 „ FRANCIS. I. 274.
 „ JAMES. I. 124. 164. 178.
 „ JAMES. I. 174. 182. 189.
 STUCKLEY. II. 118. 174.
 SUGHRUE, CHARLES. II. 62.
 SUMERVEL, WILLIAM. I. 215.
 SUTTON, WILLIAM. I. 112.
 SWAYN, JOHN. I. 214.
 SWEETMAN, NICHOLAS. I. 381.
 SWILLINGTON, THOMAS. I. 116.
 SWINEY, EUGENE. I. 282. II. 342.
 SYDENHAM, SIMON. I. 62.
 SYNADAGRYN, DONATUS. II. 151.
 SYNOD, PATRICK. II. 175.

T

- TAAFFE, JAMES. II. 218.
 TALBOT, JAMES. I. 352. 354.
 „ PETER. I. 336. II. 355.
 „ RICHARD. I. 324.
 TANNER, EDMUND. II. 86.
 TARVES, THOMAS DE. I. 204.
 TAYLOR, JOHN. I. 24.

TAYLOR, WILLIAM. II. 324.
 TEAGHAN, GHERARD. II. 62.
 TELLIN, GERARD. I. 337.
 THADEUS. I. 262. XXIII.
 " I. 278.
 " II. 107. 242.
 THADY. II. 116. 184.
 THIEPOLI, PAUL. II. 328.
 THIRLBY, THOMAS. I. 17. 46.
 THOMAS. I. XXV.
 " I. 144.
 " I. 150.
 " I. 158.
 " I. 175.
 " I. 191.
 " I. 201.
 " I. 245.
 " I. 262. 276.
 " I. 297.
 " II. 33.
 " II. 151. 170. 172.
 THOMAS OF CANTERBURY, S.^t
 II. 281.
 THONORY, JOHN. I. 362.
 THORNTON, JOHN. I. 110.
 " JOHN. I. 155. 161.
 " SIR GEORGE. II. 161.
 " THOMAS. II. 22. 273.
 TIBERIUS. I. 263. XXIV.
 TIERNAN, CHARLES. I. 293.
 TIREL, EDWARD. II. 344. 350. 352.
 TIRRY, DOMINICK. II. 84.
 " WILLIAM. II. 90.
 TOTTINGTON, ALEXANDER. I. 43.
 TRAVERS, ROBERT. I. 387.
 TREGURY, MICHAEL. I. 325.
 TRELOCH, JOHN. I. 184.

TRENT, ROBERT. I. 15.
 TROY, JOHN THOMAS. I. 341. 370.
 TULACH, THOMAS DE. I. 150.
 TUILLOW, HENRY. II. 150.
 TULLOCH, WILLIAM. I. 135.
 TULLY, JAMES. II. 218.
 " ROBERT. I. 75.
 TUNSTALL, CUTHBERT. I. 10. 98.
 TUOHY, CHARLES. II. 51.
 TURBEVILLE, JAMES. I. 42.
 TURNBULL, JOHN. I. 202.
 " WILLIAM. I. 128.
 154. 198.
 TURNER, J. R. II. 370.
 TYRCONNELL, EARL OF. II. 343.
 352.
 TYRRELL, PATRICK. I. 240. 257.
 284.

U

UGONIO, HENRY. I. 228.
 USNAL, OR HASWAL, JAMES DE.
 I. 202.

V

VASCAR, WILLIAM. I. 165.
 VAUGHAN, DANIEL. II. 124.
 " EDWARD. I. 76.
 VAUS, ALEXANDER. I. 157.
 VEL, WILLIAM. I. 172.
 VERDON, JOHN. I. 381.
 VERE, HENRY. I. 59.
 VESEV, JOHN. I. 42.
 VILLASANTA, ALPHONSUS DE. I.
 114.

VIVIAN, THOMAS. I. 110.
 VOLSI OR WOLSEY, RICHARD.
 I. 261. 276.

W

WADDING, LUKE. I. 380.
 WAINFLEET, WILLIAM. I. 11.
 WAKEMAN, JOHN. I. 72.
 WAKERING, JOHN. I. 43.
 WALDEN, ROGER. I. 1.
 WALDBY, ROBERT. I. 324.
 WALE, JAMES. I. 349.
 WALDRON, PETER. II. 181.
 WALL, PETER. I. 246.
 WALLOP, SIR HENRY. II. 13.
 44. 15. 16. 20.
 WALSH, DAVID. II. 102.
 „ EDWARD. I. 371.
 „ JAMES. I. 359. II. 371.
 „ PATRICK. II. 68.
 „ RICHARD. II. 95.
 „ ROBERT. II. 75.
 „ THOMAS. II. 22.
 „ WILLIAM. I. 235. II.
 336. 337.
 WALTHERUS. II. 360.
 WALTON, JOHN. I. 325.
 WARE, SIR JAMES. I. 225.
 WARHAM, WILLIAM. I. 3. 9.
 WARREN, MICHAEL. II. 374.
 WARTRE, NICHOLAS. I. 297.
 WATSON, THOMAS. I. 25. II. 323.
 WAUCOP, ROBERT. I. 217. 130.
 XXII. II. 292.
 WAWAIM, OR WAWIM. I. 194.
 WEBBER, JOHN. I. 8.
 WELLESLEY, WALTER. I. 350.

WELLS, JOHN. I. 77.
 „ WILLIAM. I. 66.
 WELLYS OR WELLYL, ROBERT.
 II. 184.
 WEMYS, HENRY. I. 158. 176. 209.
 WESLEY, EDWARD. I. 355. 392.
 WEST, JOHN. I. 81. II. 359.
 „ NICHOLAS. I. 16.
 WESTON, NICHOLAS. I. 315.
 WHARTON, ROBERT. I. 54.
 WHELAN OR FOLAN, JOHN. II. 41.
 WHELPEDILE, ROGER. I. 100.
 WHITE, JAMES. II. 70.
 „ JOHN. I. 14. 24.
 „ JOHN. I. 215.
 „ JOHN. II. 70.
 „ PETER. II. 69.
 WHITMAY, ANDREW. I. 113.
 WHITTEY, ROBERT. I. 373.
 WILDELL OR WINDEL, ROBERT.
 II. 33.
 WILLIAM. I. 129.
 „ I. 172.
 „ I. 184.
 „ I. 193.
 „ I. 195.
 „ I. 297.
 „ I. 298.
 „ I. 348.
 WILSON, RICHARD. I. 234.
 WINCHCOMB, TIDEMAN DE. I. 77.
 WINCHELSY, RICHARD. I. 362.
 WINGFIELD ALS BERMINGHAM,
 JOHN. II. 129.
 WITH, JOHN. II. 211.
 WOGMAY, NICHOLAS. II. 153.
 WOLFE, DAVID. I. 330. II. 134.
 161. 175. 188. 212.

WOLSEY, RICHARD. I. 261. 276.	YMADAR, THADY. II. 245.
„ THOMAS. I. 12. 23. 37.	YORWERTH, DAVID AP. I. 85.
91. 97. II. 260. 264. 265. 269.	YOUNG, RICHARD. I. 65.
WOODMAN, JOHN. I. 191.	„ JOHN. II. 51.
WOODVILLE, LIONEL. I. 30.	
WYLY, RICHARD. I. 168. 185. 193.	Z
WYM, JOHN. II. 150.	
	ZOUCH, JOHN DE LA. I. 77.
Y	
YDONHYHN, WILLIAM. II. 246.	

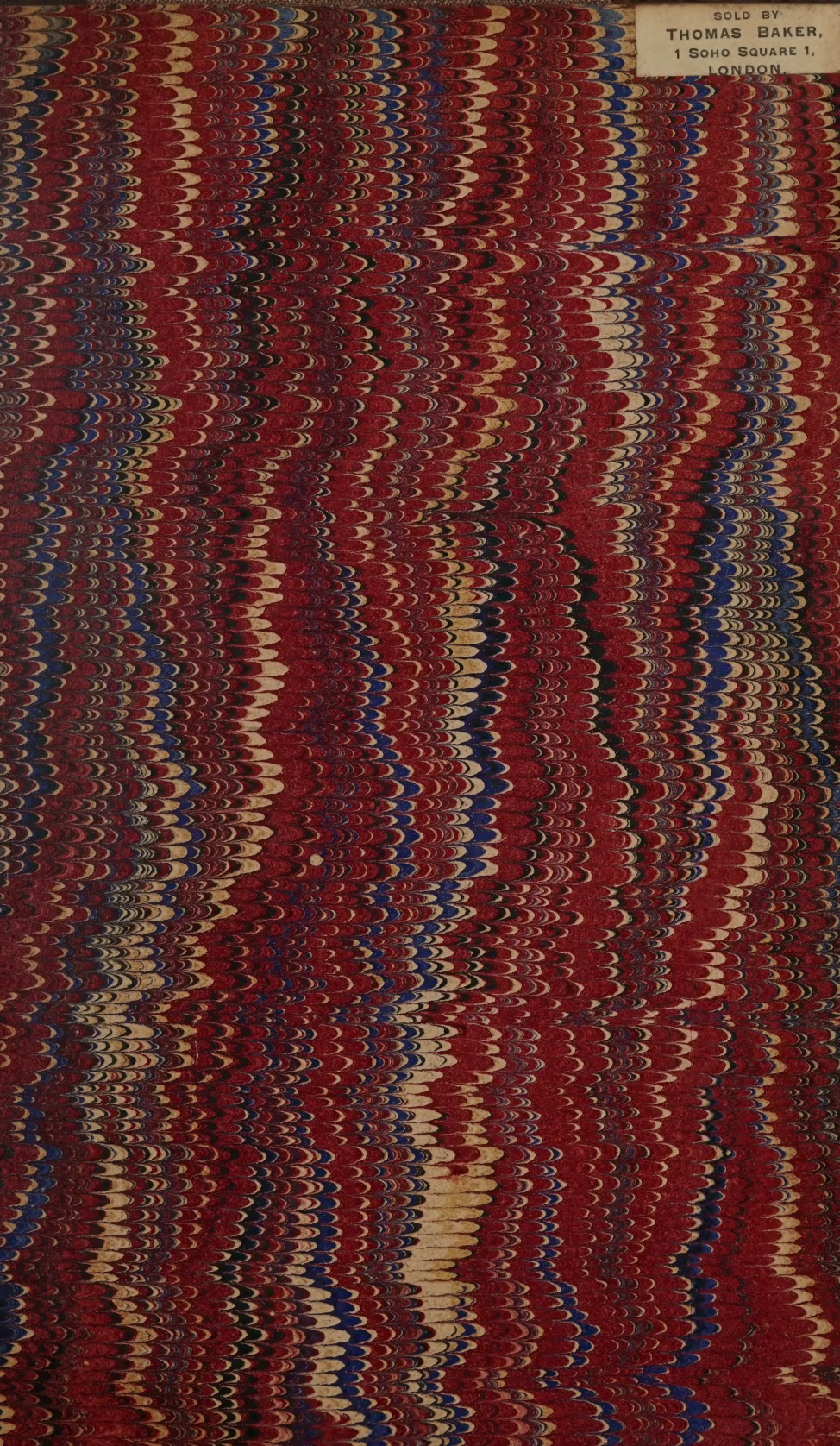
ADDITION TO PAGE 125 OF VOL. II, LINE 18.

The Right Rev. Dr James Ryan, bishop coadjutor of Killaloe, was born in 1806, in the parish of Killaloe. His parents were Kennedy Ryan and Hannah Ryan. He was educated at Killaloe and Limerick, and entered the Irish College in Paris in 1826. He terminated his Theological course in 1830 at the Seminary of St Sulpice, Paris, and was ordained Priest towards the close of that year.

He was appointed Curate of Youghal and Burges, Killaloe diocese, in 1830, and Parish Priest of same parishes in 1840. He was made Vicar Forane in 1861, and, in 1869 was transferred to Nenagh parish and nominated Vicar General of the diocese.

He was consecrated bishop coadjutor, February 4, 1872, by archbishop Leahy of Cashel, assisted by the bishops of Cork and Cloyne, in the church of Nenagh.



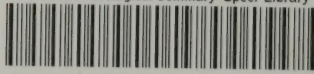


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